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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Standing Committee on Supply.









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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, April 17, 1972
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO 1972



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)



#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1972

The committee met at 3:20 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Scrivener in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, I think we will start and hope that some members come in in a few minutes.

We are commencing our consideration of the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment and before we do commence I would like to point out to you for the future that any substitutions on this committee must be made in writing to the secretary before the commencement of the session.

I will now call on the minister to speak-

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): On a point of order, Madam Chairman, when you speak of a session do you mean an afternoon session and an evening session? Those are separate sessions?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Burr: And another point of order. I would like to move that we extend the situation in the House to this committee, whereby there is no smoking. It often has happened that the air, even when we are discussing air pollution, becomes rather thick and some members have had to leave because of the discomfort. I think that it would be only appropriate when we are discussing a topic of this importance that we should observe the no smoking rule. Would you like me to make a motion?

Madam Chairman: I think there would be a lot of sympathy for your view, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: May I move that?

Madam Chairman: I don't know if we need to be so formal as to put it to a motion.

Is there support for Mr. Burr's proposal? Is there any antipathy toward it? Mr. Minister?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): I don't vote, but I have my pipe.

Madam Chairman: Well, we will ask people to please refrain from smoking.

Would you like it recorded? Mr. Burr was going to put it to a motion. Do you want it put to a motion?

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): I think so.

Madam Chairman: Go ahead, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: I so move.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr moves that smoking be prohibited, Mr. Drea seconds the motion.

Mr. Drea: No, I don't! I am against it. I smoke, and quite heavily.

Madam Chairman: All right. All those in favour of the motion?

Against?

The motion is lost, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: On what vote?

Mr. Drea: Two to one.

Mr. Burr: On a two to one vote? Would you record the vote, please?

One to two. There are only three members voting.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): I can see we will create more problems than we will solve.

Madam Chairman: The secretary points out to me that all members must vote in committee; you may not abstain. So we will put the motion again.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, might I just expound a little, or expand on my motion? The Surgeon General of the United States has recently suggested that in public places, in public meetings, that there should be a smoking prohibition enforced because non-smokers are harmed as well as the smokers.

Now the non-smokers are not exposed to all of the harm that the smokers are, because those who inhale lead and tar and so on have that much more to contend with, but for non-smokers there is carbon monoxide, there is cadmium, and there are many other pollutants that come from the smoke.

Now I have no allergies, if you will pardon the personal reference, but when I am in a smoke-filled room or a room where smoking takes place, after a while my eyes do begin to smart, my eyes water, and I am most uncomfortable, and I know that there are other people who are in the same position.

It is all right for anybody to smoke, but I think everybody should respect everyone else's share of the air. I am not very happy when people use up my share of the fresh air.

Madam Chairman: So you wish to put your motion?

Mr. Burr: Yes, I wish to put my motion.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): Madam Chairman, may I ask what the procedure is in other meetings or in other committee meetings, or are we establishing precedent today?

Madam Chairman: I don't believe there is any precedent that I know of.

Mr. Drea: Then why do we air condition the room?

Madam Chairman: Is there any further comment?

Mr. Drea: Yes, Mr. Burr spoke on his motion. It has been accepted in committees for some time; although I will say that in the spectators half it hasn't, on the grounds that they could leave.

For committee members there has never been any question that in committee rooms they could smoke.

When the press is here, and the press cannot leave, they have been entitled to smoke.

I find it a comforting habit, I see no reason why I should not, in an air-conditioned room where there is no lack of fresh air being pumped in. While smoke may be an irritant to people who don't smoke, I shall certainly stay far enough away from Mr. Burr that I don't irritate him at all.

I really think if you are going to set up procedures based upon irritating people, I could probably start some too. I am speaking against it.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good?

Mr. Good: I feel, as a non-smoker, it doesn't matter whether you smoke or not, but I think we would create more problems than we solve by barring smoking. I imagine if a fellow like the member for Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) gets in here and can't smoke that it would be—

Mr. Burr: He never smokes in the House.

Mr. Good: No. But he sure does in committee. I think what we might do is we surely must have the service of the air management branch here. We will do as they do when the air particulate matter gets too high: we will just drop the hammer and say, "You, you and you, stop smoking for the next hour" as they do downtown until the air clears.

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen,

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Madam Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Burr whether he was referring to the Surgeon General of the United States or—

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Mr. McIlveen: We are not quoting any Ontario sources, eh?

Mr. Burr: We have no surgeon general, as far as I am aware.

Mr. McIlveen: I am aware of that, too, but we have lots of sources in Canada.

Madam Chairman: Well, we have a motion before us from Mr. Burr. Shall we put the motion?

The motion is that smoking be prohibited during the committee's meetings. All those in favour of Mr. Burr's motion?

Those contrary?

The motion is lost, Mr. Burr, but I think that perhaps there are enough people who understand your sentiments that they will try not to be a nuisance to you.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Now, shall we turn to the first item on page 184, item 1501-ministry administration programme? I will ask the minister to speak.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Madam Chairman, first a question. Might I ask you if we will deal with these item by item?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will attempt, if I may, Madam Chairman, to answer whether or not because of the reorganization and so on, the question might relate to a specific item, if that is agreeable to the committee.

I have no opening statement other than a couple of explanations about the form of the estimates. We prepared an organizational chart of the ministry, which you will see here. It indicates the votes and items, because, as you know, the estimates form is evolving and has changed a bit in the last couple of years, mainly at the request of the public accounts committee, to try and make it more informative.

There are certain problems as far as the Ministry of the Environment is concerned which may not relate in the same way to other ministries.

First of all, combined here, there is the old Ministry of the Environment, plus the OWRC. There are certain items there, which, when you look at the comparative figures, you may find a little confusing.

I know I did, because the thing that may have been in a particular part of OWRC is no longer in that part as it is now in the environment. It may well be in head office or in some other place.

The other thing is that you will notice that there are some reductions in the salary votes; you will find this in all the ministries. This year Treasury Board required the ministries to not show, nor to ask for the total salary budget.

The salary figures that you will see here are based on the staff less the traditional vacancy amount. In our case, I think, something like 3 per cent in most branches.

In other words, history has indicated that there always are vacancies. You know, when somebody retires today, somebody is not necessarily appointed tomorrow—this sort of thing.

From time to time you may have questions about this—and, of course, ask them—but this you will find is the theme throughout all the estimates and all the ministries.

And the final thing I wanted to mention is that the only item in these estimates relating to Hydro is in main office and, in fact, it is in this first item, item 1.

The policy in the past, I understand, has been to deal with Hydro separately at what was the standing committee on government commissions and what is now the natural resources committee. So, Madam Chairman,

I would think it would be more helpful if we deal with Hydro in that form, where we can have all the Hydro people present.

There are no funds other than these voted to Hydro, but it is traditional that Hydro appear before a committee of the House, and I'll be delighted to have them at the appropriate committee, whenever that committee wishes to see them.

But I would prefer that we not get off into Hydro policies in these estimates because they don't relate to these estimates. I think it would be more informative to the committee to discuss Hydro when the Hydro people are here.

Madam Chairman: All right.

Mr. Good: With great respect, one can't discuss air pollution without discussing Hydro—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, no. If you want to talk about air pollution and stuff, yes, but let's not get into—

Mr. Good: -the operation of Hydro.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -their policies and operations.

Madam Chairman: Now, on vote 1501, Mr. Minister, between items 1 to 8. Have you any specific comment?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I haven't. Perhaps other members may have general remarks.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good?

Mr. Good: It has been the custom in previous years for the critic of the department to start with a statement. I think I would like to make a statement at this time, for the simple reason that the way the business of the House is ordered I am a member of the natural resources committee, which will be sitting on the Workmen's Compensation Board hearings all day tomorrow, and perhaps this might be the only chance I'll have to get some of my concerns before the Minister.

So if I might be permitted I would like to start with what will not be a lengthy statement.

Madam Chairman: You're going to make a general statement?

Mr. Good: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Before we get into specifics?

Mr. Good: Yes, before we deal with specifics.

While there may be some validity in the claim that Ontario has good legislation for the protection of the environment, the true measure of the worth of our legislation must be made by the application of such legislation and its visible effects upon the quality of the land, air and water here in the Province of Ontario. I submit, Madam Chairman, that it is the application of our legislation that is more in question than the legislation itself.

It is almost a year since the Environmental Protection Act 1971 was passed in this Legislature. This Act gave the ministry wide powers and, in my view, there has been a significant lack of desire to use this legislation to its full advantage.

Part 12 of the Act provides for establishment of an environmental council. The duties of this council would be to advise the minister as to the result of current research related to pollution and the natural environment, and to consider any matter affecting the quality of the environment which the council or the minister deems advisable, and advise the minister thereon through its chairman.

The establishment of such a council has been recommended by the Liberal Party for a number of years, and why the minister has not utilized his power to establish this council is hard to imagine. As yet we have not heard anything regarding the type of persons who would be appointed to this council or whether indeed the minister intends to establish this all-important body within the province.

Section 94 gives power to pass regulations requiring payment of deposits at the time of purchase of any packaged materials, or materials contained in any glass container, and regulating the amount, terms and conditions of deposits.

I submit that many people in Ontario are very much concerned over the failure of the Ministry of the Environment to deal with the matter of non-returnable bottles. In Ontario there has been a great deal of talk, but no action, as far as the non-returnable bottle is concerned.

British Columbia, of course, was the first province to pass legislation making a wide range of empty soft drink containers refundable. The non-returnable bottle was banned in 1970, and the BC Act has since been tightened up to provide for a \$500 fine and six months' imprisonment for storekeepers refusing to take bottles back at a refund.

The purchase price of soft drinks in throwaway bottles is about 30 per cent more than it is if sold in retturnable containers. Add to this the cost of litter pick-up, haulage and land-fill costs paid by the consumer and we find that we are not only engaging in a dangerous but also a very expensive practice.

While fewer returnable containers are being sold, those that are used make fewer trips to the bottlers. This, of course, comes from the now-established habit of using non-returnable containers.

A personal inquiry showed that there is practically 100 per cent return on the 40-cent deposit, three-quart milk jug. As the deposit decreases the number of trips on the container also decreases, until we find that a two-cent deposit pop bottle makes a maximum of nine or 10 trips to the bottler for refill and can even be shown to be as low as two or three.

The banning of throw-away or non-returnable bottles has been endorsed by the Ontario Municipal Association, the Ontario Medical Association, the Consumers' Association of Canada, the Federation of Agriculture, hunters' and anglers' associations; the conservation council and many conservation authorities. It is difficult to understand why the ministry, in the light of all the damning evidence provided, has not taken advantage of the legislation passed almost a year ago.

As far as the recycling of throw-away bottles is concerned, I am sure the experience learned in the Burlington experiment has shown that relatively few individuals will take the time or trouble to sort trash for recycling purposes. And, it is interesting to note, I have never heard a really satisfactory reason why Burlington was chosen as the location of the experimental recycling project.

The only reasonable and sensible alternative is to insist that an adequate deposit be placed on as many containers as possible, so that they will be re-used, rather than thrown away to form litter or fill our waste disposal sites. The provincial government could take the initial step and insist on the packaging of all spirits and alcoholic beverages, over which they have complete control, in containers on which a deposit would be required.

When certificates were first required for approval of waste disposal sites, I understand that all existing operations were given a provisional certificate, good for six months. These certificates were given without inspection, and the department concerned itself

only with the establishment of new land-fill sites.

I am wondering, Madam Chairman, if the waste management branch has been able to inspect and certify all sites that had been in operation previously to the Act coming into force?

I understand that previously the OWRC was consulted only at times when the waste management branch suspected there might be a problem. Waste management took all responsibility for the evaluation of soil and hydrological records and, as many of us are aware, the practice has, in the past, led to conflict between OWRC and waste management branch.

One particular municipality in my area spent a considerable sum of money to establish a site which, in the final analysis, they could not use, even though OWRC and health authorities had approved it. I certainly hope that the legislation which brings OWRC directly within the ministry will eliminate and prevent situations of this type from arising in the future.

I would ask Madam Chairman, that the minister report to us on the progress being made to control and establish industrial waste disposal sites. This, of course, until recently has been a private responsibility with no controls imposed by government. The Whitchurch township problem, which threatened the water supply of the village of Stouffville, brought the matter to a head and finally made this ministry realize that initiative was required to bring industrial waste sites under control.

The waste management branch must surely have a tremendous problem when we realize that each year the waste per person has been increasing and has now reached over threequarters of a ton per person in the Province of Ontario and fewer and fewer places are available for the safe disposition of these waste materials. Basic and dramatic action is vital on the part of government if this problem is going to be corrected. Such action must, of course, include the banning of non-returnable bottles, study in recycling and sorting of garbage, better methods of incineration, the use of the heat generated by incineration as a byproduct, either for sale or for some specific purpose. No longer can we continue our present wasteful way of living and not expect to suffer the consequences.

While the air management branch now records an air quality or air pollution index for Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Sudbury, citizens in large municipalities in many other parts of the province are quite concerned that no formal and adequate method of monitoring air is established in their cities. While the reason given by air management branch for not having more sophisticated monitoring devices in cities like London, Kitchener, St. Catharines and Ottawa is that these areas are not of a high priority nature, the people find it most unacceptable to have no idea as to the quality of the air they are breathing.

The major complaint against the air management branch appears to be their lack of initiative in prosecution against large corporations and the over-zealous way in which they pursue matters dealing with smaller individuals and businesses. Whether or not these concerns are valid I am sure will be demonstrated by the government's action as it pertains to Canadian Gypsum.

We now have a programme that was set out by the minister in the Legislature a few days ago. While the Act specifies that no charge may be laid against a company that is on programme, or while it is appealing an order to the environmental appeal board, we must remember that 10 charges have already been laid and are now pending.

The minister indicated in the Legislature that remands in the hearing of these charges would perhaps be in order. I totally reject this consideration because of the circumstances which resulted in the charges preceded the issuing of the programme order to the company.

When I discussed with the legal department of Environment the case of a small businessman being prosecuted while the offending boiler had been torn out and the new one was onsite, they indicated to me that the prosecution was not a threat, but an action carried out because of an offence. I hope this principle will be applied equally to large industries as it is to small industries.

The report of Dr. Bertram Carnow of Chicago, professor and environmental expert, indicates that a 50 per cent cut in air pollution in large cities could reduce lung cancer deaths by 20 per cent. His findings indicate that a combination of city life and cigarettesmoking worked together to enhance each other's effects to a degree greater than a combination of the two.

Urban occupational environmental hazards add to the problem, he states. Living in the city centre and working in an asbestos plant, a smoker has a chance of lung cancer 90 times greater than a rural non-smoker.

People with severe chronic bronchitis react sharply to the rise in air pollution. Another study showed that as many as eight more persons die per day in Chicago from heart attacks and strokes when pollution is high than when it is low.

Air pollution has been proven to effect our bodies in three different ways; it acts as a respiratory irritant, it narrows the air passages and it increases one's susceptibility to infection. Surely in the matter of health reasons alone, we must take more rigid steps to enforce the legislation which we have to control our environment.

Madam Chairman, during the estimates I would like to go into the matter of recommendations made in the Hall commission report on pollution of air, soil and water in the Port Maitland area, and see what action has been taken in this regard by the department. Specifically, I would like to know whether the recommendation stating that a dental survey of children in the area of Dunnville should be made in 1970 has been carried out, and its results compared with that of the 1968 survey, to see whether or not there has been mottling effects on the teeth of the children caused by the fluoride ingested during the period prior to the study.

I would also like to pursue the statement made by the former Minister of the Environment (Mr. Kerr) during the December session when he indicated that there would be increased help from the province to small municipalities who are about to install sewers and waterworks. This is of great importance to many small towns and villages in Ontario; and unless and until the provincial government is ready to subsidize these installations to a degree greater than 50 per cent, it will be impossible for services to be provided at a price which residents can afford to pay.

I would specifically ask the minister whether the proposed increase is going to be related to additional federal funds or whether this announcement was made on the strength of the Province of Ontario taking on an additional 25 per cent of these costs by itself.

The matter of noise pollution and the proposed action that the government is prepared to take will have to be discussed during the course of these estimates. When we realize that the Workmen's Compensation Board handled 370 claims in 1970 and granted about half of them for deafness caused by work in industry, we must admit that noise pollution is a very relevant problem indeed. The statement that has been made that noise pollution alone will make the new Pickering

airport site obsolete before it is built is of startling significance.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I would like to say a word about Ontario Hydro. Ontario Hydro has been described as one of the major polluters of air, water and our environment in the province today.

The coal burned at Hydro's thermal stations is a major contributor to air pollution. In 1970 the Hearne and Lakeview stations were responsible for 77 per cent of the SO<sub>2</sub>, 28 per cent of the particulates and 53 per cent of the nitrogen oxides emitted into Toronto's air.

Pollution Probe's submission to Task Force Hydro stated that Hydro's fossil fueled thermal stations are only 30 to 40 per cent efficient in the conversion from chemical to electrical energy. The effects of the heat emission from nuclear power development at Douglas Point and Pickering are actually unknown, Surely it cannot be said that because we do not know the effects, it can be guaranteed that no damage will be done to our lake waters from the emission of this hot water?

The devastating effects of the huge hydro transmission lines across our landscape in southern Ontario is known to all of us. The proposed 680-foot wide Hydro right-of-way from Lake Erie through Beverly township and east to Pickering area with five rows of towers 140 feet high—that is the height of a 14-storey building—can scarcely be imagined. It has even been suggested that this huge corridor, slicing through the Province of Ontario could be one of the earth's landmarks visible from the moon.

Surely Hydro must take full responsibility for its actions, both the bad effects of pollutants and heat emissions into air and water, and what it thinks is the necessity to carve our province up with hydro transmission lines. I cannot accept the fact that the generation of electricity must be exploited to its fullest and greatest potential just to satisfy falsely created appetites.

Ontario Hydro's advertising programmes to promote the use of electricity are self-defeating. I feel we can no longer afford to take one natural source of energy or source of energy such as coal or gas or oil and convert it to electricity to do a job which could have been done by the original source of energy in the first place.

Pollution Probe's brief to Task Force Hydro stated a similar position to that taken by me almost a year ago when I appeared before a representative of Task Force Hydro and, quoting from their brief, I read:

The portions of Hydro's advertising programme which promote additional power consumption should be immediately replaced with a campaign aimed at energy conservation, similar to Consolidated Edison's "Save a Watt" programme. All of Ontario Hydro's research and development, public information and advertising programmes should reflect the theme of energy conservation, and the most efficient use of natural resources.

I have said that Ontario Hydro has consistently blamed their increases to municipalities on their high cost of borrowing. When they appeared before the committee in the last four years this is what they have always said.

Well, I say the high cost of borrowing is directly related to their phenomenal expansion which, in turn, must be related to their tremendous advertising campaigns promoting the use of their electricity. This philosophy is entirely false in my view and must be reversed.

Madam Chairman, as we proceed with the estimates of the department I would like to deal with many of these matters in more detail.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Good. Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Following the tradition, I should like to open the discussion of the estimates with some general remarks. These are nonpartisan because I think pollution transcends partisanship. I think it would be fairly accurate to say that the major problem for mankind from this time forward is the confrontation between economics and ecology. Because the general public has not really absorbed this entirely I want to spend a few minutes to put the idea once again on the record.

The economists and the ecologists are already in conflict. Recently the magazine the Economist predicted that practically all of man's economic problems would be solved in 80 years' time. "By then," it said "in America an average family would have an income of \$250,000 a year." During the next 80 years "two-thirds of mankind should be raised from intolerable indigence to something better than the comfortable affluence which the other one-third of us already enjoys."

This sounds very hopeful and very encouraging, until you read on and find that the Economist's prediction was based on an

anticipated average growth of 4.5 per cent per annum, which would give the world a GNP, or properly speaking, GWP—a gross world product—of 32 times the present level,

Ecologists on the other hand are warning that mankind faces utter collapse within a century unless it puts the brakes both on (a) population growth; and (b) industrial output. For both of these are causing the rapid depletion of our energy resources and of our other unrenewable natural resources.

Recently the magazine the Ecologist, another British magazine, devoted 22 pages to what it called "Blueprint for Survival," endorsed by 33 of the leading scientists, including Sir Julian Huxley, the famous biologist. A key factor in the problem is man's "deeply rooted beliefs in continuous growth [economic growth], a notion that must lead to wars, famines and social crises. The alternative is a thoughtful, humane and measured change toward a stable society.' Britain, the scientists recommended, must soon stop building roads, must soon tax the use of power and raw materials and must eventually reduce her population by 50 per cent. This is the recommendation of these 33 very prominent scientists.

Instead of industrialization and growth, the statement said, Britain's aim should be "a stable society." It would be characterized by a steady or declining population, decentralized living and strict limits on the use of resources.

This conflict between two goals; preservation of the environment and human health and safety on the one hand and ever greater production on the other, is illustrated by a recent White House press release. The White House has issued a report that claims that the net benefits of clear air and safety improvements in automobiles will not equal the per-car price boosts they will cause.

How does one evaluate the prevention of broken limbs and fractured skulls and the pain and suffering of lung cancer and other respiratory diseases in terms of dollars and cents?

This press release it seems to me brings into focus the problem of tomorrow, of all our tomorrows—how to improve the quality of life? Can it be done by increasing the GNP or the GWP?

In my view it may be possible, but only if the two components of the GNP, goods and services, are given new emphasis. Because, generally speaking, the production of goods not only uses up the earth's unrenewable resources but also creates pollution, the

production of goods must be de-emphasized. Because the providing of services by and large involves neither consumption of our natural resources, nor pollution—there are exceptions—the wealth of the future must consist more and more of services, on a people-to-people basis.

If I may digress briefly, Madam Chairman, this is one reason I believe our present budget is bad. It is restricting instead of expanding the amount of service and the number of persons rendering services to other people.

For perhaps the first time in our history we have enough trained teachers to teach reasonably small classes of pupils in the proper fashion, but we aren't using all of them. For the first time in history we have enough science graduates to tackle the host of problems such as the technological problems of recycling, the economic problem of finding markets for those recycled products, the control of pests without the use of highly toxic chemicals, but we aren't using all of them.

For the first time we have enough people to serve other people in the community and social fields, but we do not budget properly to make use of all of them.

Instead, the federal governments' Department of Regional and Economic Expansion has launched a ridiculous programme of encouraging plant expansion in industries where overcapacity already exists and is paying millions of dollars in grants to have these factories built by foreign companies. But this is what happens when governments think of the GNP in terms of more and more goods, forgetting that services are also a form of wealth—and often a much better form.

Back in the 1920's there was an Ontario public school reader that contained a short story; I imagine most members are too young to have read that. But it concerned a man who by some means or other had acquired a genie who agreed to do any and all the work that the man ordered. The only condition was that the man's life would be forfeit if he failed to keep the genie busy. The genie built houses, roads, whole towns in a few minutes and the man's life was soon in jeopardy.

Our whole present economic system is like the genie. As long as it has orders in abundance all is well. As long as cities proliferate, highrise apartments soar, our stomachs and our pockets are fairly full, all is well. Everyone is relatively happy, economically speaking.

But we have realized in the past few years that unfortunately there is a limit to our unrenewable natural resources, such as iron and copper, and there is a limit to our supply of unrenewable fossil fuels. Many realize, too, that if we continue to believe in an everlarger GNP based on material goods as something to be greatly desired, then man has only a few more generations left before his descendants, if any, will live in an impoverished, polluted, and primitive society.

What can be done?

One thing is, Madam Chairman, that we must have a complete and open public discussion on our children's future. This must be divorced as much as possible from partisan politics.

We must discard the idea that, just because it's possible to build a supersonic transport, for example, it should be done. We must give up the idea that just because some new product could make a profit for somebody, its production should be approved without any thought for the environment.

Questions such as the following should be asked whenever products or projects are suggested:

Is the profit to society sufficient to justify the use of our unrenewable resources on that project or on that product?

Is the benefit to the public good sufficient to justify using irreplaceable fossil fuels in producing this product?

Is the benefit outweighed by any polluting side effects? This is a very urgent question and it must be asked very often. I have one illustration, Madam Chairman.

Dr. Arthur Tamplin, a biophysicist at the University of California in Berkley, says that the real object of the vast increase in electrical power said to be needed by the year 2000 is merely "the production of more garbage."

He explains this. In the northwestern United States the new power plants that are proposed are to provide power for aluminum plants which will be producing mostly more beer cans and TV dinner trays.

In addition to the waste of irreplaceable energy resources for so-called luxury living, we have the pollution problem both from the aluminum plants and from the power plants themselves, and to what end? The products will end up very quickly as garbage which must be disposed of somewhere.

This, of course, is just one example of our folly but it is one that should give pause to everyone who is seriously concerned about his grandchildren's future, if not our own.

Madam Chairman, I have urged on past occasions the formation of an independent advisory body, either on a part-time or a full-time basis, paid or unpaid, a body whose members would have the freedom and the time to address themselves to the broad policies that we must follow if we are to survive. I again urge an ecological advisory council to assist the government in resolving the conflict between economic goals and the protection and preservation of the environment.

I had a few remarks prepared on the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. These remarks don't require any comments from the people in Hydro, so with your permission I will just put them on the record at this time.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Minister, do you have any comment before we proceed?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, is Fred going ahead with this?

Mr. Burr: I have a couple of pages on the Hydro I would like—

Madam Chairman: Oh, I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would it be more relevant when Hydro is—

Mr. Burr: Well, it is not getting-

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is just a question of getting them on the record really, isn't it?

Mr. Burr: Yes, this is more about general policy. It doesn't require any detailed knowledge from anybody to answer.

Madam Chairman: It isn't relevant, though, to this-

Mr. Burr: It is relevant to the Hydro here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, that only has—

Mr. Burr: They are along the same lines as Mr. Good's.

Madam Chairman: Go ahead.

Mr. Good: Go ahead.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Good moves that my remarks are in order.

Madam Chairman, I want to turn to Ontario Hydro for a moment or two which, like everyone else, has followed the philosophy that the more we consume the better off we are. That is the philosophy that capitalists, socialists, communists, fascists, everybody, has

been following in the last few decades and my remarks about Hydro are not intended to be particularly uncomplimentary to them. It is just part of the theme that I have been outlining in the last few minutes.

Hydro has doubled its electric power capacity every 10 years for the past 50 years and, according to Ontario Hydro News, October, 1971, page 9, another doubling will take place in the next seven or eight years instead of 10 and this will require an outlay of \$2½ billion.

Now, it takes very little research to discover that Ontario Hydro has been as responsible as anyone else for persuading the public to buy every conceivable electric device that has been invented. Consider all of the trifling tasks we now call upon electricity to perform for us. We use electricity to vibrate our toothbrushes—really an incredible triumph for modern advertising. We use electricity to carve turkeys. We use electricity to grind coffee beans, to shave our faces, to blow snow off our sidewalks, to cut our lawns, to trim our hedges, to open our cans.

Do any of these labour-saving devices really add to our total of human happiness? The one thing that we can agree 100 per cent on is that they deplete the earth's resources.

There are other charges that you could lay against power corporations such as the Hydro. Most of the electrical convenience items are made of plastic or aluminum and these two materials require fantastic amounts of electricity during their manufacture, so much so that their production may be a bigger drain on our resources than their subsequent operation because many of them are discarded after two or three years.

Bigger and better electrical appliances, however, usually require increased amounts of power. One of the latest gadgets, the electric heat pump, running about nine minutes per hour throughout the year will consume 16,000 kilowatt-hours annually, surely an exorbitant demand for any one family to make on the energy resources of the earth.

It is time that we stopped thinking about new ways of squandering electric power and began to think of how we could conserve it. Perhaps if hydro rates were like income tax rates and increased for the householder in proportion to the use he made of the power, it would be found very quickly that the demand for electric power would stop increasing every 10 years. It might even decrease.

Such a change, of course, must be preceded by a change in attitude; a matter of public and consumer education. The question I would like to ask the minister is this really. Shouldn't it be an important part of this ministry's function to help to change these attitudes, to change from an attitude of extravagant waste to one of careful conservation?

I will conclude in a moment, Madam Chairman, for I am just reviewing the four methods that could be used, have been used, are being used and can be used by power corporations such as the Ontario Hydro to reduce pollution.

The first method tried was higher stacks. This merely distributes the pollution over the rest of the earth. It is a rather parochial solution to the problem. It can be dismissed as not being one of very great merit.

Second, the burning of coal with low sulphur content. This again is a temporary measure as long as the supply of that type of coal lasts.

A third method, burning natural gas, is an improvement for most pollutants but, as far as oxides of nitrogen are concerned, they are still as numerous and as much a problem as with other types of fossil fuel. And, again, the supplies of natural gas are limited. We may not know yet what that limit is, but we do know there is a finite limit to our resources of natural gas.

The fourth method is to reduce consumption by reducing production. Or, if you like it the other way around, to reduce production by reducing the consumption demand because it is the consumption demand that gets the blame for much of our problem. I submit this fourth suggestion as the only feasible one that we can work on.

The predicted doubling of power demands will, first, accelerate the exhaustion of our energy resources; second, it will increase pollution; third, it will destroy the aesthetic value of rural areas through which transmission towers will have to be built—unless they are put underground—as the member for Waterloo North described very well a few moments ago; fourth, it will take out of use hundreds of acres of otherwise valuable agricultural land which will be needed in the future as the population continues to increase; and fifth, it will probably continue the controversial use of toxic herbicides in power line rights-of-way.

The question for the minister is: Is your ministry exerting any influence on the HEPC policies in the direction that I have outlined?

Madam Chairman: Does the minister have a comment?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, in keeping with the idea of discussing the various matters as we get to the estimates, perhaps I might make a comment regarding the appointment of the environmental council.

There are two things I would like to say. One is that the council as envisaged in the legislation is an advisory body to which the minister would refer various questions. The only reason that I can give you as to why it has not been appointed is the fact that, before my predecessor had an opportunity to do so, I came into the picture. I am very interested in it because I think there is a major role for it to play and consequently when I have an opportunity—because the last couple of months have been kind of active ones—it will be appointed.

There is no change in plan, the council will be appointed and the reason I am mentioning it here is that whatever funds will be required for it would be in this main office vote.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now we come to vote 1501, items 1 to 8.

On vote 1501.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, may I make just a brief comment?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Burr: My idea of this council is that it should be free; well, perhaps it should act as a kite, because many of these changes in attitude and policies that governments will have to take are politically dangerous or inexpedient perhaps. As I have pictured this ecological advisory council, or whatever you call it, it could come up with ideas and say these are the things that must be done. It would present these ideas for public discussion and take what is called flak, I suppose, away from the government that has to implement these policies. From a political point of view I should think that this could serve a very good purpose for any government that is going to take some drastic action in this direction.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't want to get into a philosophical discussion but—

Mr. Burr: I was trying to be very practical.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —to give you a practical answer, I think the whole basic philosophy of representative government is that governments do the things that people want done. That is number one. Secondly, they have an educational role, particularly these days in a very

technical world, of pointing out some of the problems that they foresee or think may happen.

I am afraid that I couldn't agree that setting up an appointed group to do things that people didn't like—

Mr. Burr: Not to do them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you did enough of them, there would be a change in the government and perhaps the successors would unappoint that group, if I could put it that way.

Mr. Burr: No, not to do them, just to advise them, just to present them to the public to present them to the government, the people.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But supposing the majority of the people still don't want it, what does the government do then?

Mr. Burr: Well, as you say, the people are the rulers.

Mr. Good: Are we finding out now why this council hasn't been established in the past year? I mean it is right in the legislation, and it is set out very clearly, that the environmental council, through its chairman, shall advise the minister. This is the purpose of the environmental council.

I think I am beginning to understand now why it hasn't been—

Hon. Mr. Auld: On things that the minister wants advice on.

Mr. Good: No, to advise as to the results of current research related to pollution and the natural environment and to consider any matter affecting the quality of the environment which the council or the minister deems advisable, and advise the minister thereon through its chairman.

That is the legislation we passed a year ago—an advisory council to the minister. I think I am beginning to understand why it hasn't been established as yet. I am very much concerned as to who the government will appoint, because the appointments are political, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and I think unless you appoint people to this position who have a keen understanding and live and eat and breathe this whole environmental problem it won't serve its purpose.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is my point, You don't just pick up the phone book, run through the book, and throw darts and pick

people out. I think you want a pretty broad representation of the various disciplines and the people at large—in other words academics and non-academics.

Mr. Good: Well, you have had nine months to do it though.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have had two months.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Regardless of whether you have had two months or not, the government has had nine months to implement it. Now dealing with the section that deals with noise, I understand the regulations were supposed to come down last December, and this government hasn't done a thing. What is the reason for that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't say the government hasn't-

Mr. Haggerty: No, they haven't.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —done a damn thing. There has been a lot of work, but it has not yet been produced.

In connection with the study by the University of Western Ontario that we have commissioned, along with other work that is being done by other municipalities and by our own staff, as I mentioned in that statement in the House the other day, the main thing is not to produce a set of regulations, but to produce a set of regulations you can enforce. And the legal end of it—I am not putting you on—is a very trying thing.

I had some experience with it years ago when I was Minister of Transport and we were attempting to get anti-noise regulations for vehicles.

You may recall that Metro-either Metro or the city of Toronto-had a bylaw that they were very anxious be approved by the Minister of Transport. Our experts said it wouldn't work; their experts said it would.

We approved it on a temporary basis. They came back and amended it because they found some problems. We approved the amendments. They put it in force and it wouldn't work.

Mr. Haggerty: I am thinking in particular of a case in the city of Port Colborne, where a new industry located. It was a drop forge type of industry and these hammers run continuously, all through the night. These people never had been subject to such noise before, and they sent a petition to this government. Nothing has been done since on it and they promised that regulations would come down last December.

This company is now going to start running operations in 10-hour shifts continually through the summer months with the doors and the roof wide open, and the noise is just going to drive the people out of the community.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But really the municipality has authority to pass regulations, municipal bylaws—

Mr. Haggerty: You know the regulations there would apply to about 20 or 25 years ago when, if you whistled at a girl you could be charged, but times have changed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I used to do a little whistling about 25 years ago.

Mr. Haggerty: But this is the problem, people want the regulations. We were going to have some type of regulations to regulate noise, and until this day nothing has been done. You come out just before the estimates with a big fanfare and said we are going to carry out a study around London, Woodstock and in that area.

Mr. Good: For \$45,000.

Mr. Haggerty: For \$45,000, but I mean all you have to do is go down there with monitoring equipment, and you can tell the noise level right there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You can tell it, but how can you nail it down to a specific source? That is the real problem. This is the problem that Metro had with their noise bylaw on trucks.

Mr. Haggerty: I have done some work with it, and the department was good enough to afford me a copy of the bylaw from Metro Winnipeg, and looking at this bylaw I would say this is an exceptionally good bylaw, which would control it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How is it working in Winnipeg?

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose again it depends on how you police it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well whether you can, in fact, enforce it in the courts, this is the real problem.

Mr. Haggerty: Now look, a youngster—will go out and buy a motorcycle and go out down the street, and it doesn't take too long for a policeman to haul him over and say "In my opinion you are making too much noise with that machine." There is a charge laid, and he is hauled off to court.

But here we can have continuous pounding, night after night, you know, very well.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's not mix oranges with apples. There have been lots of charges laid under municipal antinoise bylaws and there have been convictions, but I think your legal colleague will tell you that those who wanted to really pursue it and appeal a few times have generally been acquitted.

In effect, what happens is that the guy who really doesn't know that much or is prepared to pay \$10, pays, and the people that you really want to get at—the people that you are talking about—go to court and maybe it takes six months or a year and two or three stages through the legal process, and they are acquitted.

Mr. Haggerty: There have been staff members from your department in to review this plant in Port Colborne, but why they don't give some direction? There are ways you can dull the sound by insulation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that I want to be a party though, just because it is urgent, to producing regulations that won't work—I don't want to make a big fanfare and say we are going to do something about this and then wind up in court and have them all thrown out.

Mr. Haggerty: Yet you can go into the International Nickel Co. where the men work with shears and they soundproofed those shears—they used to make an awful racket—you could hear it outside in the streets and around. The International Nickel Co. reduced the sound level.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not disagreeing with you when you say that some of these sounds can be reduced. What I am talking about is dealing with the people who don't want to do something about it themselves.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but they are looking for this government to do something, to give them that protection. You came in with a bill here last July—I think it was in the house at about 4:25 in the morning—you were in a big rush to get it through and not a thing has been done since. I mean there are no regulations or anything. Now, surely, it shouldn't take you that long to get some control into this Act.

Hon. Mr. Auld: All I can say is that it is a very complex problem and we are working on it as rapidly as we can. Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Do I understand the minister to say the real problem is that you can't tell where the noise is coming from or who is to blame for the noise?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are a little off the vote here but let's answer that question and then perhaps we can get back to the order.

I would say that it isn't too difficult to tell the general area—and I'm not a technical fellow and our technical chap isn't here at the moment.

Mr. Haggerty: He should be here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we didn't expect it was going to be very noisy, this discussion.

It isn't that so much, Len, it's separating—having a standard which you can apply to a specific source of noise that won't be affected by surrounding noises. Noise is energy—it is two things really—it is the amount of energy and the frequency. This is the problem that Metro had with their truck bylaw. They took a guy into court and the judge in essence said if he had been out in a field or in a sound-proof room he would have accepted our reading on whatever meter it was. But it was also affected by street cars going by and somebody slamming a door and a whole lot of things, and until we could prove to him that our reading applied to that truck and nothing else it was dismissed.

Mr. Braithwaite: But here the real problem is to define the source of the noise? In Etobicoke, I am thinking now of an area up in Rexdale, Jeffcoat Dr., where there is a residential area that borders on the industrial. This is where many of the problems come in. I presume this is what the member from Welland is talking about—that type of situation.

Well, I don't see why it would be that difficult. As a matter of fact they are modifying the noise now, but some of those problems have gone on for years. People in Rexdale are still looking for the provincial government to lay down guidelines. I don't think you can excuse the factories causing noise problems by saying there is extraneous noise. Perhaps that isn't the real problem. I think the real problem is that the government has yet to attack the problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But with the noise—gee, I don't want to really get into this. Let me just say one more final thing—

Madam Chairman: This will be the last.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —there is no question about the volume of noise. We won't argue that across the street in the industrial area—but who is producing it and how much?

Mr. Braithwaite: That is the very point I make.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are talking about a total-

Mr. Braithwaite: I know of a specific case, Jeffcoat Dr. in Rexdale, where a factory operates at night and there is no way that anybody could say that there is any other source. But through many of the manoeuvrings you mentioned earlier, the company is still going on. This is the type of situation that one would think would concern the provincial government, particularly with the laws you have now, should be able to do something about noise—set some sort of guidelines. You have the research people.

Madam Chairman: Thank you. I think we have had a very permissive and lengthy preliminary statement and I think now we will come back into vote 1501, commencing items I to 8. Are there any comments on the first?

Mr. Good: Madam Chairman, with respect, would noise pollution not be under this first vote?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, it is in air management.

Madam Chairman: Let's keep it for that.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): On a point of order, Madam Chairman. I understand from my colleague from Sandwich-Riverside that you are precluding discussion of Hydro, or you do not wish discussion. First of all I would like to know how that is possible? There is a voted item, a financial item, under the estimates.

I appreciate you may want to have Hydro here. I know that one or two of my colleagues would like to discuss not the picayune details of Hydro, but some of the environmental implications of location of power stations, etc., which are very much in the minister's ambit. Would that be possible?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lewis, the way we are interpreting this is that when there is an item specifically relating to Hydro we will discuss that aspect of Hydro, but I believe that there is going to be a special session for the commission to which perhaps your greater comments would be better directed.

Mr. Lewis: That is by no means guaranteed, Madam Chairman. It depends on the length of the Workmen's Compensation Board hearings and on the other estimates before the natural resources committee. That's why I think there has to be some opportunity for Hydro under this vote.

Hon. Mr. Auld: On the other hand, though, Madam Chairman, if I may say a word, the only thing in these estimates relating to Hydro is the grant to the Pickering station.

Mr. Lewis: Right, yes, is that a legitimate area for discussion?

Madam Chairman: Yes, that is entirely proper.

Mr. Lewis: Fine, that is all.

Madam Chairman: Items 1, 2 and 3. Are there any comments, please?

Item 1? Carried.

Item 2? Carried.

Item 3?

Mr. Good: Are you going to deal with legal services, as all their services are here? Or is that under air management?

Madam Chairman: As they are defined here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The salaries. If you are talking about legal action—we would deal with them under the vote on item of the branch that was involved in any legal—

Mr. Good: Just so we don't bypass it here and find that we have missed our opportunity.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea?

Mr. Drea: Who are the legal counsel groping with the noise problems? Are they ours or are they from the outside?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are ours. Our own legal staff, which is now combined. Dr. Landis is counsel, and there is not a director of the legal branch at the moment. We have put the two together and we are just in the process of appointing somebody, and my understanding—correct me if I am wrong—is that the drafting of our legislation in the first instance is worked between our technical people and our legal branch. Then it goes to the legislative counsel and possibly—where we are in some sort of difficulty or can't resolve it ourselves—to the AG's people.

Mr. Drea: I didn't mean it to go that far, but there seems to be an awful problem of groping with the reconciliation of what is noise as ordinary people know it and what is noise as a judge would know it. Isn't that the fundamental problem?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It applies to a lot of fields air pollution is one—I would say it applies in just about all areas.

Mr. Drea: No, but I am talking about your remarks on noise, eh? I am ot a lawyer but it seems to me that the fundamental problem is trying to reconcile with what everybody knows is noise, which you mentioned yourself, across the street, and what the courts will accept as excessive noise.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is a little finer than that, Frank—pinpointing without reasonable doubt who the culprit is—separating the source of noise from the mass of noise that surrounds you, particularly in an urban area.

Mr. Drea: How many lawyers do we have working on it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: On the legislation? I can't answer that because I assume that from time to time it maybe two or three or four, and on some occasions it may be one.

Mr. Drea: Well is anybody working on it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. The air management people and the legal branch.

I don't suggest—don't misunderstand me that we've got three fellows pounding away on this eight hours a day. But the technical people come up with some more thoughts and they discuss it with the legal people and I assume the legal people say, "that really isn't sufficient," maybe you've got a different standard.

I'm not a technical guy and that's why, when we get into that end, I'd rather have our technical people here who can, perhaps, explain it a little better than I can.

Mr. MacBeth: Madam Chairman, I have some kowledge of the Metropolitan Toronto bylaw. I was on the Metro council at the time, and I know how necessary it is and how desirable it is.

But my understanding is it's the state of the art of measuring noise.

It's not the lawyers that are holding it up, it's the scientists. When the scientists come up with the answer, then I guess the lawyers can carry it through. Now, that's my understanding.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In a sense you are right, John. The scientists say, "This is what we think," and the lawyers say that it won't work.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, the announcement that the minister made the other day, with reference to the University of Western Ontario—did that not involve legal preparation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Both their engineering faculty and their law faculty.

Mr. Burr: Is that part of the \$203,000 figure?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually the funds for that are in last years' estimates, but if you want to discuss this question of noise the place to discuss that is under air management, which is vote—

Mr. Burr: No, no, I don't want to discuss it, I am just asking about the legal fees. Is this where the money is voted to pay for part of the Western staff?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. This is strictly internal, plus the fees that we would pay an outside counsel if we were involved in a major case with a very large industry and, in our judgement, our own staff or the Crown attorney weren't able to carry out the prosecution.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, I didn't catch, in the previous item—the strategic planning—was there any discussion on that?

Madam Chairman: We carried that one.

Mr. Burr: You carried—I thought you were talking about vote 2, and I was looking over the page and you meant item 2.

Madam Chairman: I'm sorry. I was going right down the items.

Mr. Burr: Yes. Well, would you just explain the huge increase in that item?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because it's a new branch basically. It includes some of the planning people from the conservation authorities branch which previously was with this ministry and is now, mainly, with the Department of Natural Resources.

Mr. Burr: It is just transferred then. Fine.

Mr. Good: Under the legal services, are all prosecutions done by your own legal department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I think it's fair to say in the majority of cases they would be done by Crown attorneys. In some cases we send our own staff out; where it may be particularly technical they handle this kind of thing a little more often. But in the run of the mill cases, I think it's fair to say that 90 per cent would be done by the local Crown attorneys.

Mr. Braithwaite: Is there any prior approval required if the municipality wishes to bring an action? Do they have to get permission from the minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Under our Act? No, not to my knowledge. Nobody's asked me in the two months I've been minister, anyway.

Madam Chairman; Shall legal services carry?

Mr. Good: Of the 32 charges then, you say only a portion of these were handled by your own legal department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, a minority.

Mr. Good: But not that you hire outside counsel to prosecute?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know whether we have ever hired outside counsel to prosecute a case. I don't think we have.

Madam Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Item 3 agreed to.

Madam Chairman: Item 4?

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Mr. Minister, can you give us some general information as to what that particular service means?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Basically it has 14 people, and it has a two-fold job which we're presently refining because of the number of inquiries we get on technical matters. We have assigned two of the staff to deal with them, with the department broadly divided in two ways. Many people who are calling are asking for information and are presently having to deal with our technical people.

We provide information to the public about our programmes, about our legislation. A great many citizens' groups are concerned about a specific thing in their community.

This involves the preparation of literature for cottage owners, for instance, telling them how to tidy up their septic tanks. Other examples are information for schools on the various aspects of pollution and production of films of sort of an educational and an anti-pollution nature; at exhibitions, exhibits of a general information nature on not only what the ministry does and the services it has available to help people who want to tidy things up, but also, in effect, educational—trying to get people to be a little tidier themselves.

Mr. Parrott: In other words, that's our prime thrust at education?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would think it's fair to say that that's the main objective.

Mr. Good: You might say that binders, which they provide to the schools and libraries and which they were good enough to provide me with, are very good.

What I'm wondering about is the programme through the schools. I understand you have a co-ordinator or so that works with the Department of Education.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we have one member of the staff whose primary job is liaison with the educational authorities, and who is presently working on a sequel to—What's that called, Murray? The one that's going to be—

Mr. M. F. Cheetham (Information Services Branch): Straight Goods Conference. It was held at Laurentian in Sudbury and is now being held at Queens, in Kingston.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We invite one representative from each high school, preferably not in grade 13, to come together and discuss some of the aspects of pollution, hopefully, to go back to his or her school and get his own kids interested—we inform him so that he can inform them of the various information items we have available.

Mr. Good: That was not part of my question. The material you are getting in the schools is good, but whether any use is being made of it is what I was concerned about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can get that, I think we have figures on the number of pieces of literature that have been distributed and the numbers of showings of films and so on.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, I would take it under the information services—that that's the old information services, or whatever the proper name was under Water Resources—that's included in—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The two are put together. In these estimates, as I mentioned at the outset, Frank—

Mr. Drea: I know that, but in this case that includes the old-

Hon. Mr. Auld: And the director is here, Murray Cheetham who was the director in the OWRC.

Mr. Drea: That's not very much money, though, is it really, \$456,000?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't make any secret of the fact that I hope that it will be substantially increased, because I think we need a lot more.

Perhaps this might be a time to say that my own view is that you can't solve the litter problem, the pollution problem, by regulation. Any law is only effective if you have the support of the majority of people around. And I think that you will see greater emphasis on this.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, I am not quite through.

Madam Chairman: Sorry.

Mr. Drea: Do you mind? No. What I was saying about it was that it doesn't seem to be very much money. What I was trying to get at is: in the programme in the schools, does the Ministry of Education help out in that? Or is this \$456,000, less salaries, the whole bundle?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm afraid I can't give you an answer on that. To my knowledge, the Ministry of Education doesn't make any grants available directly to school boards for information programmes on pollution. Although I believe that, perhaps not all, but the majority of school boards would have some funds which would get involved in this kind of thing.

I don't know. Murray, do you know? Have you an answer to that—whether the school boards expend any of their own funds or Ministry of Education funds in antipollution information?

Mr. Cheetham: To my knowledge there are no direct funds from Education. The school boards do have some funds which are directed for such studies; the majority is being done by this ministry.

Madam Chairman: All right, Mr. Drea? Mr. Newman. Sorry, Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Madam Chairman, I wanted to ask the minister if, under this vote, any funds are spent in trying to get the residents of the city of Detroit and that area, especially the school children, concerned about the way their industry is polluting the city of Windsor. We're getting that transboundary flow.

We talked to elected officials over there, we talked to pollution control authorities and we get no action whatsoever. Possibly the approach that we should be using is going through the youth.

In our own city we have our youth extremely concerned and expressing their concern, not only in school projects, but also in the writing of letters to—you name it, and that individual gets letters. But our friends to the north of us continue to dump about 20 tons of pollutants on us daily, and we don't seem to be able to break that pollution curtain when it comes to convincing them that they are abusing us. Apparently the only approach that we can use is to have our students go over there and invade—to get them concerned.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm afraid there are no funds in here for that, Bernie.

Mr. B. Newman: Nothing at all? How about radio programmes? Do you have funds in here that are specifically designated for television or radio?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have some for spot radio and spot television commercials.

Mr. B. Newman: You don't try to beam them into American centres that are polluting us?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't use any US station.

Mr. Haggerty: But you advertise on American television stations.

An hon. member: You do in Buffalo.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, public service—for nothing.

Mr. B. Newman: Then, Madam Chairman, there is no approach that this department can use to alert American students who may be more concerned about the problem and have them institute the action against their polluting industries?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that I should get into this, but I am under the impression that the State of Michigan is one of the US border states that is particularly concerned about pollution within their own state. I know that they have been in touch with our air management people with the idea of using our

index to deal with Detroit industry but there are some legal difficulties I gather and I don't really understand them. We are delighted to make the information available, but so far nothing has come of it.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, Madam Chairman, the concern has always been there. All the days that I have sat in this Legislature I've heard exactly that same story, but we've seen no action from our Yankee friends as a result. They changed the colour of the pollutants by some mechanical means, but that stuff still pours across.

Hon. Mr. Auld: One of the things-

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Burr is probably more knowledgeable and could inform you on how it affects his riding more so than my own; especially that imported pollution. The one we create, our own, we can at least control, or attempt to control after a fashion, but the one that comes from another jurisdiction—how do we get them to understand the problem they are creating for us?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is a good question.

Mr. B. Newman: Well your department hasn't been vigorous enough in it, Mr. Minister. Simply talking to Mort Sterling in Detroit without any action doesn't seem to get anywhere.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We had some discussion in Ottawa on Saturday morning after the official signing of that Great Lakes agreement with the Minister of the Environment for Canada, Mr. Davis, and some of his people, some of our people and the administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency—Mr. Ricklehouse?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, Rucklehouse.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Rucklehouse-I was closeand Mr. Train, who is the president's guy. It was agreed that there would be more unofficial liaison between jurisdictions without going through the Department of External Affairs and the US State Department in exchange of information particularly. What sort of an immediate result this will have on the probelm that Windsor has-I'm familiar with part of it anyway-I can't say. But I think you'd accept the fact, that there are some real difficulties and we have some problems in our own province which, I think, in all fairness to the people who pay the shot here we want to deal with-which we can deal with, hopefully-rather than getting a little further afield.

Mr. B. Newman: I can understand that, Mr. Minister. We should be concerned with Ontario first before we show any concern for another jurisdiction. But possibly a little initiative on your part Mr. Minister. Maybe there could be a meeting at the elected levela meeting of state representatives from the State of Michigan with representatives from the Ontario Legislature, so that we could have some type of interchange of ideas. This would be in addition to us pointing out to them how the laxity on their part is punishing us, and that they're not overcoming the problem as quickly as they probably could. What would you think of maybe chairing a meeting like that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We may well get into that. I wouldn't make any—

Mr. B. Newman: I hope so.

Madam Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Braithwaite. The next speaker is Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. Braithwaite: Are there any plans for the minister to meet with his Michigan counterpart in the near future? Are there any plans in the offing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are no specific plans, although I expect that we will be meeting with people from Michigan, New York and Ohio.

Mr. Braithwaite: And I presume you will be discussing the problems brought up by Mr. Newman—this type of thing? That will be the purpose of the meeting, will it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The whole range here, I think that is what Bernie is particularly concerned about. That is why actually when we get the air pollution index from Windsor we can generally tell which way the wind is blowing.

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. McIlveen: I would like to ask the minister: are there any moneys in that item on information services that goes for information regarding the various conservation authorities around the province?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is no money in these estimates now for conservation authorities because they are all, with the exception of the planning part that I mentioned, in the Department of Natural Resources. And the comparative figures are based on that—they are on the same basis. In other words, the figures of the Department of the Environment last year, which are shown here, are

less the amount that the conservation authorities had, because that is now a Natural Resources budget.

Madam Chairman: Are there any further questions on item 4? Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott: This is more to yourself, Madam Chairman. If, and following the question that I raised and then Mr. Drea continued on, it appears that \$456,000 does look like a small proportion relative to the other budgets—and agreeing with what the other budgets—and agreeing with what the other budgets—and in the importance of education—what is the prime function of this committee? I believe the minister said that he expects to overspend that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I said I wished it was a lot more. I would not say that I expect—

Mr. Parrott: Oh, sorry!

Hon. Mr. Auld: Overspend it. I might hopefully try and get a little more or something.

Mr. Parrott. I hope so too. Which is the better way to handle this particular thing if the consensus should be that we would like to see a greater emphasis in the educational programme.

Could we, in effect, look for some money in other items in your budget to allocate them into this particular portion? I gather from Mr. Drea's remarks, he feels very strongly, and certainly I do, that that's the one way that I would like to see us emphasise this.

Mr. Lewis: You go ahead and move it. We will support you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm sure you will. I don't think it is customary and I couldn't tell you whether the committee would have authority to recommend to the House that something be taken out of one item and put in another.

Mr. Good: All we can do is reduce the minister's salary.

Mr. Parrott: I am not prepared to do that, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Another \$15,000 bucks wouldn't solve the problem.

Mr. Parrott: I agree.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It might create one for me, but-

Mr. Haggerty: How about \$14,999?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Bless your heart. I suppose I shouldn't put it this way, but it wouldn't break my heart if I heard somebody making a budget speech about the need for more money for information services.

Mr. Parrott: May I make a note of that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: And I think I can probably find somebody to help you prepare it.

Mr. Parrott: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Shall item 4 carry?

Mr. Lewis: Madam Chairman, may I ask the minister a question? In this general outline of votes and items, where might one appropriately raise questions of environmental matters relating to the new airport?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Frankly, I don't think that there is any place because there are no funds in here having to do with the airport.

I would say that it would be Intergovernmental Affairs for the planning—I have not seen the detail, I am not that familiar with that budget—to see whether there are funds there relating to the planning for the new community, the studies that would be done for roads and services and this sort of thing.

Mr. Lewis: It is an anomaly which is too much for me to cope with. Are you saying that, in the discussion of your estimates this year, the single aspect of the airport development, which appears to worry most people, cannot be raised at any point? I would, of course, be happy to raise it with the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton) and with the provincial Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) and with everybody else, but I assume that the Minister of the Environment has a primary obligation concerning the ecological effects of the airport.

I am not interested in a great pursuit of specific information. There are just two or three questions that I had in mind, but is there nothing in your ministry under information services or administrative services which at some point would come into contact with this? Have you, as a minister, never been consulted on the airport at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean as the minister of an operating department, rather than as a member of cabinet which had discussed the thing?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say that since I have been minister there have been no questions about the airport site, because that was, I guess, worked out with the federal people prior to that time.

Of course, OWRC was involved in the aspect of the various sites concerning the possibility of servicing them with water and sewerage and which ones were best from that point of view.

We were asked in terms of noise, which of the various sites that were considered seemed to be less liable to affect people—if I can put it that way. But from the point of view of discussions about whether the site is the best one, and so on, and as to whether we have anything to do with the site in the immediate future, all I can say is that there are no funds in these estimates to my knowledge that deal with the airport.

I am not positive about this, but I would assume that Intergovernmental Affairs and perhaps also in Transportation and Communications there might be funds.

Mr. Lewis: What you are saying to me is that I cannot ask you whether you are—I really want to ask you two things and I will not be bashful about—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that is up to the Chairman. I am just telling you that I do not think I could answer—that is all.

Mr. Lewis: I just find it difficult to understand that. What I want to ask you is whether the Ministry of the Environment has ever received any material or seen any reports on the ecological effects of the second international airport; and, secondly, if you, whether you are satisfied in your own mind as minister that the ecological effects will not be damaging; and, thirdly, if you do have such material, would you make it public?

I do not know where to ask that, but everything suggests to me that it is logical that I should ask you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Assuming that I understand the definition of ecological as being the flora and fauna and whatnot, as well as noise—

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -and sewage-

Mr. Lewis: Water, yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -I would say, no. The people who were involved in the aspects

other than water and sewage and noise, would be Natural Resources, I assume. We are not involved in trees and birds and bees and such stuff to the extent that they are.

We are the technical people who have the measuring devices to measure something that is already there—if you understand me.

Mr. Lewis: You are also the people who, by your new Act, require a certificate of approval before giving anyone in the province the right to pollute. Are you saying to me that with a project of this size, the Minister of the Environment in Ontario has not had brought to his attention reports on the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well-

Mr. Lewis: -environmental effects?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —from various departments and, in fact, I think the Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs mentioned in the House that there was—for want of a better term—a provincial task force.

We were involved to a greater extent, of course, prior to April 1, because when we had the conservation authority branch they were also involved with the effect on water courses and I suppose other related things.

At the present time, as I say, our involvement would be water, sewage, noise and any air pollution, but we would not be involved in cutting trees or moving flocks of ducks—

Mr. Lewis: I take it that you are satisfied in these areas that the implications of the building of the airport will not violate reasonable environmental standards?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I do not think that I would say yes or no to that. I would say that in the total decision—well put it another way—any-place that an airport was built there would be some undesirable effects on something.

In the total decision-making process there are a whole lot of considerations—environmental and economic—and the environmental considerations are between various parts of the environment and, obviously, as a member of the government which accepted the federal decision to put it where it is, I support the government.

Mr. Lewis: Madam Chairman, you are being kind and you are also keeping things orderly and I do not want to prevail either on the indulgence of the committee or otherwise.

Madam Chairman: The only way you can get at it, Mr. Lewis, if you want to get into it, is through air pollution which involves noise because, theoretically, I am looking ahead, they could be asked to do noise level studies.

Mr. Lewis: I think I can conclude the areas I wanted to. Has the minister's department prepared a report on the implications for the environment of the second proposed airport? Have you a document which at any time was prepared for submission to provincial or federal authorities?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we have several. We have one from OWRC in connection with services.

Mr. Lewis: On the services, right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we have one from

Mr. Good: Somebody must have figured out the noise because that report was announced and it showed noise patterns.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I recall one from OWRC on water and sewage services, one to this task force from air management. In effect, I think there were some other sites that appeared to be worse.

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Air and Land Pollution Control Division): As far as they are concerned, that is correct, sir.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There was one report from the conservation authorities, Mr. Rudik, having to do with the comparison between the two sites that were proposed east of Toronto from the conservation aspect.

But we did not put together a report on the whole thing, I think that was done through Treasury and Intergovernmental Affairs because it had the input from Highways, as far as communications would be concerned; from Natural Resources, I assume because of what might happen with the flora and fauna and whether there would be any effect on duck flyways and all this—

Mr. Lewis: Am I right in saying that these reports—the two gentlemen from water resources and air management are here—am I right in saying that these reports were statistical rather than judgemental, or analytical rather than judgemental?

Mr. D. S. Caverly (Assistant Deputy Minister): Well, ours was on an engineering report done by an outside consultant on what it would cost and whether it was feasible engineering-wise to service the site.

Mr. Lewis: To service the site. You made no other judgements about the appropriateness of the project?

Mr. Caverly: No, we were dealing with water pollution, and you had to get sewage out of the area without creating a water pollution problem. We had to get water supplies into the area.

Mr. Lewis: Is it fair to say that that's similar to air management? You measure the possible noise levels and the air pollution without making judgements on the appropriateness?

Madam Chairman: The minister said that earlier.

Mr. Lewis: Well, could I then ask whether the minister could make these reports available to the committee and the Legislature? We now learn that there is something formal from OWRC, and there is something formal from the air management branch and you say there is something from the conservation authorities. Clearly that's not your domain now, but can we have the water resources and air management assessments of the Pickering site, whatever they may consist of?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will be glad to consider it.

Mr. Lewis: When can you give us your considered opinion?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As soon as possible.

Mr. Lewis: Can that be during the course of these estimates?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I cannot tell you. It will depend on when I have a chance to dig them out because I don't think I've seen them all. I certainly haven't seen the OWRC one, it may be on my desk.

I may say in this job we get a lot of reports, and I've got a file about this thick. But I am not trying to hide anything. I will see if there is anything in them that will not be in the sort of general public interest—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come now, come now. How can there be anything in them that would be against the general public interest?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know, but I would like to read them before I make any commitment.

Mr. Lewis: You are saying that if there is a critical note in either of them, they will not be tabled, but if they are innocuous enough they will be tabled?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Lewis: I will not press it now, but, Madam Chairman, with your indulgence, we are going to press it each time the committee meets. If the documents are not going to be tabled, then I would appreciate the minister explaining why, because we now learn there are these studies.

I don't know what they mean, I don't understand what is being conveyed. I can't do it without reading them either. But I would have thought this ministry, above all others, would have some appreciation of what the airport involved. I hear now of a sporadic ad hoc assessment of water and sewage on one hand and pollution of noise levels on the other, which makes me very nervous about environmental planning in the wake of the airport announcement.

I now learn that the minister has not yet read one of the significant documents. I don't begrudge that, the minister has enough to do, but I worry in terms of the overwhelming economic and environmental effects at the very scattered nature of this, and I would very much like to see the reports.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can tell you that even though I haven't read it, I inquired about it. The OWRC report in effect says, as Mr. Caverly indicated, that one of the sites proposed—not the one that was selected—from the point of view of servicing, was a lousy site. There wasn't sufficient water easily available and there wasn't a place to treat sewage and the sewage effluent.

Mr. Lewis: Fair enough.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose anything is possible in an engineering way, but in that instance one of them was really not going to be economically feasible.

Mr. Caverly: We are interested in the economics of it.

Mr. Lewis: Right. Well, as members of the committee and the Legislature we too are interested in the economics of it, and the environmental features interrelated. I would ask the minister to take five minutes over the supper hour and satisfy himself that the reports are in fact documents of honour and integrity and can be part of the public domain.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If it is a five-minute report it will be the first one we have ever had.

Mr. Lewis: Well, you have already discussed it; you already have it sorted out in

your mind somewhat, I am sure. Your prejudices are showing, as are mine.

Madam Chairman: I believe you have made your point.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I have tried to make my point.

Mr. Good: Madam Chairman, I am certain the leader of that party speaks for all members of the committee. We'd all like to see the reports.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Madam Chairman, I think if I may, because the minister's salary comes up under this, express my astonishment that the minister would conceive of his portfolio as one of repairing the damage done to the environment rather than of preventing the damage to the environment in anticipation of what would occur.

I think I am correctly on the proper vote when I am talking about his salary.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Fortunately that was Item 1, and we passed it.

Mr. Lewis: Well, you are on information services,

Mr. Renwick: Well, there is an item down at the bottom called "minister's salary"—

Madam Chairman: Statutory.

Mr. Renwick: Statutory, but it is quite open to this committee to move a resolution with respect to the minister's salary, and as I understand it, it has been the practice to do so.

But I want to say to the minister that, if the minister's view is a repair operation with respect to the environment, then we in the opposition are completely off base so far as the debates which took place when the environmental bill came through the Legislature.

I am saying to the minister that I can't conceive how the Minister of the Environment of the Province of Ontario can detach himself from the impact on the area where a second international airport is projected, in the advanced planning, on a comprehensive, overall basis, about the ecological effects.

I happen to think that ecological effects are a little broader than butterflies and birds, even important as the butterflies and the birds are.

Because if we don't have a comprehensive plan with respect to the concern of the public about the ecological impact of these vast governmental undertakings, then we are always going to be behind the eight ball. We are always going to be afterwards trying to enforce un-enforceable standards with respect to, say, noise pollution, with respect to air pollution, with respect to the amenities—what some people have called the non-quantifiable elements in ecological protection—all of those elements, including scenic beauty, recreational use, alternative uses, alternative locations, are going to be totally foreclosed to the people of the Province of Ontario and we are going to be reduced to standing up to find out whether or not the decibel level is breached at the second international airport.

That attitude—if that is the correct assessment of this ministry—is a totally different conception than the government has attempted to create for the people of the Province of Ontario about the role of the minister. And it would seem to be it is not—I think the leader of this party, the member for Scarborough West, is just a little bit too polite about the report problem.

Obviously Madam Chairman, the studies which were made by the Water Resources Commission were simply, "Could we supply the water to that site if an airport was put in?" It had nothing whatsoever to do with the basic conservation.

I understand that the conservation authorities for reasons known only to this government, are over in Natural Resources, but I think this minister has a profound obligation to be involved with the comprehensive effect of this plan on the whole of the immediate environment and, indeed, on the whole of a much larger area of the Province of Ontario.

If that airport goes in, and if the final value judgments are, "Yes, that is needed, that is where it is to go," and all the rest of it, that is fine. But at least we will know that if an area of the Province of Ontario is to be totally transformed in its ecological environment, we will at least have known it was done under the aegis of public discussion, public information, public debate with all of the information out on the table.

And I would like to know whether the minister thinks that that is part of the scope of his department.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't disagree at all. What I am trying to get across is that we are not the total picture. There are other ministries that have an input from an environmental point of view.

I don't want to get into an argument about whether the re-organization of the government presently is ideal or not. Obviously I agree with it. You could make an argument that there should be no Ministry of the Environment, or that it and Natural Resources should be under one minister.

Mr. Renwick: I made that argument.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I recall that. That's why I mentioned it. And there is some validity in that.

On the other hand, I think if you are not going to have effective administration and control, you could make an argument that perhaps the government should be just one department, it should be four or five instead of 17, because there is an interchange or an overlapping of interest between many ministers.

What I am trying to say is that, as far as these estimates are concerned, the things that I think properly are to be discussed in the estimates-that is, the money that is being spent on things that are being donethere is nothing here directly involved in the estimates and you would probably have a more fruitful debate if you were discussing these things with the minister who is responsible for putting the whole thing together, all the inputs from various ministries, rather than a single one. I have no objection to discussing this, but there are things I don't have first-hand knowledge of, because I am not the fellow who is responsible for the provincial part of the airport construction proposal.

Mr. Braithwaite: Before we get off that point, Madam Chairman, I note that on May 12 the minister's going to be speaking at Osgoode Hall at the environmental law pollution seminar that's being held. Is the minister going to discuss these reports and the airport? There will be a question period. I'm wondering if the minister is going to be in a position to discuss these reports and the question of the airport at that time?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I won't be in any better position than I am really at this moment, because I can talk about the things that our ministry is involved in, but I am not in a position to discuss the total provincial input, or the total package as it relates to our agreeing with the feds that that's where it should go.

Madam Chairman: Mr. MacBeth.

Mr. MacBeth: Madam Chairman, I am at a loss to understand exactly what kind of reports the members are calling for. Now, my friend, the member for Etobicoke, and I can tell you it's certainly going to affect the whole nature of that area. Anybody who lives near an airport, as we do, knows that your conditions are not going to be like they were before, environment and economics and everything else.

The minister can spend all kinds of public money getting this report, telling you there's going to be great noise and there's going to be great pollution and everything else. Maybe he should have some general guidelines about that, because of the nature of the ministry he heads. But, at the same time, unless it came back with some very, very drastic points that the federal government had overlooked, I don't know what the minister here could do about it. It's not his field. The federal government has said there is—

Mr. Haggerty: Madam Chairman, certainly it is his field—

Mr. MacBeth: No, no. I'm quite serious about this. Why waste time getting a report? We know that it's going to affect the environment.

Mr. Braithwaite: But, by May 12, Madam Chairman, one would think the minister would have had an opportunity to be briefed on these reports by his various officials. One would think that by that time he should be in a position to be able to answer questions on the effects of the airport on the environment and the various things that have been discussed today. I don't know why he couldn't. His estimates will be over. He should be free.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My own view is that—and this is a decision I think really for the government—if any report is going to be issued, all reports relating to it should be, because if you take any one in isolation—I think the member for Riverdale would agree with me—you get a specific point of view. Perhaps in the overall, the fact that—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —one of the sites is going to be very costly to service from a water and sewage point of view—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —is not the final arbiter. It could be that when you take all the other factors into consideration that maybe building

a \$5-million pipeline would have been a good thing. What I am trying to say is that in a thing as complex as an airport site there are many considerations and they have to be weighed one with the other.

I suppose one thing that is always a consideration is what are the usual weather conditions? Do you get a lot of fog and stuff? I don't know how you put an economic value on that or an environmental value, but it certainly has pretty important flying value. My own feeling would be, so that nobody would be misled, that if the government in its wisdom decides to release reports that all of them should be released, but they shouldn't be released piecemeal and there shouldn't be just one or two of them released.

Mr. Lewis: Madam Chairman, my question is answered. My initial question is answered.

Madam Chairman: All right. We are quite far off the subject at this point. Have you got another thing that you are going to dwell on, other than a request for reports?

Mr. Lewis: No, I don't have another thing. I have an answer to my question. Madam Chairman, and I want to come back to it. I want to tell the minister that what this government has, in effect, done then is to abdicate all responsibility for the environmental consequences for the airport located at Pickering; that all you have conceded from your own words—and now apparently not to be made privy to the committee or to the Legislature—is a couple of evaluating documents saying whether or not you could service it in terms of water and sewage and saying what, in fact, the noise and air pollution levels will be.

They are uncritical documents. They are irrelevant documents in terms of the environmental consequences. I ask you to prove me wrong by tabling them.

How in God's name can a minister of this government, a Minister of the Environment, not be able to produce to the Legislature or this committee an appraisal of the single greatest economic and social undertaking which the provincial Tories and the federal Liberals have ever entered into, with an extraordinary impact on the entire community just east of Metro and, presumably, for all of the province?

How can it be that from one day to another in this House, we are treated to this surreal unfolding of the ad hoc nature of the airport proposal? One day we learn from the provincial Treasurer that the provincial government never felt it necessary to pronounce on the need. Another day we hear that we cannot have the report. The third day we hear that the Minister of the Environment has not, in fact, made an environmental study, but simply a couple of minor assessments.

How does one venture into a multi-billion dollar project of this kind, with all the social and economic and ecological consequences, and not have the material to back it up? How is it that we as members of the Legislature are not able to have a single document? Why is it that you as a minister cannot give us the material contingent upon approval from your seniors in the cabinet, as it were, or your peers in the cabinet?

I concede what the member for York West says. Any report will show certain damaging factors. But does it not strike the minister as a little surreal that every day we learn more about (a) the inappropriateness of the site and (b) we learn less about whether or not it was needed?

Now we find that the individual components to assess and evaluate such a scheme are not available from the ministries involved or from the government as a whole. Doesn't that worry the Minister? Is it not unfair to preclude the public of Ontario from your confidence? Should you not be taking the people into your confidence about it?

Why should People or Planes have to meet in schoolhalls and in their various little gettogethers to make a frantic case against the airport, with none of the material which you have being made available to them? Why have you no material which makes judgements rather than material which simply evaluates the economic side? I don't understand how you as a minister can abide that. You are Minister of the Environment and implicit in your legislation—in fact, inherent in your legislation—is a clause which says that before you grant a certificate giving someone the right to pollute, there will be an assessment. Is that fair?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the first place, we don't grant the certificates giving people the right to pollute but—

Mr. Lewis: Well-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Have I got a chance now to say something?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, of course.

Hon. Mr. Auld: First of all, I didn't say the things that you said I did. What I said was that we had a part of the overall assessment. There were a number of factors—some environmental factors, as you refer to them—that were not within the ambit, the jurisdiction, the responsibility of the then Minister of the Environment or the then OWRC. We were not, even though you wish we had been, the co-ordinating body for the whole study.

Mr. Lewis: I appreciate that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We had a part of the environmental input, if you want to put it that way. Other ministries had other parts and, not having been minister of this department or its predecessor at that time, I can't give you the chapter and verse of the opinions or the environmental input relating to those responsibilities which this ministry had. I am not trying to hide anything, but I don't—

Mr. Lewis: No, but if I understand air management they measure the-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't accept the fact that you say that the Minister of the Environment is the final arbiter on all environmental matters.

Mr. Lewis: Well you are not the final arbiter, I agree, in terms of the cabinet judgement which is made, but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, other ministers have responsibilities which also relate directly to the ecological end.

Mr. Lewis: But as I understand it there were no environmental considerations—as anybody understands it. I mean, when you think of environmental considerations one thinks about whether or not the air pollution is tolerable; one thinks about whether or not the decibel level of noise is tolerable; one thinks about whether or not the extent of water pollution can be coped with. But what you are saying is that none of those matters were investigated, all that was done was a series of judicious measurements.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is not what I said.

Mr. Lewis: That is what I am hearing from your officials and from you, and the only way I will know otherwise is if the minister tables the documents. I think it is important enough, Mr. Minister, that independent of the Treasurer we should be able to have these documents affecting the environmental aspects around the airport, I don't think you have anything to hide. I understand that. I don't imply a conspiracy. I just say it is very peculiar that now we know that there

are certain specific studies done we cannot have access to them. Leave it at that,

Madam Chairman: Thank you. Now, to return to item 4. We have gone into this quite deeply; a number of questions have been asked. Shall it carry?

Item 4 carried.

Madam Chairman: Item 5, financial services.

Mr. Good: Under the Pollution Abatement Incentive Act, who is getting the refund of the 5 per cent sales tax which the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman) collects? Is it mostly going to industries putting in their own pollution control equipment? Is some going to agriculture?

Hon, Mr. Auld: Would you like that tabled?

Mr. Good: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would you like us to just tell you?

Mr. Good: Yes, What I am wondering is where most of this \$2.75 million is going now. The municipalities were exempt from the sales tax before, weren't they? What types of things are considered pollution control equipment?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is for industry. It is that portion of equipment which an industry is installing and which is directly related to pollution abatement.

For instance, if some part of the manufacturing process requires new equipment and the purpose of the equipment is partly to manufacture the goods and partly to reduce pollution, that portion of the equipment which reduces pollution is subject to this incentive. But if a fellow is putting in a new paper machine it could be that five or 10 per cent of it would qualify for this incentive but the remainder, which is straight production equipment, would not.

I think we can give you a list of those who have received this in the last fiscal year. This of course is an estimate. Have we got a ninemonth actual and three-month estimated figure for last year, 1971-1972?

Mr. R. K. Sachse (Financial Services): I think we can get that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The estimate for last year was \$2 million, but I can't tell you at this moment.

Mr. Good: I have had a few instances in my area where the farmers got it applied to liquid manure tanks, and I'm just wondering if there is any big increase in the amount that is going into agriculture? Agricultural pollution is now an accepted fact, and the farmers are beginning to accept the fact. I think if there is the least bit of incentive—

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): Madam Chairman, I don't know whether there have been any taken up by any of our larger agricultural operators or not. As you know, there is a capital grants programme available under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and this is available for antipollution equipment. It could be used for this.

Mr. Good: I know, but this is the refund of the sales tax on building. It is mostly going to industry.

Mr. Biggs: I would think so, at this stage. I would think so.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would think so, although it seems to me I signed a couple of orders requiring, I think, it was a chicken processing plant, and something else, to put in certain equipment within a specified length of time. That equipment would be subject to this.

Mr. Good: And they get this rebate whether they are forced to do it or whether they do it of their own volition?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Does this concern equipment specifically made in the Province of Ontario or made in Canada? Imported equipment likewise would enable the manufacturer to qualify?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not sure. I think that there's a growing industry here, but in the past a good deal of the equipment has come from elsewhere.

Mr. Caverly: There is no qualification as to where it comes from.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is no qualification but I think in the past because of a relatively limited—

Mr. Caverly: More of it is being made in Ontario now. There is more demand.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty has a question.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, a question of the minister: There are a number of industries on the Niagara Peninsula that were under ministerial orders, and had to come in with some type of pollution control, could the minister tell me what plants?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Could we leave that to the specific item of whether it is industrial waste or air or water?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, would this cover that? I am looking at the five per cent rebate. There have been a number of them. They were supposed to put in some type of pollution control.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am assuming that if they are in the process of doing it they are qualifying for the rebate. But it would just be, I think, a little more convenient and avoid duplication if we deal with those when we get into water quality.

Mr. Haggerty: But this is air.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. I guess that would be water treatment and waste control.

Mr. Haggerty: And air management.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And air management, right.

Mr. Haggerty: All right

Madam Chairman: Anything further on item 5? Shall it carry?

Item 5 agreed to.

Madam Chairman: Item 6-administrative services.

Mr. Good: What is that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is the central records, purchasing, stockroom, laboratory stores, invoice verification and inventory control, printing, library, mechanical services and the typing pool.

Mr. Good: I think it might be a good idea for you to read us the list of each vote as we come to it, if that is all right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Any time. Just ask.

Madam Chairman: Any query on 6? Shall it carry?

Item 6 agreed to.

Madam Chairman: Item 7—personnel administration. Shall it carry?

Item 7 agreed to.

Madam Chairman: Item 8-data processing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I might just mention here that the bulk of that big item of \$103,000 is for purchase of most of our EDP from Transportation and Communications. We purchase some outside for special studies, but a

relatively small part. That is really a journal entry.

Mr. Good: Before we leave vote 1501, could you fill us in on the loan to Hydro?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes.

Mr. Good: I think you were going to and then we got sidetracked somewhere.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Basically you may recall that when the Pickering plant was first mooted, Ontario Hydro, on the basis of power at cost, said that they were interested but they felt that they should only charge their users a rate equal to the cost of that kind of production at the usual thermal plant, that is coal or gas.

Between Canada, through the Atomic Energy Commission, and Hydro, it was agreed that for the major construction and for the first two units, the province and the feds would share a portion of the costs. I will go back to that . . . here we are: "It was determined that this financing on the part of the province would be limited to sharing along with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited that amount of the costs which were in excess of the capital required to generate the same amount of power using more conventional means.

The cost of the first two units in Pickering was \$415 million. It is estimated that the non-nuclear construction costs would have amounted to \$140 million. The excess to be shared by AECL and the province was therefore \$275 million.

The province's share of the \$275 million was \$115 million, leaving \$160 million for AECL—and this \$23.7 million represents the final payment of the province's share of \$115 million.

Mr. Haggerty: Why does it show as a loan?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because it was also agreed at the same time that as this thing was functioning properly and was on stream that the province is entitled to a share of the revenue that has been generated and that we will be getting, in effect, payment back from Hydro over quite a number of years—I just have not got the estimated number of years.

Mr. Haggerty: Just in this particular case?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I cannot tell you and I do not know that there is anybody here who

knows. But I would say that it will not be repaid in five or 10 years, because I think it is over a pretty long term.

Mr. Haggerty: And the grant for rural hydro—is this the standard?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is not shown here because that is now going to be done by Hydro itself, in effect, as part of their own budget, rather than as a grant from the province for 50 per cent as it originally was, for rural extension in southern Ontario and then northern Ontario. They are going to continue their programme, but they are going to finance it without a grant from the province. They will finance it internally.

Mr. Haggerty: So the province then will not be making any further grants to try and get hydro into remote areas?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you know that there are still areas in southern Ontario that have no hydro?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would prefer not to get into that today, but I can tell you that—well, you know the answer. They have a formula which says that they will build the line as soon as there is a certain density of users—or as they call them, units.

I know there are some areas in my own riding where this applies and it is a problem as to whether hydro comes first and then attracts people, or you wait until the people get there.

Mr. B. Newman: How do their TV sets operate?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, they don't get many lousy programmes.

Mr. B. Newman: I would imagine they don't.

Madam Chairman: Item 8, data processing. Shall it carry?

Mr. Burr: No, Madam Chairman. Is the minister going to explain about the grants in the bottom of the list of items, the primary and secondary lines? Has this anything to do with this new power line that is being discussed?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, that was strictly this rural extension thing we haven't discussed.

Mr. Burr: That is all rural? Okay. Well then without expecting you to be technical,

are there plans afoot to put any of these power lines underground?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Madam Chairman, I would prefer not to discuss any of these sort of technical things about Hydro's operation because I am not really competent to answer some of these technical questions. We will have the Hydro people—

Mr. Burr: Okay. I will withdraw the question, but I would like to raise a point of order. Could we postpone passing vote 1501 until—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I want to remind you that there is nothing in there now. There was last year but there is nothing in there now for that grant.

Madam Chairman: I think that has been removed.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but could I ask that you not pass this vote immediately—could we go on to discuss vote 1502?

We have the problem that one of our members has something still to add under the first vote, but he has to be in the House discussing a bill, and we have another member who wants to speak on vote 1502 but he must be in the House on a bill. If this committee system is going to work, we can't put members in the position where they lose their right to speak.

Madam Chairman: I suspect that you are concerned about the Hydro discussion, Mr. Burr, but I promise you that we will have a very special session on that aspect of the Hydro that is pertinent to this part—

Mr. Burr: Well, I don't know just what Mr. Renwick wanted to discuss here at the end of this vote, but—

Madam Chairman: Well, we have gone right through to item 8 and the only thing left is data processing. Are you saying that we should hold this open for data processing? I don't think so.

Mr. Burr: No, we have the minister's salary, you see. It might have been under that.

Madam Chairman: This is statutory. We do not vote on that.

Mr. Burr: Well, it can be discussed though-

Madam Chairman: It is a separate item.

Mr. Burr: -and there can be a motion, can't there?

Madam Chairman: It is a separate item. If you wish to raise it at another point you may, or Mr. Renwick may, if he returns, but it is a separate item entirely. Now, I would like to put item 8 now to the committee, if there are no further questions.

Is item 8 carried?

An hon, member: Carried.

Madam Chairman: This means that vote 1501 has passed. If you wish to raise another point at another time, Mr. Burr, I don't see any reason why you cannot.

Mr. Good: The operations of the committee, Madam Chairman, have been quite unstructured previously and I think, with respect to someone who can't be here for duties in the Legislature and who wants to speak again to a vote that has been carried, I think this should be done.

Madam Chairman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, except, Madam Chairman, that while we want to—I am sure that the committee wants to deal with the estimates of other departments as well. I simply point out that one of the problems—it is not an earth shaking one—is that we have a good many staff here and they have commitments in many places. As I say Fred, if you want to talk about Hydro, technically the only things that you can talk about are the grants to rural hydro, which are no longer there and the payment to Hydro for the Pickering station.

If you want to talk about Hydro and their policies about how they build their lines and stuff, I think properly and traditionally this has always been done when we had a committee, whichever committee, dealing with Hydro as an entity where you can get into the whole spectrum of it.

Mr. Burr: Well, Madam Chairman, I am just pointing out that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would be delighted to have—

Mr. Burr: —members go back and forth. If we could just avoid some technicality whereby a member is denied the right to speak because—

Madam Chairman: This is why we have-

Hon. Mr. Auld: We've reverted a bit already.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, I have been very, very lenient in the way the discussion has ranged today. We have provided for substitutions, as you know. I don't know what else we can do because these are just the problems of doing committees when the House is sitting.

Mr. Burr: Well, we could hold up the passing of the vote.

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North): It has been passed, Madam Chairman.

Mr. MacBeth: On holding up the passing of the vote; you have said that he could speak on it recently. Now, as I understand it, Mr. Renwick is not a voting member in any event. Otherwise we will keep on going back and forth and not make any progress. I understand that's the very reason we are meeting concurrently—so we can make progress.

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Hamilton: I think, Madam Chairman, that the minister has put it straightforwardly, that we would have an opportunity to discuss the broad aspects of Hydro at a later date with the chairman and the various officials here.

Mr. Haggerty: We can go back to the House and discuss it there when you come back for the vote there.

Madam Chairman: Can we turn now to page 188 please?

Vote 1502, item 1, water management coordination.

Mr. Good: I would like to suggest under this vote, which is really basically the OWRC, that we not be limited to discussing items 1, 2 and 3—that we are going to have to discuss them altogether, water and sewage problems as they relate. I am not well enough acquainted to try to keep any remarks confined to items 1, or 2, or 3, under 1502.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps I might explain-

Madam Chairman: Is the comittee in concurrence?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —that item 1 is really sort of head office—

Mr. Good: Head office?

Hon. Mr. Auld: -for the water management end. The actual operative parts are the

water assessment, item 2, which is quantity and quality; and item 3, water treatment and waste control, which is industrial waste and municipal waste.

The first one basically, as I say, is that part of the OWRC administrative and management function which still remains as the big part of their water management coordination. The two operative things are the other two items.

Madam Chairman: Before you speak, Mr. Haggerty, in view of what the minister has told us, I would suggest to the committee that we deal with item 1 and then take 2 and 3 together and discuss them as a body. Would you concur?

All right, item 1-have you a question?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just one thing about item 1—it also includes the salaries and the staff in the regional offices, as well as head office.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

There have been some discussions in the past number of years, maybe over the last 10 years, of a study in northwestern Ontario on exporting water to the United States. Now, could the minister tell me what stage they are at, at the present time? Is there any agreement signed? Or are they opposing any agreement within the next year or so?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can break it down this way: OWRC have been doing stream measurement, and water quantity and water quality samples of various rivers in northwestern Ontario—those that lead into Lake Superior and those that lead up into James Bay and Hudson Bay. The federal people have been doing other studies—I think some of them jointly with us—and in some cases we exchange information. They are doing the same kind of studies.

Mr. A. K. Watt (Water Resources Division): We have a co-ordinating committee.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have a co-ordinating committee with the government of Canada to collect certain data. In addition the International Joint Commission had had studies done by the US Corps of Engineers as well as others, I think.

Mr. Watt: In the lakes, rather than up in the northwest.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the lakes-

Mr. Watt: In the Great Lakes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -for their purposes having to do with water quality and temperature and a whole host of things. To answer the hon. member's question directly, to my knowledge there have been no approaches to this government about the changing of the streams in Lake Superior, particularly, because this is the area that is affected. And there has been no approach made to the government of Ontario for diverting streams to put more water into Lake Superior so that it could be taken out for export elsewhere. In fact, when Mr. John Robarts was Prime Minister, he stated in general terms that there was no consideration being given to export of water at that time and there is none being given at this time.

Mr. Haggerty: This co-ordinating committee between the federal and provincial governments—there were no discussions at the federal level. I am talking about exporting this water.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let me ask Mr. Watt to explain. He is the fellow who has been involved in that.

Mr. Watt: No, there hasn't been any discussion with regard to export of water. They are looking at the possible diversion sites for inter-basin, in case this should be desirable and if for any reason at some future date the federal government felt there may be need to divert water into the Great Lakes—this is part of their scheme—or diversion may also be for hydro purposes.

They are looking at the engineering feasibility of any diversion, but as far as export to the States is concerned, there has never been any talk of this and there has been no mention made of it by the federal government, or certainly by Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: Have there been any approaches made by the American government?

Mr. Watt: No. None.

Mr. Haggerty: They treat this as liquid gold, you know.

Mr. Watt: I know that.

Mr. Haggerty: And I was just wondering if the States have, through the International

Joint Commission, perhaps—have they made any suggestions at all?

Mr. Watt: No. The studies got under way when the Great Lakes were very, very low—you may recall, back in 1964—and at that time there may have been some talk that perhaps one of the solutions to helping raise the levels in the Great Lakes might be further diversions. As you know, there is already a diversion that has been in existence for some time out of the north; some 8,000 to 9,000 cfs through the Ogoki and Long Lac diversions. But, within a couple of years the Great Lakes rebounded, which points to the danger of trying to do anything of that nature.

So it is really a broad study of what we have—quality, quantity—and whether or not there should be any other possibility of diversion for hydro, or for any other purpose for that matter.

Mr. Haggerty: The point I am try to raise, is that, as I understand it, they are supposed to send it down there directly by pipeline—

Mr. Watt: No, no-no talk of that whatso-ever.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I wanted to ask of the minister if any studies were undertaken by the Province of Ontario as to the effects of Chicago's continual request for diversion of waters to their drainage canal to flush out the Mississippi.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That would relate to this whole study. Chicago, or at least Illinois, I guess from time to time have requested additional diversion. I remember reading about one some years ago, but it has never been granted.

Mr. Watt: No, they have kept them to their 3,300 cfs. They have not been able to increase this amount.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you have studies as to what effects any additional water supplies to Chicago could have on the province?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is the purpose-at least-

Mr. B. Newman: You have refused it to them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will ask Mr. Watt to give you that information.

Mr. Watt: I think the United States people themselves—the other states—refused this. They were all involved in the case. The Master had a look into this and while we had our objection to it, I think it was largely the objection of the other states that stopped further diversion.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, you have raised objections to it, but have you studied the effects if Chicago were granted such permission to increase its water withdrawal from Lake Michigan and, in turn, the Great Lakes?

Mr. Watt: Mr. Minister, I may just comment further that there was an IJC reference given to study the whole question of regulating the levels of the Great Lakes. This has been under way now for several years and I believe it will be another year or two anyway before they come down with the results; and it has to do with inputs or withdrawals and how best they can control the levels in the lakes. It is a very complex situation.

Mr. B. Newman: But you yourselves haven't undertaken studies specifically on this.

Mr. Watt: You mean if we were to divert water?

Mr. B. Newman: No. If Chicago were given the permission to divert water, what effect could it have on shorelines and so forth in the Great Lakes in the Province of Ontario?

Mr. Watt: I believe the federal government looked into this very carefully at the time this question was put forward. The province has membership in the IJC so therefore it would be a duplication of effort.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but the province has not undertaken it. It is some other jurisdiction that has.

Hon. M. Auld: Correct me if I am wrong, but it would depend an awful lot on whether this was a permanent thing, whether it was a seasonal thing, what the rainfall had been in the preceding year and a whole host of factors.

Mr. B. Newman: Chicago now has permission to withdraw a certain amount of water from the Great Lakes. My sole concern was if the province has undertaken studies as to the effects of an increase in

withdrawals of water by Chicago on the province, but if your staff say that the IJC and the federal authorities have undertaken it, then I am satisfied with that as a reply.

Now I wanted to ask the minister if any studies were undertaken in the department concerning the possible damming up of the St. Clair River and/or Lake St. Clair? Every so often we read in the Detroit papers that suggestions have been made concerning that.

Mr. Watt: A few years ago the US Army Corps of Engineers came out with a report with regard to water regulation, and this was before the IJC was given a reference, to have a very careful complete study of this—and I know one of the points was that there would be some sort of regulatory device to help compensate for the deepening due to dredging that had gone on in the St. Clair and the Detroit Rivers.

But since the IJC gave a reference for this broad study there has been no further action other than the tabling of the original report. They have got a very big study under way which will not be out for a couple of years anyway.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just at this point it might be helpful to the committee to explain how the IJC works, and particularly with reference to that phrase a reference.

Mr. Watt: Mr. Caverly may speak on this. When they have a problem such as regulation of the Great Lakes, or water quality, the federal governments of the United States and Canada agree that this is important enough to be dealt with at the International Joint Commission level, the federal governments give to the International Joint Commission this request to make this study. It is called a reference.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They also give them some money to do it, too.

Mr. Watt: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Which is kind of important.

Mr. B. Newman: There is the handicap that IJC has in that it can only recommend; it has no authority whatsoever. This is one of the problems we run into in the Windsor-Detroit area, that IJC is powerless. All it does is conduct studies, but the results of the studies are presented and there is no action or very little action after those studies are conducted. The commission pinpoints sources

of pollution and so forth but the remedy to the problem seems slow in coming.

Mr. Caverly: I might comment on that, Mr. Minister. The IJC pollution reference on the lower Great Lakes—I was using that as an example—was what you said. It made a report and indicated where the pollution was and how much.

The two governments took that report and formed an implementation force which was called the Great Lakes working group, which has then put that report into a working document. This culminated in the signing of the Canada-US agreement last Saturday in Ottawa. They are the beginning of a process but because they are completely independent they do exert a tremendous influence on public opinion.

While they don't have any teeth, and I would grant you that, they still are an influence in the water pollution field, there is no doubt about it.

Mr. B. Newman: In attending hearings of the IJC, this criticism has always been thrown at it by both sides of the border, the Canadian and the American side, by those knowledgeable enough to speak, that the IJC, commendable as its intent may be, is powerless to act.

Mr. Caverly: Well, its power is being increased under this new agreement and it will—

Mr. B. Newman: It is nice to hear that and I knew of that. But remember, the IJC has been in operation now for almost 50 years and if after 50 years you get it to take a baby step—well, any type of motion is better than no motion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, at any rate, Chicago isn't taking that other 300 cfs.

Mr. Watt: They have been limited to just that.

Mr. Caverly: We would be in rather bad shape, especially Lake Michigan, if all of that sewage from Chicago was put into the Great Lakes. This is my personal view. I think Lake Michigan would be in bad shape.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Madam Chairman: We had a question.

Mr. Caverly: Well, it may be a small price to pay.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Just as a point of interest, suppose at some future date a request from the United States for the divergence of waters to that country was given who would have the final jurisdiction, Ottawa? Or would there be—

Mr. Caverly: I am guessing, but I think it's the IJC.

Mr. Carruthers: I was going to ask you if the IJC woud have power to act.

Mr. Caverly: Yes.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, might I ask how far back the records go for lake levels? People who live along the shores seem to have theories that there is a high and low water every so often, 14 or 11 years. How far back do your records go and have you determined whether there is anything in it?

Mr. Watt: I am not sure but it is around 1860 or 1850; in that time.

Mr. Burr: And are you able to find a cycle?

Mr. Watt: No, there is no recognizable cycle. There are cycles but there is no predictable cycle; it varies.

Mr. Burr: All you know is there will be a cycle.

Mr. Watt: That is right.

Mr. Carruthers: But it is not a regular cycle?

Mr. Watt: No, it's not a regular cycle.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I heard somebody say that it was seven years plus or minus 100 per cent.

Mr. Burr: Well, that might be the right answer.

Mr. Renwick: Madam Chairman, perhaps the minister would give us his opinion, the government's opinion, on the agreement which was signed in Ottawa. Do you anticipate that it will be effective to accomplish its purposes?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is a considerable advance and I think it stems out of the concern in some of the IJC references and public opinion on both sides. It's the first really concrete step in terms of getting tidied up on both sides of the lower Great Lakes. I think we can take some satisfaction from the fact that we are considerably ahead in many ways of many places.

I think it indicates concretely an interest on the part of the federal government in the US to do something. I think it recognizes some of the problems that they have had over there with some of the state jurisdictions who were not perhaps moving as fast as people would like to have seen them move. And that, combined with the setting up of the Environmental Protection Agency, brought together a number of other government components, I guess, from the Ministry of the Interior and their Department of Health and Welfare and whatever else it is called.

I am really quite optimistic. I think that we will see some activity. We had a discussion with them, as I mentioned a few minutes ago, for a couple of hours on Saturday in Ottawa, about some of their—I shouldn't say problems—but some of their mechanisms, which are perhaps not as speedy as ours.

I am really very pleased. It doesn't mean a lot of money to Ontario as far as the government of Canada is concerned but that, together with the agreement that we signed with Canada last August, which was contingent on the US-Canada agreement being signed, means, for instance, that we will have CMHC funds in whatever volume we require for the next five years to carry out, in effect, the orders that we have given municipalities for their part of the programme.

I might just recap. I think my predecessor mentioned this last year; one of the problems we were running into was that CMHC had a budgeted amount of funds for Canada and for Ontario for water and sewage works—capital financing for municipalities—but what happened was that they kept running out about midyear. Consequently we were getting a backlog and we were falling behind as far as financing for our own municipalities from CMHC was concerned.

The agreement that Ontario and Canada signed—as I say, contingent on the US-Canada agreement—means that every time there is a project here which involves CMHC financing those funds will be available. It's open-ended in that sense—that there aren't budgetary restrictions each year, plus the relatively small amount for studies on nutrient removal for communities whose waters get into the lower Great Lakes. I think it is a great help.

We would like to see more, of course, but in my own opinion, and I think in the opinion of the government, it was a good first step. You know, everybody would like to have it done yesterday but I think that it's a good step. Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): What did you think of the Governor of New York's statement that that state would continue to do its utmost?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Its utmost to do what?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: To clean up the Great Lakes—their part of it. I had the feeling that he wasn't accepting it as sort of a call to improve the environment. It was more or less, "We are doing a good job and we are going to continue to do a good job."

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say I didn't see his statement, so I wouldn't-

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It was just a quote that was in the paper and—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would not comment on it. There are various events happening over there that—

Mr. Renwick: What seems to be the problem that the US federal government has with the states in terms, as another member has said, of any sense of commitment?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I really am not competent to comment on that because I don't know enough about the detail. All I know is what they have told us, without going into any details.

Madam Chairman: Item 1-shall it carry?

Mr. Haggerty: No, Madam Chairman, I have a few points that I want to carry on with.

Madam Chairman: It is 6 o'clock.

Mr. Carruthers: Is the St. Lawrence River part of the IJC's jurisdiction, too?

Mr. Watt: It counts as international water.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Good: Is the chairman of the environmental hearing board's salary in this vote?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, that would be-

Mr. Biggs: It's main office.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we passed that. That's in main office.

Mr. Haggerty: I move the adjournment.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, would you just let us take a vote on item 1 while it is still fresh in our minds?

Mr. Haggerty: No, I want to speak after so I will move the adjournment.

Madam Chairman: All right, so we adjourn now until 8 o'clock this evening. I would tell you also that it looks as if this committee will probably meet next on Thursday from 10 to 12:30 in the morning; then following the question period in the afternoon; and again from 8 o'clock until 10:30 in the even-

ing. That will mean three sessions on Thursday.

An hon. member: Not tomorrow?

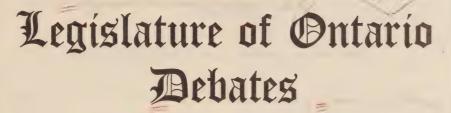
Madam Chairman: I am sorry, we can't meet tomorrow because of another hearing. We are meeting this evening at 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock p.m., the committee took recess.

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## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, April 17, 1972

**Evening Session** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1972

The committee reconvened at 8 o'clock p.m.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, shall we come to order?

The substitutions I have this evening are: Mr. Carruthers for Mr. Parrott; Mr. McNie for Mr. McIlveen; Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy; Mr. Good for Mr. Worton; Mr. Clement for Mr. Drea; Mr. MacDonald for Mr. Martel.

We are at page 188, vote 1502, item 1. This was discussed and questioned at length before the dinner recess. Are there any further questions on item 1? Mr. Haggerty?

On vote 1502.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): The minister can assure me then, that we are not going to sell one of our richest natural resources to the United States without some safety precaution? I am talking about selling water—right?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): I can.

Mr. Haggerty: The other question: I wanted to know what agreements, arrangements, we have with the federal authorities dealing with pollution control on the St. Lawrence Seaway system. In particular I am talking about foreign vessels that enter the Great Lakes system and which have no sanitary tanks aboard ship, so that they are flushing human waste right out into the lakes and rivers in Ontario.

#### Hon. Mr. Auld: Well basically-

Mr. Haggerty: I think I did give you a copy of that notice of Dr. Sturgeon raising a question last December. He is director of the regional health services. I believe it was where they had to chase one foreign vessel up and down the lakes here.

I guess they had a problem with typhoid on board and there could have been a serious outbreak within the communities. I know that we have regulations that apply to small craft owners, that they have to have certain specified holding tanks on board. But apparently in these larger vessels there is no control whatsoever on them I understand.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, the only control we have on larger vessels—large commercial vessels—is catching them actually discharging something. We can prosecute in a case like that and we have had one successful prosecution—I think Owen Sound Transportation—where we caught them at it.

Our problem up until now with vessels registered under the Canada Shipping Act, commercial vessels, is that we could charge them if we caught them polluting, but we couldn't require them to have holding tanks and various other things on board. We can prosecute them for smoke emissions, because our people are designated under the Canada Shipping Act as smoke inspectors.

But with the signing of the international agreement, a provision, and an important provision of it, was an agreement between Canada and the US to work for joint regulations on this kind of international and Canadian and US shipping which uses the Seaway and the Great Lakes. The regulations would establish standards and requirements for holding tanks for human waste, for bilge water, for what is cleaned out of steaming the oil tanks, the bunker C tanks and so on. This I think will be far more effective than, without being facetious, having a fleet of skindivers that follow ships around and look to see if they are discharging something.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but couldn't the inspection be made just at the entrance of the St. Lawrence River—say at Montreal—before they enter the Great Lakes?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have no statutory or legislative or constitutional right. We can inspect them, but if they don't have a facility which will hold these things, even assuming that they are working, we can't require them to have it. That is the problem.

That is the problem now. But one of the provisions of the agreement between Canada and the US is that Canada and the US will establish standards for that kind of thing. Then we can inspect and see that they have it; or hopefully Canada will.

Mr. Haggerty: The newer vessels being built and constructed now for use in the Great Lakes have these holding tanks already built in them. The point I want to raise is that I think we should have some regulations that prohibit any foreign vessel coming up into the Great Lakes system if they don't have this equipment.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't have, as I understand it, the authority at the moment.

Mr. Haggerty: No, perhaps the authority does not come under this particular branch. But you have the power to meet with officials in Ottawa, and surely we can come up with some type of arrangement to control it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Dave could give you a little of the background on this. That was one of the things we asked for in this agreement, and one of the things that is in it. Dave, do you want to . . .

Mr. D. S. Caverly (Assistant Deputy Minister): Well that is right. There is written into the international agreement this matter of holding tanks for commercial vessels. But I think to answer your question, Mr. Haggerty, the St. Lawrence Seaway does have regulations governing this, but I believe they have never enforced them. They have regulations regarding the prohibiting of the discharge of material.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As a federal agency they have.

Mr. Caverly: Yes, in the Seaway, but they have never enforced them to my knowledge.

Mr. Haggerty: Do they have any police force to do it?

Mr. Caverly: No, but it would be a case, if they didn't have a holding tank, of not letting them into the Seaway. You see that is where they get them. I think they have been waiting for the international agreement, and there has been a controversy in the United States over whether they should have holding tanks on commercial vessels.

Mr. Haggerty: You could have a serious outbreak of typhoid, and you could think of smallpox and of many things that could follow along this pattern. Without some safety precautions there I think we are going to be deficient in our regulations.

Mr. Caverly: I think this typhoid case that you refer to, that kind of jolted people. There are municipalities taking water from the Welland Canal, as you very well know, and we were very alarmed over this.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Well Madam Chairman, on that point—

Madam Chairman: It is supplementary? All right, go ahead.

Mr. Good: On that point, the pleasure boaters in Ontario and anyone who drives any kind of a boat, are pretty disgruntled about the fact you have rules and regulations that apply to pleasure craft, yet they see the freighters going up and down the lakes dumping garbage over the side at will. What chance would the pleasure boating public have of sort of being a police force of sorts and reporting incidents. What chance would they have of getting a conviction on the testimony of two or three people in a pleasure boat? I've seen it and you've seen it, the freighters going down the St. Lawrence, I'm sure, dumping—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't answer that question. As a pleasure boater a couple of years ago I observed what appeared to me to be a tanker steaming its oil tank around the Iroquois lock. I picked up the phone and called the lock. As a matter of fact it was my radio telephone—I think it cost me \$1.50—and said that I had seen this and would they do something about it? I don't know whether or not they did.

I can't answer your question, other than the fact that as I understand the law a citizen can lay an information providing he is prepared to appear as a witness if the Crown decides to prosecute.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Most boat owners have an argument when they see cities dumping raw sewage into the Great Lakes system; that, I suppose, is an argument. Have we any Ontario cities that are polluting with raw sewage? Or have we any Canadian cities? Certainly on the American side there are a number.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): What about Brockville?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, Brockville has treatment for all the sewage that goes through the system.

Mr. MacDonald: Is that the new plant?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. On the other hand, Brockville has a two-pipe system, and over the years—

Mr. Haggerty: It has bypassed-

Hon. Mr. Auld: It has bypasses in-what do you call them? The hole you get into?

Mr. Caverly: The manhole?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the manhole. On the other hand I don't think Brockville is unique. It has for many years had a two-pipe system but it all went into the same place. I don't think there was a great deal of concern when chaps were hooking up a house whether they got the sanitary on the sanitary and the storm on the storm. Mr. Caverly would know more about this than I would, but that is a continuing thing.

In normal times, and of course in rainy times, there can be so-called accidental discharge. In fact, I suppose, it is fair to say that every now and again a motor burns out or something goes wrong and there is raw discharge. I don't think there is a major centre of any size on the lower Great Lakes in Ontario that doesn't have at least primary treatment for the bulk of its waste. Is this correct?

Mr. Caverly: That's right.

An hon. member: Welland?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes, Welland-

Mr. Caverly: It was a long hard fight, but they have treatment now.

Mr. Haggerty: It's not all completed though, is it, Mr. Caverly?

Mr. Caverly: They are working on the secondary part of it now.

Mr. Carruthers: Most communities are working on a storm sewer programme. I think you've resolved this. The city of Montreal, I understand, dumps a very large percentage of its raw sewage into the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. MacDonald: Madam Chairman, there is one basic point here. I know there are so many outlets or facets of the pollution problem that I suppose it is difficult to avoid chasing in a thousand directions at once. But it

seems to me that the credibility of the government's general posture, that it is going to clean up, is seriously undermined when you admit to a situation, such as you did a minute ago, that there is no law, or alternatively there is a law with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority but they just don't enforce it.

If, at the provincial level you are really intent on cleaning up pollution it seems to me there is no alternative but to descend on the appropriate authority in Ottawa that can give directions to the St. Lawrence Seaway and say: "This is nonsense. We can't enforce our pleasure boat regulations when they are running the risk of taking a serious rap; and as they go out pleasure boating they see a foreign boat discharging human waste, and the obligation is on them to go and lay a charge." That is asking too much.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't disagree with you. In fact I would say that is the background to all the events leading up to the international agreement. The activities that we have had here with pleasure boats don't apply to all the jurisdictions on the other side of some of the international waters. It has been very hard to convince many people and many municipalities that we should do something on our side when they come right back and say it is the same water course and it is not happening on the other side.

Mr. MacDonald: In the wake of Saturday morning's signing of this international agreement to clean up the Great Lakes it would seem to me that a letter—maybe to Pierre Elliott no less—saying "so you've signed the agreement. Now how about an instruction to the St. Lawrence Seaway that they begin to enforce their own regulations which they've winked at now for 10 years."

Hon. Mr. Auld: We had a little discussion with the hon. Jack Davis this morning, here in Toronto. He is here about a variety of things, a number of them relating to this agreement. He is quite concerned and I think we are going to see a little more activity now that there is an official recognition on the other side.

I don't pretend to know what the jurisdictional and other problems are on the other side of the Great Lakes. I know there are some here. I would like to see things happening a lot faster and certainly we intend to keep the pressure on. I don't want to sit here and condemn people on the other side or other jurisdictions which aren't here to defend themselves. I have no idea why the Seaway Authority hasn't gone as far as per-

haps it might have. It would be very easy to tear a strip off them. But perhaps they have reasons; I don't know.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Last year there were 20 successful prosecutions for water pollution. How many have there been this year?

Mr. Caverly: I have it here somewhere if you can bear with me on this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will read it out. In 1971, 18 convictions were obtained against individuals or corporations for the offence of impairing the quality of water. There were three convictions obtained against one municipality and two corporations for the offence of constructing sewage and waterworks without approval; and there were two convictions under the boating regulations.

In addition, requirements and directions were issued pursuant to section 69 of the Act against six corporations. That's in effect where you say you have to do something about it. That is in calendar 1971. Have you any particular one? I have the details here.

Mr. Burr: I was wondering how many there have been this year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In 1972?

Mr. Burr: Yes, how many successful—how many prosecutions have you finalized?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean since Jan. 1, 1972?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that we've got it. I think we only have it for calendar 1971.

Mr. Burr: Are there any in court? Are there any pending?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that there are some in court right now but I can't tell you, unfortunately, how many there have been since Jan. 1, 1972.

Mr. Burr: Have you any idea how much the average case costs? What it has cost the government to prosecute?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't got it figured out this way, but I can tell you what the fines are. The fines have ranged from—

Mr. Burr: No, no; the cost of getting the fines! The cost of getting the convictions?

Mr. MacDonald: How much did you lose on every case you took to court?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know how we could figure that out, because as I said this afternoon the vast majority of cases are carried out by the Crown—I don't know how many hours they take, how the Attorney General figures this out and how much time is taken by our legal staff and our technical staff in briefing the Crown for a prosecution.

I don't know whether you would want toyou know the money it would cost to do a study to find that out—

Mr. Burr: Oh no, I don't want you to spend any more money.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —would cost perhaps more than the prosecution.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): What is the schedule of fines under section 27. Remind me, I don't have the regulations book.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You have the Act though, and I think the tail end says what the fines are for various sections. I have not got a copy of the Act in front of me, but I think at the tail end it says something about a summary conviction under section something or other—the minimum is so much and the maximum is so much.

Mr. Lewis: It says section 102-is that the one I should be looking at?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are looking at the Environment Act? You want the Ontario Water Resources Act.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I don't have a copy.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have a copy of that.

Mr. Lewis: Right, fair enough. I feel somehow you should be better prepared than I am.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are. We have got the Act!

Mr. Lewis: I am delighted to hear that. You are the minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And I can also tell you that the lowest fine in calendar 1971 was \$50 and the highest fine was \$1,300 and the majority seem to range between about \$300 and \$500.

Mr. Lewis: Since, Mr. Minister, we too have done a little work on fines, I can tell you that the total fines add up to \$7,750 for the calendar year 1971 and that the average

fine levied in the whole field of water resources was \$387.50.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We're not too far out then.

Mr. Lewis: That is why I asked—what is the eligible fine level as it were? What does the Act say about the amount of fine that can be levied?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is no minimum. There is a maximum of not more than \$5,000 on the first offence and not more than \$10,000 on the second or on each subsequent offence; or an imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or both.

Mr. Lewis: I can well understand that we haven't come to the point of imprisonment, I am not quite as clear in my own mind what it is about the courts that allows them to award an average of \$387.50 with a latitude in the law of up to \$5,000 on a first offence and \$10,000 on subsequent offences.

What is it about the nature of the prosecution or the charge? We have been taking cases to court under The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act for some time now and I really find it quite shocking that this is all we can exact by way of penalties from the judicial system.

I presume they have some deterrent value. I see no sense in pursuing the matter of prosecution at this level. I mean it is a joke. It is a comic relief for companies across the province. Maybe I could just put some of them on the record.

Diversey Canada Limited of Mississauga was convicted and fined \$300. There were two individuals whose names need not go on the record, one of whom was convicted and fined \$50.

Owen Sound Transportation Company, Tobermory—

Hon, Mr. Auld: Two at \$50 apiece, as I recall.

Mr. S. Lewis: Two charges at \$50 each—there is a deterrent. Great Lakes Forgings, Anderdon Township was convicted on two counts and paid \$1,300. Barrie was convicted—for \$1,000. Sanco Construction Limited, London, \$200. Hall Corporation of Canada Ltd., Thunder Bay, \$200. Abitibi Panel Products, Sturgeon Falls, \$500. Erie Canning Company, Tilbury East, two counts, \$100 and \$500. CPR, \$1,000. Walkerton Dairies Ltd., three counts, convicted in all three, \$300, \$100 and \$100. GEM Stores Ltd. Markham, convicted, \$500. Bulk Carriers

Ltd., Mississauga, convicted, \$500. Chinook Chemicals Corp. Ltd., Sombra Township, two counts, two convictions, of \$500 each.

I just fail to see the point of it all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you suggest the minister should set the fine?

Mr. Lewis: It may be that the legislation will have to set a minimum rather greater than that which is now the case, which is no minimum at all. That would clearly be within the power of the law, within the power of the Legislature.

But is the minister satisfied with this act as a useful process?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I won't be drawn into a comment on the activity of the courts, but I simply pose a question to you—supposing you set a minimum? As I said in the House the other day, whatever it may be—let us take in the extreme case we say that a minimum is \$1,000—and using the example I used in the House the other day where the Plum Hollow Cheese factory inadvertently dumped some whey into Plum Hollow Creek. Would you say that they should be nailed for \$1,000?

Mr. Lewis: I would say that it might be possible, if the branch knows that it is inadvertent, it might be possible not to prosecute with such vigour as you do where you have evidence of a sustained violation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let us not talk about prosecuting with vigour. Either you prosecute or you don't.

Mr. Lewis: Oh no!

Hon. Mr. Auld: If there is a minimum fine and you prosecute and the person is found guilty, they pay \$1,000.

Mr. Lewis: I leave to the branch some capacity, some judgement about the validity of prosecution. I notice in the famous—

Hon. Mr. Auld: But it may well be—let me pursue this a bit because I feel quite strongly about this and I think in all honesty that we are interested in accomplishing the same thing, but it is my job to find a practical and effective way of doing it. I think there are occasions, and I of course, as we all do, leave this up to the courts to decide what the appropriate penalty is. It may well be that Plum Hollow has dumped whey inadvertently three times, and the first time we didn't prosecute and the second time we didn't prosecute and the third time we say:

"We have got to get the message through to you."

Mr. Lewis: Right!

Hon. Mr. Auld: But is it a \$1,000 message?

Mr. Lewis: Isn't that a signal to all companies! You know I will not be trapped into a hypothetical circumstance.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But that is where we are going!

Mr. Lewis: No, you can set different levels. You can set a different level for individuals. You can set a different level for corporations. And the decision—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Plum Hollow is a corporation.

Mr. Lewis: Right! That is just what I am saying.

Mr. MacDonald: Plum Hollow is just some more skirt behind which every big corporation can now hide. You have brought it up every time we raise the issue.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Plum Hollow last year paid \$5,000 in income tax. Bless their hearts.

Mr. Lewis: That is fair enough. I would think that if Plum Hollow at any time thought it was receiving equity from this government it might be prepared to be accountable like any other corporation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And those 28 people only owe the bank, or whoever it is now, about \$18,000.

Mr. MacDonald: National Steel Car, convicted and fined \$600. Let's deal with National Steel Car and leave little Plum Hollow alone.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Should we write in the Act the names of the corporations and the range of fines to which they should be subjected?

Mr. Lewis: I am not entirely sure how you do it—although I think a minimum is probably legitimate provided it is graded as between individuals and corporations. It is the decision of the branch whether or not you prosecute.

I have the famous Adventure Charcoal case in front of me. They were served with a violation notice by the branch, which also recommended prosecution. You chose not to prosecute for reasons we can discuss under air management, but the fact is that you make those choices as a department, as a

ministry, whether or not to prosecute, on the assumption you have some sense of justice about it.

I assume that you would not go after Plum Hollow if there was a misadventure, but that you would pretty seriously go after Abitibi or Domtar, or one of the major polluters if you thought that you had a case. Why should they be paying \$500?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't tell you.

Mr. Lewis: Isn't that a serious defect in your legislation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know what the alternative is, that is what I am telling you.

Mr. Lewis: You don't know what the alternative is?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think-

Mr. Lewis: You concede that fines of \$387.50 are not deterrents, but don't know what the alternative is?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say that—knowing nothing personally about the circumstances of the offences we are discussing, and not having been there when the court heard the evidence, and seeing that I think the alternative you are suggesting is that the ministry then becomes the judge and jury rather than the court—I don't know how we can improve on the present system at this moment in time.

I am interested in finding a way, because I don't disagree that fining CPR \$5,000 is necessarily going to solve the problem. I think though, going back to what the member for Sandwich-Riverside said about what our costs are in prosecuting, I have some idea of what the costs are for people in defending. I'm not saying that you are going to harry somebody to the point that the fine becomes really a small part, but their legal costs are so great that they are going to conform.

Mr. MacDonald: Are costs levied with every conviction?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. MacDonald: Are costs levied from the guilty with every conviction?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well court costs, but I am talking about the legal fees of the defendant—

Mr. MacDonald: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -which can be-

Mr. Lewis: Nonetheless, it is probably fair to say that it is costing the government, on

an average, more to prosecute each case than the fine which is levied, which is a truly astonishing anomaly. You take an average lawyer's fee per hour—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well just a minute, you are taking the assumption and then saying that's a fact. I wouldn't agree with you. I would say that in some of our prosecutions the cost is minimal. I have no idea what the defence costs would be; but again, just speculating, with your friend Canadian Gypsum—

Mr. MacDonald: Well \$387! It is conceivable that any prosecution, going through all the stages, taking the time of the lawyer, the time of the engineer and everybody else, is going to cost far more than \$387. Even two days involves more than \$387.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I read a previous report from Pollution Probe, which they sent to me, which indicated among other things that Canadian Gypsum solicitors are McCarthy and McCarthy. I have no idea what McCarthy and McCarthy's fees are, but I don't think they go into magistrate's court for 25 bucks.

Mr. Lewis: No, perhaps a half hour.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Carruthers: Well Madam Chairman, I was interested in Mr. Lewis' remarks. I have a village in my community which had a plebiscite recently on a sewage plant and they turned it down. Yet a very large number of the businesses on the main street of that village are polluting a nearby stream. Would you fine these people? What do you do?

Mr. Lewis: I presume that there are methods within the OWRC and the department to persuade people and businesses to meet certain standards without taking them to court.

Mr. Carruthers: This is what I think is happening. Let's take that case at Walkerton for example. They were fined three times, I believe, \$300, \$100 and \$100.

Mr. Lewis: Walkerton Dairies, yes.

Mr. Carruthers: I would be interested to know what the results were. Did they improve their operation? This, I think is the most important factor of all, the fact that it got results, not the fact of how much the fine was; the fact that it did get results, that these people improved their operation,

they corrected the pollution problem. I think this is the important thing.

Mr. Lewis: If that were the pattern, there would be something to be said for it. But clearly, given the ministerial orders against industrial polluters in Ontario, given a case like Canadian Gypsum, the fines in pretty important cases are not a deterrent at all.

Mr. Carruthers: I don't think we should-

Mr. Lewis: They are laughed off. They are part of a process, but not a very effective process.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will tell you better in about six months from now when they will have completed the first things which they say they are going to do, and about a year from now when we see whether or not they have completed the other things.

Mr. MacDonald: Who are you talking about? Canadian Gypsum?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, at the appropriate time I'll get into that. It's a very interesting story, having been to the citizens' meeting and found out what was happening. Now may not be the opportune time.

Mr. Lewis: It is also a 35-year story, and wait till we get to Pilkington Glass and your air management branch's vigorous prosecution of that company. I mean it's a farce unless you can hold behind you a serious prospect of court deterrents.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we're a little off this particular vote, but I will simply—

Mr. Lewis: Yes, okay.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —say this, that I think we are making progress and I think it seems to be generally recognized in other jurisdictions that we're making more progress than they are. We are not making it as rapidly as many of us would like to see it, but we are making good progress.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Minister, before we leave this, you say you cannot see any other alternative; if the court won't levy a fine that is really punitive there is no other alternative. Then you get us hooked up and you get hung up between Plum Hollow and National Steel Car.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we are taking a couple of extremes.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, I agree. Agreed I am taking a couple of extremes, but I am saying that the big one is getting off; because of the small one you cannot prosecute and really be punitive. But maybe there is a fellow you can go to to get an answer. Here is a news heading, when the leaders in this party were looking for votes at the policy meetings of your convention, and how does the heading read? "Davis—I'd Close Plants Polluting the Air." Maybe that is the answer. If they horse around, maybe just go and get Mr. Davis. Get that headline. He said he'd close the plants.

You see, I have listened to this waffling garbage. I went through my election campaign in York South with a member of the Davis team going around protecting Canadian Cypsum: "What do you want us to do? Close them down?", he said. My God, after 30 years of pleading, and defiant, arrogant dismissal of the whole situation—

Mr. Haggerty: Sounds like Union Carbide.

Mr. MacDonald: —and the Davis team man goes around saying: "Look, do you want to close them down?" So I produced this headline and I said: "Look, what party do you belong to? Who heads the Davis team? That's what he said: Close the plants down!"

I am not suggesting we close the plants down. All I am suggesting is that as long as you tolerate fines of \$387 and sit there with the press listening to you and say you can't find any alternative to this weak approach, you are making a mockery of what the leader of your party contended were his intentions.

So the obligation is on you to find an alternative, that is what I say.

Mr. Carruthers: Can they do something about it?

Mr. MacDonald: Pardon?

Mr. Carruthers: Can they do something about it? The Canadian Gypsum Company? Is it practical for them to correct this situation?

Mr. MacDonald: Look, we are not in the appropriate estimates, but since the question has been raised just let me take two or three minutes.

After 30 years, at a meeting last Tuesday, finally we discovered that a young man there, a project engineer, had been put on the job to clean up the situation. He was put there in the last month. Furthermore, they had ordered \$630,000 worth of equipment, which

is standard equipment, which is available; it could have been ordered last year or the year before. They just ordered it now. Why? Because Pollution Probe and the Upper Humber Valley Clean Air Committee have organized the forces that had become exhausted after 30 years of battling and put enough pressure on that you, in turn, have put pressure on the people from the American side. All I am saying is that it could have been done years ago, somewhere back in the 30-year saga of ignoring the issue.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps, but it wasn't. It now is.

Mr. MacDonald: Would you have done it if the fire hadn't been lit under you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sure.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry. I doubt it.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth: (York West): Madam Chairman, the committee has passed my point, but they were talking a while back about keeping all of the fines high, and I just wanted to speak against that. I think you have got to have these \$50 fines for the small individual who comes in.

Mr. Lewis: That is fine.

Mr. MacBeth: I just regret, I think, as many do here, that we can't educate the judiciary a little bit. I say put it on their shoulders. They have got the upper range to use if they want to use it. How we can convince the judiciary that this is a more serious matter than they evidently regard it. I don't know, but maybe some sort of instructions or suggestions could be made. I know you can't instruct them but maybe some suggestion could go out from the department.

Mr. Lewis: Is it possible to go before a judge when you have a criminal proceeding—I show woeful ignorance of the law here—and ask the judge in your summation to apply the harshest punitive sentence available? Is it possible for members of your legal department, or the Crown attorney or whoever does the prosecution, to ask for a maximum fine? And is that done in cases where you think it legitimate?

Hon. Mr. Auld: To be honest with you, I really can't say from first-hand knowledge. I am informed that when we prosecute, and when our people discuss the offence with the Crown, at least the alleged offence, we indicate it is serious or that we feel it is.

Now what the Crown does from there, and what the judge does from there, is really not in our hands.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes Madam Chairman, I would like to ask the minister about this pact on the clean up of the Great Lakes system between the federal government and the United States government. The federal government will participate in cleaning up—what is it, they plan on about some \$2.5 billion or something like this. The states will be picking up about 90 per cent of the cost.—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean the US?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, 10 per cent for Canada's side. There are loans or funds available through Central Mortgage and Housing.

What does the province plan on doing? Are they going to get into the financing of some of the schemes for pollution control abatement with certain municipalities throughout the Great Lake regions?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we are doing the same financing as we have been doing for some time. But if you are talking about grants—

Mr. Haggerty: Grants--this is what I am talking about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: On the US side, (it is around \$2 million of United States federal funds) it works on a 75 per cent grant basis to municipalities. There may be grants in some states in addition to this, but I am not aware of any.

Mr. Haggerty: Are there going to be any provisions here that the province is going to enter into financing some of the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: In terms of grants?

Mr. Haggerty: Grants, this is right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is no new programme of grants other than the present system we have, basically for small municipalities, where we will pay up to 50 per cent of the cost in excess of a certain amount per household for water and/or sewage.

Mr. Haggerty: Well don't you think maybe that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only grant part of the programme in Ontario is the CMHC financing, where they finance two-thirds of the total cost and forgive 25 per cent.

Mr. Haggerty: Twenty-five per cent, that is the portion that is a grant?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well plus, as I mentioned this afternoon, the cost of studies on nutrient removal.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, this is right but I mean-

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are \$6 million in federal money for that, but this is not for capital costs of municipal projects or operating costs.

Mr. Haggerty: I am talking about building the treatment facilities. If you are going to clean up the lakes, this is what you have to do, put in the treatment facilities, right? Now the federal government comes in through the programme today and there is a 25 per cent rebate, or forgiveness on it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: On two-thirds of the capital costs.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. Now the province apparently is not going to enter into any agreement here to provide additional grants to municipalities. What I am trying to get at is that if we took some of these ad hoc programmes that we have now to create employment, if we were to take these millions of dollars and apply them to something useful, we could create jobs and have something to show for it.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Madam Chairman.

The province doesn't hesitate to make grants available for highway construction, for carrying people, for carrying vehicles. How about using that same principle now for carrying sewage waste products and make that same type of a grant; a highway for wastes now, in sewer construction? What type of a grant is available to a municipality in that respect?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Nothing other than the federal grant A and B for small municipalities, where the cost is more than so much a household.

Mr. B. Newman: Has the department ever considered using the same approach as for transportation for the elimination or removal of wastes on a municipal level; the same as they do for the transporting people by way of highways?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I can't say what my predecessor may have considered. At the moment we are studying a whole host of things. But I guess the answer to that one is the usual one when you don't know; government policy will be announced in due course.

Mr. Haggerty: May I follow that line, Madam Chairman? Mr. Newman raised an important question there. I notice in the estimates here that, Ontario Hydro I guess it is, pays the government, for water rentals I believe it is, or something like that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You should ask the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) because that's in his department.

Mr. Haggerty: Well I think there is a programme where they pay for water rentals.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And that goes into consolidated revenue fund.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, this is right; but maybe this is what Mr. Newman is trying to get at. Maybe not on the same lines, but I have suggested before there should be a tax on our water.

For what we use there should be a charge, and this could go into one big fund so it can be funnelled back to the municipalities to promote some of these programmes. Let's take, for example, the hydro station at Nanticoke; the amount of water they draw a day is in the billions. Do they pay a rental on this?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Haggerty: Why shouldn't rental apply to this type of industry? Why shouldn't it apply to the Steel Company of Canada? Maybe they would have greater respect for the water that they turn back and maybe they would recycle more of it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well as far as Hydro is concerned, it is all recycled in that sense, but I suppose that all you do is ask what shall we do. Shall we increase the Hydro costs? Shall the people who use hydro, which is virtually everybody with the exception of a few people in a couple of our ridings, pay a little more for their hydro so that we have some more money in the consolidated revenue fund to deal with the sewage? The same people's sewage! I don't know the answer

to that. I just suggest that's one of the questions.

Mr. Haggerty: Well you are taxing the people now, aren't you, for some of the programmes you have for sewage and water treatment facilities? So why not put it so those who use it will pay for it.

Mr. Good: Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Are we into items 2 and 3? If we are into the water and sewage Act-

Madam Chairman: No we are still on item number 1, Mr. Good. I have your name for number 2.

Mr. Good: Well the talk has all been on those items 2 and 3.

Madam Chairman: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: My topic really-

Madam Chairman: All right. Well then let's get down to item 1 and take a vote. Is this subject carried?

Carried.

Madam Chairman: All right, now we have agreed that we will take items 2 and 3 together, as a parcel. Mr. Minister, do you want to lead off? Mr. Good wishes to speak.

Mr. Good: Yes, I have a lot of things here I would like to discuss. I will probably do them by bits and pieces so that others can have a chance to discuss as well.

The first item, I think it is time we got to the premise that everyone, no matter where he lives in the Province of Ontario, should have clean water, pure water for drinking purposes, and also sewage facilities—without contaminating the landscape, and at a price he can afford to pay. This just isn't happening in our smaller municipalities in Ontario at the present time.

I have three municipalities in my area, and we could go into great lengths as to why these small municipalities are going to have to get services in the next few years—it is a development of the problem of what to do to take the pressure off the large municipalities. I think it will end up bringing down the price of land. There are so many reasons.

The municipality in Mr. Carruthers' riding took a vote. Why would they turn it down? I presume not because they don't think they need it.

If by his admission the businesses are polluting the area they must certainly realize they need sewer and water, but they probably took a rough estimate of what this agreement would be, what it would mean in usage charges and lot frontage charges and just decided they could manage as they were because they couldn't afford the price.

Now the price of services in the Province of Ontario probably varies more than any other commodity that we have to live with. I think we are at the point where everybody should be entitled to good sewer and waterworks in their municipality, the same as everyone should be entitled to good health services.

I think right now sewer and water services are a social necessity that are going to have to be financed over and above the ability of the municipality to pay for them.

I know the province is paying 50 per cent into these small municipalities. Last December Mr. Kerr, as a side issue when I asked him about the additional costs that would be incurred by tertiary treatment of all the municipalities on the Grand River watershed over the next few years and what help there would be, used that instance to mention that they are seriously considering raising the 50 per cent subsidy to 75 per cent in these small municipalities.

I have said it a dozen times in speeches, Mr. Minister. We have municipalities in the province that are paying \$40 or \$50 a year for sewer and water facilities, and they are good facilities, good water, good sewage treatment, secondary treatments. We go into these small new municipalities and they find out that to put in services is going to cost them about \$260 on a 60-foot lot, and \$307 on a 100-foot lot. Unfortunately, a lot of people were forced to build on 100-foot lots a few years ago and made the mistake of building in the centre of the lot in order to put in tile beds and weeping beds. There is no justification. What is the price London is paying for its pipeline? Wasn't it around 17 cents for 1,000 gallons?

#### Mr. Caverly: Around 20 cents!

Mr. Good: It is 20 cents now. All right. St. Thomas' rate went up to about 32 cents and I remember the hassle over that. Do you know what you are asking the people in the town of New Hamburg in addition to their water facilities? Fifty-two cents!

People just can't afford to pay this price for something which should be our prime concern at the present time. It would solve so many of your other social problems if we had 50 serviced lots in all these little municipalities. Let them come up for sale, but you won't get them unless you get sewer and water in these areas.

That is probably all I want to say for a start. Except that last December it was great, you were going to raise the provincial portion. We haven't heard anything more of that since. I know the engineering and the work and everything else is very expensive but you can't expect these small municipalities to build these things on their own credit.

Our municipalities had their own works a few years ago. They finally found that to do the secondary treatment and whatnot they had to resort to OWRC to plan and do it. They all found out it was much more costly to have their system operated by OWRC than when they did it themselves. I think it is only fair to say that it is a better operation, too, in the final analysis.

I know it costs a lot of money, but I think it should be one of the top priorities of government to see that the small municipalities—like the one Mr. Carruthers said they just turned down—get these facilities.

I have one little municipality with 150 people objecting, out of a total of 800 people, simply because they say they can't afford to pay \$300 a year for sewer and water. They are willing to go along with their old pump and septic tank for that reason.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There isn't any question that there are some real problems in this field. As you get into smaller and smaller municipalities, particularly those in the Canadian shield where the costs are even higher, it is going to be difficult to work it out. It may well be, as I have seen in a couple of months, that there are some places where, while it would be desirable, perhaps it will be some time before they have both water and sewage. You have got to take a look at which is the more vital and which is the priority. On the other side, of course, are those municipalities which have sacrificed and which have paid to put in services, maybe just a couple of years ago before the 50 per cent subsidy. With some justification they say: "Had we waited two years-"

#### Mr. Good: But that's the entire thing-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but when you sit here this is what you hear. They say: "You did this for so and so; but we were anxious to do something, do it right and do it well, before

the crisis rather than after." They are watching pretty closely.

Mr. Good: I can't accept that argument.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It may well be that same community, and this is another little bit in the equation, decided in its wisdom to rebuild some streets or to put in street lights or to build a memorial community centre or something else with its funds. This is what the elected people in that area decided was their priority, and you can only assume they represent the wishes of the people there. They now say they can't afford the extra cost.

I can't give you an answer. I am just telling you that there is more to it than appears on the surface.

Mr. Good: You feel no compelling influence to feel, as I do, that these municipalities, really, and, the people of Ontario deserve adequate clean water and good sewage?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but what I am saying is that some of the people of Ontario who have paid for it entirely look a little askance at their money being used—

Mr. Good: We all paid for our medical insurance years ago and now everybody has it as a social benefit.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but let's get back to water and sewage as opposed to community centres and highways. I guess I am just arguing with you because I can't tell you what you want to hear at this moment.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I wanted to ask of the minister if he is satisfied with the method of waste disposal by Wyandotte Chemical on Fighting Island in the Detroit River? Prior to the election last year, Mr. Minister, your official—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is this on the American side?

Mr. B. Newman: The island is a Canadianowned island on the Canadian side, but Wyandotte Chemical in Detroit have pipelines that get rid of their liquid wastes on the island. I asked your predecessor time and time again to look over the agreement that he had with Wyandotte Chemical concerning the laying of the pipeline along the bottom of the river bed and the charges involved. At least if we are going to allow them to eliminate the wastes this way, why can't we get some type of financial contribution or a greater financial contribution from them first?

First I am interested in finding out whether you are satisfied with their method; and that there is no danger to water quality in the river? Second, if the department is considering getting additional revenue as a result of the use of the river bed?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say that it is a well named island, because it is called Fighting Island.

Mr. B. Newman: You will be down there before the next election to view it? You'll be down all the time; just before.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will be down before long. We have had some discussion about this and there are legal problems but perhaps I may ask Mr. Caverly to comment on this. I could read you what I have on it, but it is kind of a complex thing.

Mr. Caverly: There has been an improvement in Fighting Island as far as we are concerned. They have a consultant's report on a study relating to the dike stability. As you both well know that is—

Mr. B. Newman: They have provided you with the copy of that?

Mr. Caverly: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: May we see the-

Mr. Caverly: No, I am sorry. It is expected shortly.

They are submitting a report on how to reduce the high dissolved solids in the effluent. This is the first time I have heard about charging for that pipeline under the river. That is news to me; that may have been between the minister—

Mr. B. Newman: That is called a licence of occupation. I think I gave the number previously.

Mr. Caverly: It is a licence of occupation under the Department of Lands and Forests.

Mr. MacDonald: It costs 50 cents a year, I think,

Mr. Caverly: I don't think there is any charge.

Mr. B. Newman: There is a charge involved.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry; I exaggerated!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you are both wrong. I think the minimum for any licence of occupation is \$25.

Mr. Caverly: Well, maybe they pay that.

Mr. MacDonald: It is really ludicrous you know.

Mr. B. Newman: Given the fact it may have improved a bit over the previous year and the fact that the report may show that the dikes are substantial enough, is the minister satisfied with the method of disposal? Have you flown over the area to see, from an aesthetic point of view, the island itself?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am afraid I haven't. I have flown over that area but I have never looked specifically at Fighting Island.

Mr. B. Newman: Don't you think that we should not allow them to get rid of their wastes in this fashion? Should we not come along and put a deadline, a short period deadline, and let them find some other method of getting rid of those wastes, from the soda ash plant I think it is, at Wyandotte Chemical?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can honestly say that I don't know enough about the kind of waste they are disposing of there, its effect on the water quality and exactly what they are doing. I assume it is some sort of a lagoon operation, is it?

Mr. Caverly: I think the whole matter here is that they are an American company, in Detroit, in the soda ash business, disposing of their wastes on Canadian soil on an island which they own and have owned privately since about 1910 or so.

#### Mr. B. Newman: About 50 years!

Mr. Caverly: Aesthetically it is not good, especially from the Canadian side; but if they are denied the use of Fighting Island I think they will probably have to close down. They have co-operated as a result of the minister's visit. They have made improvements; they have shown co-operation. They have a very difficult waste problem.

Mr. B. Newman: Do they have any other choice?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think they have. As I recall some of the discussion, it seems to me we were talking about this weren't we? Correct me if I'm wrong, but the rationale some years ago was that they were doing

at least a degree of treatment with this lagoon type operation. If we stopped them dumping it there they dumped it straight into the river.

Mr. MacDonald: Not with the Nixon agreement!

Hon. Mr. Auld: On their side.

Mr. MacDonald: Not with the Nixon agreement!

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I'm talking about a few years ago!

An hon. member: I don't think they would do that today.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that not the way this all started; at least when you got into it some years ago?

Mr. Caverly: Well they did have a disposal site on the Michigan side you know. It was at Grosse Ile. They have exhausted that disposal site, and as far as I know there isn't another one there for them to use. I think it's a case of they use Fighting Island or they close up.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, are you satisfied there is no danger to water quality as a result of overflows and other miscellaneous accidents that may happen on Fighting Island? Because there are storms very often in the area, especially in the warm weather months, when the water is very rough and I know it overflows the banks here and there and I know some of the liquid wastes will go right into the river. Are the liquid wastes harmful to water quality?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well almost anything other than two parts of hydrogen and one part of oxygen changes water quality—pure water, which only exists in the laboratory. What I'm saying is that I can't answer your question, because I don't know.

Mr. B. Newman: Well can your officials answer it, Mr. Minister? They have all viewed the area. They know what is going on there. Surely there must be reports in your department as to possible effects from spillage.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The same sort of thing as we have when there is a heavy rain in Toronto and you have a spillage.

Mr. B. Newman: This is not heavy rain, Mr. Minister. What you want to do is fly over the area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say any time there is a spillage the quality of water deteriorates.

Mr. Good: What about the industrial wastes?

An hon. member: There are no industrial wastes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not from the American side.

Mr. Caverly: I can simply say that the company has shown co-operation. As a result of the minister's visit there last year they are undertaking these improvements. But there are still large amounts of dissolved solids going in the river. There is no technology available today to reduce these. I mean we just don't know how to treat these wastes.

There are installations like this all over the world, where there are high dissolved solids; and outside of total evaporation, which isn't economically feasible—

Mr. B. Newman: Well if that is the case then, is it not right for you, Mr. Minister, to look into the cancellation of the licence of occupation or to giving them a given period of time within which they must find other methods of disposing of their wastes or treating it after a fashion on their own side rather than dumping it into the Detroit River eventually? Even if it is only by a filtration method.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will say this, that I will certainly look into it. But I would ask the member, if it turns out there isn't a method we can enforce, would you prefer that we tell them that they can no longer use the island and then they wind up dumping it straight into their side of the river.

Mr. B. Newman: No, I would tell them they can't use the island any longer; and I would let the IJC go after them if they are going to dump that waste right into the Detroit River.

Mr. MacDonald: Send a cablegram!

Mr. B. Newman: I mean what is the IJC for? And the new agreement that has been signed between the two nations now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then don't blame me if the IJC doesn't stop it the day after.

Mr. B. Newman: Well if the IJC stops it, all well and good. We are not going to be worried about a German-owned company

dumping liquid wastes through the United States on Canadian soil. We have enough of our own waste without importing, or having them export waste to us.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I detect that you would prefer-

Mr. B. Newman: That island could be put to much better use than it's being put to now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You would prefer perhaps that it be at least semi-treated on our soil, than dumped into the other side of the same river totally untreated.

Mr. B. Newman: Well if you could give me assurance there is no danger whatsoever with these liquid wastes coming in on the Canadian side—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't.

Mr. B. Newman: —I might rest a little more at ease. But we don't know; and we don't know what long range effects these may have. So should we not be extremely cautious today and tell them either you find a method of treating these liquid wastes or we will give you, say five or 10 years, after which period of time we will no longer allow you to dump these wastes as you are dumping them now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I think that basically is the approach we have taken on our side with wastes for which there does not appear to be any total solution anywhere in the world.

But my question to you really is—and I shouldn't get into this bit of semantics I suppose—but which would you rather have? The way it is now, or totally untreated? The same waste, totally untreated, going into their side of the river where we can't control it.

Mr. B. Newman: What you are asking me Mr. Minister is would I prefer to shoot myself or hang myself.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not quite!

Mr. Carruthers: Take your choice.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm not taking that at all.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a funny proposition. Surely that company wouldn't be permitted to do this; the authorities couldn't tolerate that kind of thing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well somebody was suggesting that on the other side of the river that is what had been happening up until now. I just don't know.

Mr. B. Newman: Look into the situation, Mr. Minister, because when you come back next year, unless you get tired of this portfolio by that time—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh I am just starting to enjoy it.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll be after you again on Fighting Island if it isn't remedied.

Mr. Carruthers: Don't hang yourself!

Madam Chairman: All right, Mr. Carruthers, it is your turn.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll try not to.

Mr. Carruthers: Two questions: Do you have the authority as minister, or is this an Ottawa decision?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Only on our side.

Mr. Carruthers: But the pipeline runs out to the island and the island is on Canadian soil—you could cut it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well technically I think that we could put an order on. They could go to the appeal board. If the appeal board upheld the minister's order which said they had to shut down, they'd stop doing it. That's the position basically.

Mr. Carruthers: The second question is: I understand there is a liquid waste recycling plant at Sarnia, is there?

Mr. W. J. Nuttall (Frontenac-Addington): Yes.

Mr. Carruthers: There are only a few of these in the province. I had a situation just about election time. The liquid wastes from an industry were being dumped into an isolated area, but the operation was stopped as a result of complaints. There was just no place to take that liquid waste except to Sarnia, I understood at that time. I understand there is consideration being given to a recycling plant in New Toronto. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose it is possible somebody might be shipping liquid industrial waste into Ontario from adjoining jurisdictions but I don't think it is likely. If your question is how many industrial waste treatment plants are there; at the moment there

is one incinerating type in Samia. There is another one which is about to operate just outside of Hamilton.

Mr. Carruthers: Who will operate that? Is it private?

Hon. Mr. Auld: A third that is in the process—they've taken out a building permit I understand—to be established in Mississauga. But that isn't the whole story, because there are many types of industrial waste. I think when we get into vote 1502, item 3 that this is where we get into that end of it.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): On the subject of Fighting Island, could I inquire exactly what are the dissolved substances that are getting into the river. Because I don't think we know that. I strongly suspect that we don't have the particular choice, as postulated here, of either dumping onto Fighting Island, or if they are not allowed to dump it in the river then the company closing down. Just what are the dissolved substances getting into the river?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would you like to answer that?

Mr. D. P. Caplice (Industrial Wastes Branch): The dissolved substances are primarily the residues from the soda ash process, and are made up of calcium chloride, sodium chloride, and small amounts of partially uncreacted lime. The soda ash process is based on calcium carbonate reacting with the sodium chloride that is extracted from underground over on the Detroit side of the river.

So you are dealing primarily with a dissolved solids waste stream, a high percentage of which is chlorides in the form of calcium chloride.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, do you know what percentage of this is getting into the river? Just how serious is the dissolved solids spillover at any given time?

Mr. Caplice: The dissolved solids amounts to about 6,000 tons per day.

Mr. Bounsall: I suspect, Madam Chairman, that rather than this island just being used as a convenient way of getting rid of it—and that is really all that it is being used for—it is probably economically feasible to recover this, in fact.

With that volume per day of either the mixture of the starting material from which they are getting the product or the product itself, if required to find an alternative way which is not putting it on the island or dumping it into the river they would come up with an economical plan which would, in point of fact, in time make money for the company.

Mr. MacDonald: Is this your view as a chemist?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, that is my view as a chemist.

Mr. Carruthers: Madam Chairman, is this the same material that is being run off the streets of Toronto into the lake—sodium chloride?

Mr. Caplice: No, calcium chloride.

Mr. Nuttall: There is some in other forms.

Mr. Caplice: A calcium chloride recovery plant was operated for a number of years by BASF Wyandotte, or the former Wyandotte Chemical Corp. Their current claim is that the market for calcium chloride-which can be used as a compound to hold down dust on roads, or alternatively be used as a compound to melt ice, similar to sodium chloride-does not exist in the United States. The business of the recovery of calcium chloride proved to be an uneconomic operation. We have indications from the plant at Amherstburg, operated by Allied Chemical and using a similar process, that the market for calcium chloride is improving but it is not capable of taking up all of the potential amount that could be recovered from this particular soda ash operation. There is a market for calcium chloride but it is a limited market. BASF Wyandotte claim that in the United States it is not economic to recover this chemical as it is not possible to sell the stuff.

#### Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: As I recall the history of this effluent, say 50 or 60 years ago, they were starting to dump it into the river and this method of placing it on the island was really one of the first pollution control devices, perhaps in North America. By and large, it has worked out well, except of course from the Canadian point of view. It is our property and we don't like the use of it for this purpose. It is also very unsightly.

That is why I wanted to ask whether anything has come of the discussions that we had last October or September on your predecessor's visit to Fighting Island concerning

leaving the island in a park state after this use has been completed. At the time the company officials seemed very favourable to the idea of rehabilitation, and I would like to ask your officials whether anything in that direction is developing as a result of these talks which I think were very co-operative.

Mr. Caverly: Yes, they engaged a consultant to study this matter of revegetating and stabilizing the slopes. As you know, Mr. Burr, with the nature of this material it is not an easy thing to get grass to grow in that material. Now they haven't given us that report, we expect it soon, but it did show co-operation on the part of the company following that visit.

Mr. Burr: I think one idea was to take the dredgings from the river, which is needed from time to time for the shipping channels, and use the dredged material as a kind of top soil for the vegetation. Has that been explored?

Mr. Caverly: I think that is part of this report. I must agree with you it is a very unsightly situation from the Canadian point of view, because it is near the Canadian shore.

Mr. Burr: Have there ever been any reports of the toxic effect on the river? I have never heard any myself.

Mr. Caverly: No, and even with that tonnage going in, because of the tremendous flow in the Detroit River we are still well within the IJC water quality objectives in that part of the river.

Mr. Burr: Is it something like 15 parts per million that is the permissible discharge?

Mr. Caverly: I am guessing now, but something like that.

Mr. Burr: It is in that neighbourhood? And that is being reached or—

Mr. Caverly: There is that waterworks very close by on the American side—

Mr. Burr: It has the intake?

Mr. Caverly: The intake is there. I forget the name, but you know the city I am referring to. There has been no impairment of that water supply.

Mr. Burr: Yes, I think that is really the proof that this pollution control device, objectionable to us Canadians as it may be, is really working favourably.

Mr. Caverly: That is right. As we said, if there was technology to take the dissolved solids out we would be asking them to put it in.

#### Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: I would like to get to a new subject and that is regarding the supply of water to the twin city area. About 20 years ago, I think, there was doped out an arrangement whereby there would be a grid of pipelines across southern Ontario to supply all the municipalities. We know now that water supply to our municipalities is pretty much on an individual basis—the London pipeline is about the only one, and St. Thomas.

We have now in Waterloo county the only large concentration of people still relying on ground water for drinking water; that is for almost a quarter of a million people. Other large municipalities have the lakes to supply water. Added to that you take the whole Grand Valley, through Brantford right down to Jarvis, all the way down. The people have been very much concerned especially because of the phenomenal growth in the area in the last number of years. We now find ourselves, as the minister well knows, running into the problems of the rural municipalities concerned about losing their water levels; the agricultural industry is threatened in the future. Now it is in your lap as it was in the minister's before. Mr. Watt and a lot of the others have been up and we have had meetings and the people whose water is being used in the city, of course, feel that there is only one answer and that is a pipeline.

The Grand Valley studies previously had indicated the possibility of enough water in the valley itself to supply the municipality for a good number of years. With the building of the West Montrose dam this now has been rethought and is not thought to be feasible. Now we get to the study which was done last fall and released in December, I believe it was, in Hespeler which showed the possibility of an additional ground water supply for another 15 years in the area. But even 15 years, where we look at the expected growth and the projected growth is not very long.

We talked about it going to be five years before there is a plan or from the time planning starts until we can really get a pipeline going. About a year ago, Mr. Caverly, and some of the officials—they will remember when they were up—were talking about the oversizing of the Nanticoke pipeline there. If

it is done now it will cost \$1 million extra and if we wait for five years it will cost \$4 million extra; something like this the figures were. I said at the time it was a ridiculous proposition to come into the community and say that within 30 days or 60 days you have to make a decision whether you are going to have a pipeline up the Grand Valley. This is a permanent deal—if you ever do get a pipeline to our area we can continue our growth. I don't think anyone really expected the municipalities to make a decision. I understand the intake for hydro there has been oversized and could accommodate a pipeline if one was ever built.

Now the next step to the study done last fall in conjunction with the Department of Economics and Treasury, is the follow-up studies that are required there to get a detailed assessment of the area. I suppose included in this there has got to be some kind of feasibility study of the pipiline, because I am convinced, as are others, that eventually we are going to have to resort to pipeline water into that area.

Either that, or as of now somebody has got to make the decision: will we permit growth for another five years and when that is gone then you just don't let anyone in the area. Well you know and I know that this is not a reasonable solution either, not when you see the pressures that are brought into metropolitan Toronto with 60,000 people a year coming in here.

We have got to develop some of the other areas in the province, and I think an inland community, away from the water, does have a potential such as I have urged. So might I just at this time urge that your department don't let this thing die, don't let it spin out. We have got to keep working towards a permanent or a more permanent solution. A delegation was down from the township the other day. We told them when they left there is no short term answer to their problems. We can go along and say: "We will protect you against the city if your well goes dry. We will drill you a deeper well." But there is no adequate water supply. You are aware of the situation?

Down in Brantford—Mr. Beckett's riding—they have to rely on the Grand River and there just isn't the amount of water in that area to support a much bigger population. If you keep taking it from the river or from the ground, the flow in the river I suppose is going to diminish and we end up with as many problems as we started with. So I just

bring this up to draw to your attention the seriousness. The Grand River watershed is the largest watershed I guess in all of Ontario. The conservation authority has a larger area there than anywhere and it is just a fraction of the water that is under control now. The area reservoir is I think number two priority after the speed dam. If it can hold off the day for a pipeline that is fine, but I think people right now are getting very jittery on this whole water business. They are people both from the rural and from the city point of view.

Industries are coming in and people are moving in and we are the largest community without adequate water supply from the Lakes still depending on ground water. I just bring this up so that all your officials here will once again be impressed with the seriousness of the water problem in our area.

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Good. Mr. Haggerty is next.

Mr. Haggerty: There are two or three questions that I would like to ask. Do you take any test of samples on the Great Lakes system, say in particular around the nuclear plants? I am talking about radioactive waste from plants. Do you run any tests on the Niagara River for example?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I understand it, we do a number of tests. But I believe that as far as the nuclear plants are concerned, Atomic Energy of Canada—the federal authority—have their own programme and their own equipment and staff to deal with that specific kind of thing.

Mr. Caverly: They have a sampling programme at specific intakes throughout the Great Lakes where samples are taken every few days. A little bit is added to a jar and then when it is full they ship it in for analysis.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you aware that any particular tests have been taken for strontium 90? Is that the word I am looking for?

Mr. Caverly: I am not aware.

Mr. Haggerty: To determine if it is above the level that it has been set at?

Mr. Caverly: Do you have anything more on that, Mr. Caplice?

Mr. Caplice: In co-operation with our own Ontario Department of Health and our staff, we are taking samples for radioactivity and other general waste characteristics, both inside the thermal generating plants and in the external environment. The measure of course is the peak in curies of the particular radioisotopes that you are looking for, and we are monitoring both the environment that surrounds the generating stations, as well as the internal discharges to determine these levels. The actual action on any levels found is a federal responsibility because the Atomic Energy Control Board is the licensing agency for all of these nuclear stations in Canada.

Mr. Haggerty: Have there been any changes in the emission level though?

Mr. Caplice: I have no data here. Generally the data has been found to be well within the background levels and there has been no significant increase in the environment so far. There are only a limited number of nuclear generating stations operating in the province, the largest of course being the demonstration plant up at Douglas Point. The big Pickering station is just bringing the second unit on stream now. There ultimately will be—

Mr. Haggerty: And there are a few on the American side too that are down on the west end of Lake Erie I believe.

Mr. Caplice: Right. There are a number of nuclear stations both in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie basins on the American side. I can't from the top of my head recall the type of data that has been generated by those stations.

Mr. Haggerty: Well what about the effects of heat then? That is thermal heat?

Mr. Caplice: The same thing applies to the thermal- and nuclear-fired stations being constructed by Ontario Hydro. We are in a sort of a study and holding position on those particular stations now. There is concern up at Douglas Point with the big new nuclear station going in there that the increased heat, over and above what is there now, could be a problem. We also have obtained background information on Nanticoke to measure its impact when it comes on stream. We have background information already gathered on Pickering. The policy so far has been not to insist upon recycling of water from cooling towers, or any other device of this type. We believe that the Great Lakes do have a large capacity to take up the heat load from these plants and so far the position of our agency has been not to insist on cooling tower installations per se or any other cooling device until a demonstrated need is proven.

Mr. Good: Well what about the utilization of the by-product; heat?

Mr. Caplice: These plants do eject large amounts of heat. They are only about 40 or 45 per cent efficient in terms of the actual BTU content of the fuels that they use. So far I don't think studies anywhere in North America or any place in the world have shown that this heat can be effectively utilized. It is of course, being discharged in a large amount of water and that poses a problem in terms of its utilization.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In some places in the United States they are discharging a very large number of gallons per minute into a small watershed. This is a matter of concern and great interest to us and to natural resources as far as aquatic life is concerned. It really relates in a way to our sewage treatment standard and from then on it relates to the handling capacity of the stream or the watershed into which it goes. The feeling at the present time is that as far as Pickering is concerned, Lake Ontario has a capacity to deal with the heated water that is put in, and that heat disappears as heat normally would.

Mr. Haggerty: But it doesn't apply to Lake Erie.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But if that was on the Humber River, it would be an entirely different situation. In all US jurisdictions where they have a nuclear plant of whatever size, discharging into a stream—where it raises the temperature and the temperature stays raised—the stream doesn't have an opportunity to give this off—then they require cooling towers. Is that not the situation Tom?

Mr. Caplice: Yes. There are critical areas. I think the western basin of Lake Erie is an example now of where another siting of a thermal station, either on the American side or the Canadian side would probably make it compulsory that cooling towers or their equivalent be installed from the onset.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is one of the ones that we are wondering about, isn't it?

Mr. Caplice: Nanticoke is adjacent to Long Point Bay which is a very important bass fishery in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: Could you harness that steam? That heated water, I mean?

Mr. Caplice: No, basically you would just cool it using current technology and you would recycle a lot of the water following cooling.

Mr. Haggerty: When you harness it, you recycle it. I mean you could heat a new city or a town with it; highways, streets and everything else with it, if you want to use a little foresight.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You could set up a sauna

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. Probably if you add more to Lake Erie you won't have to worry about it freezing over. The other matter I wanted to raise, Mr. Minister, was the—

Mr. Carruthers: Is this on the same point?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Madam Chairman: I have Mr. MacDonald, too.

Mr. Haggerty: I have about three or four questions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's finish this one.

Mr. Haggerty: All right.

Mr. Carruthers: On the same point, I'm just wondering how warm is that water, roughly, in Lake Erie or in Lake Ontario?

Mr. Caplice: It is roughly 20 degrees above intake temperature when it is discharged back to the lake.

Mr. Haggerty: Is that in the summer time or the winter time?

Mr. Caplice: It is 20 degrees above the intake temperature pretty well constantly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If I may say, Madam Chairman, we are talking, in theory, about water quantity and water quality. Now water quality is really what is in the rivers and the biology, and we are now on industrial waste. I admit that it is kind of hard to differentiate, but I can see there is more interest in—

Mr. MacDonald: You are on water quantity and that is my—

Hon. Mr. Auld: If we could perhaps just deal with that one.

Mr. Haggerty: I have about three or four more questions on the same line, and I want to follow them up if I may.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Can you leave those? Because you are really talking about—

Madam Chairman: Let us pursue the one line, Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes. The other question I wanted to ask was do you take any samples or tests in industrial water users? I am talkin about when certain industries use it for human consumption. Do you run samples and tests on these plants or industries?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean an industry that is taking water in for industrial purposes and also using it for human consumption?

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. Do you make any checks or inspection on this type of operation?

Mr. Caverly: Not normally. This really has been—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The local health unit.

Mr. Caverly: It comes under the Health Department because it is the health of the workers. Now we have injected ourselves the odd time. Inco at Creighton is an example. Normally this is the jurisdiction of the Health Department and we stay out of that because it is a private water supply serving the workers. Our jurisdiction under the legislation limits us to municipal water supplies.

Mr. Good: What about private water supplies that are going into products like beer? Is there any jurisdiction there?

Mr. Caverly: No.

Mr. Good: You have no jurisdiction over private water supplies going into beer?

Mr. Haggerty: Why wouldn't you? Doesn't this come under your aegis?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we are splitting a hair here. We have jurisdiction inasmuch as if somebody is putting something into that water—

Mr. Haggerty: I will tell you what they are putting in it! That is what my concern is. I'll read this letter here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But let me get this done. From the water quality point of view, we deal with public water supplies—that is, municipally owned—and we deal with anything that goes into the water. If a private water supply, whether it be a resort or a home or an industry, has a problem, it has to check with its own health unit, its local

people, about its own water quality. If there is a problem in the quality and it is reported to us we would try to track down the source of that. We would deal with that. But at the present time it is up to the individual to deal with the local health authorities about having his water tested.

Mr. Caverly: We have the plumbing code. That is under our jurisdiction. Is this what you are talking about?

Mr. Haggerty: No, I have a letter here. I don't want to read it into the records because it might be a little bit alarming to the residents in the area. I'll discuss it with you later. The other matter is on the inspection in the Great Lakes on deep well drilling—particularly Lake Erie—have you had any blow-outs in any of the wells at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean the deep well drilling for gas?

Mr. Haggerty: Drilling for gas or oil; it's either one that they are drilling for.

Mr. Caverly: Not that I am aware of, but the IJC set up certain requirements—safety requirements—for gas and oil drilling and certain antipollution works which we are generally in agreement with. These are administered now by the Department of Natural Resources from whom they get the permits to do the gas and the oil drilling. I am not aware of any but I am not saying—

Mr. B. Newman: Don't you have an aircraft that patrols the lakes?

Mr. Caverly: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: To see spillage?

Mr. Caverly: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Why would you have an aircraft then, if you are not in a position to pursue the matter further?

Mr. Caverly: Most of the spillage and the slicks that we pick up from the aircraft are from vessels.

Mr. B. Newman: You would also be looking for blow-outs?

Mr. Caverly: Yes, sure. I am not aware of any.

Madam Chairman: Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald: Madam Chairman, I want to go back to the point that Mr. Good was raising with reference to Wilmot township. I have had an opportunity down through the years on two or three occasions of meeting with committees in Wilmot township. There are two or three specifics that the new minister—hopefully, he will be there for a few months at least and will have a chance to become thoroughly familiar with this.

It seems to me that you are drifting in terms of a decision that can be made only at the provincial level, and that the drift really is not economically a wise thing. The report that Mr. Good referred to apparently said there was a water supply for 15 years. At one stage they were contending there was a water supply for only five years. I know-Mr. Caverly can confirm this-that studies have been done by OWRC to indicate that even at this stage the water table had been lowered to a point where it was dangerous, certainly it was creating problems. To allay the apprehensions of the people in the community you have given them the assurance that if the water table drops below the level of their current wells you will assure them of an alternative supply.

It seems to me that this is really penny wise, pound foolish. The province is the only jurisdiction that can really step in. It's understandable that Kitchener and those cities are going to use what is really available now and not try to anticipate the problems they will have to cope with in becoming involved in a big pipeline development. They will postpone the evil day as long as possible. But you, from your level, are in a position to say there is no point in postponing the day because all you are doing is lowering the water table, creating a new set of problems and can only meet their needs, in any case, if you do get the water, for a short period of five or at the most 15 years.

In terms of planning, even if it were 15 years, that is very, very short. Because of the fact that costs are going up all the time I have never been able to understand why the OWRC—the whole function of the OWRC was to anticipate the long-term needs; to begin years ago to develop a water grid on the pattern of the hydro grid. It seems to me that you've got to inject yourself into the picture. Is the minister familiar with the details to the point where he has been able to come to a personal assessment of it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not as familiar with it as I intend to be. I know something about it. I know, for instance, at the moment, the report you are referring to was circulated to all the municipalities for their comments. They were supposed to be in, I think, by

Feb. 15, and I think, I am not sure, that we may have had the last one in the last day or two. If we haven't, we're expecting it.

As we discussed last week, there are two aspects to it. One is the water supply and the other is a water flow to treat the effluent from the people whether it has been treated in primary, secondary or tertiary treatment. There is also a question of replenishing the ground water supplies by impoundment—flood control and impoundment—for a stream flow throughout the year, because if for no other reason for effluent treatment. And the big \$300 million question is whether it's a pipeline or whether it's—

An hon. member: The minister is quoting big figures!

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I am. I would always rather be high, if someone quotes me five years from now, than low.

Mr. MacDonald: If you wait for five years it will be \$300 million. That's the point.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Carruthers would like to speak.

An hon. member: Just a minute, I'm not finished.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I tell you it's a matter of considerable concern and urgency and I can't tell you any more than that, not at the moment.

I have read a good deal about it. I am waiting, as we all are, to get some of these views. One of the imponderables in any of these studies is whether the growth—When you make a model you can predict anything providing all the factors don't vary. When you get one variable perhaps you can guess at it. When you've got four or five—What some consultants do is give you an answer and then when it turns out to be wrong they say oh, yes, but that's because this happened and we'll put that back in the computer and now we'll give you the answer, which is what actually happened.

I'm not expressing myself very well, but there are some pretty basic decisions to be made. I agree with you the sooner we make them, the better and the cheaper. But I think we want to be as sure as we can that the decision or the programme that we arrive at is the best one we can do on the basis of present knowledge and educated guesses. Whether it be the great dam programme that's suggested, or some variation of that. What is required in terms of a pipeline or pipelines.

Mr. MacDonald: You mean the dams are an alternative to the pipeline?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. I shouldn't even say this because I don't know enough about it, but there are going to be some dams, obviously. Whether we get into a major dam programme and impound 50,000 acre feet instead of 20, with the difference in cost is going to be a consideration—

Mr. MacDonald: But, Mr. Minister, not only is it a case of the sooner you can make the decision the cheaper it will be, but the sooner you can make the decision the more likely you will avoid creating another whole range of problems by lowering the water table in the area. Presumably, if you get your water elsewhere as an alternative those problems might correct themselves, but they're not going to correct themselves overnight.

But as I understand the situation there's another problem. And that is that one reason why a city like Kitchener and its public utilities commission is willing to go for the water in Wilmot Township now, rather than consider the pipeline, is that they don't favour a pipeline to Lake Erie. They've got a hangup. They don't want water from Lake Erie. They think it's dirty water, and they want the pipeline to come from Lake Huron instead. Some of them are arguing that that's where they'd like to see the pipeline built.

Isn't this something that can be decided while you're wrestling with the local problems? Is it really a possibility—water from Lake Huron? I listened to the stories of the effluent that comes out of a sewage treatment plant being good enough that you can drink it. But it strikes me as a little unlikely that water from Lake Erie is going to be any worse than water from anywhere else once it has been treated with modern technology.

And therefore need this remain a hangup? Can't a decision be made now? When we do get to the point of building a pipeline, it's going to be up the Grand Valley. We've got the big intake all ready at Nanticoke. It will never be from Huron.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Now you've told me, Dave; tell Don!

Mr. Caverly: Well I quite agree at this point that Lake Erie water meets our raw water quality requirements. In other words, we're satisfied that Lake Erie is a safe

source of water supply. There are many municipalities all along Lake Erie that take their water from Lake Erie. We wouldn't have oversized the Nanticoke intake if we had felt otherwise.

The Georgian Bay or Lake Huron lines are not economically feasible. I mean a householder just couldn't afford to pay the water rates for that supply. This is our view, and has been all the time. I'm talking about the former OWRC's view of the situation. We haven't changed our minds on that. How long they continue to take water from the underground and . . . they were using the Ayr reservoir as a source of recharge water. They were going to recharge the underground from the reservoir. Of course, that's another matter.

Mr. Good: On that point, I was wondering about that Ayr reservoir. Did they literally pipe it out from there to replenish the Wilmot area or what?

Mr. Caverly: Well, I am not that familiar with the geography there—maybe Mr. Watt can speak better on it—but there are gravelly areas close by where they could divert the water and let it—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Carruthers wishes to speak.

Mr. Carruthers: Well, there are two or three points Mr. Good mentioned. I was wondering if part of the problem could be answered by the Toronto-centred Regional Plan with emphasis being placed on the new airport. The population will be moving east of Metro Toronto, saving that very good agricultural land around Kitchener. Perhaps the growth would slacken in that area. I was wondering too, Ed, about the watershed. Is it one of the largest in Ontario? Is it a wooded watershed or is it fairly agricultural? I think it's an interesting point the fact that the emphasis is going to be on an increase in the population of eastern Toronto.

Mr. Good: Yes, now that you have mentioned that point, if I might Madam Chairman, remind the hon. member that we have no intentions of becoming a fast growth area. But we have to live with the fact that Ontario Housing Corp. has assembled 3,000 acres of land and plans a city—

Mr. Carruthers: Better give it back to the farmers!

Mr. Good: -a city of 120,000, which in no way fits into your Toronto Centre Re-

gional Plan. This is what other departments of government do.

Mr. Carruthers: I'll see what I can do about it.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman?

Madam Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Beckett is next.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Madam Chairman, I think this matter of the supply of water to the Grand Valley, the thing's been rather over-simplified by some of the speakers here. Basically, I think that the Water Resources Commission for some time has been advocating this pipeline and some municipalities, with the exception of Kitchener, have not wanted it because of the cost of it.

Mr. Good: All of them or just some of them? How can any municipality tell at this time whether they want a pipeline or not?

Mr. Beckett: Well there was a meeting held last year with representatives from your area, and they were the only ones that basically wanted a pipeline. At that particular time they wanted a pipeline either from Lake Ontario or from the Georgian Bay. So this study was done—you have a copy there—which I think conclusively proves that Lake Erie was the only economical source for the area. But most of the municipalities, with the exception of Kitchener-Waterloo, wanted no part of this pipeline because of the cost. Because they're satisfied with the sources of water they have now.

Mr. Good: I don't think that's a fair assessment at all; in fact my understanding, as I remember the situation, Brantford was in no . . . as long as the Grand River flows and we keep flushing our toilets up and out of there, you've lots of water. I don't think Brantford was very much concerned about getting a pipeline.

Mr. Haggerty: You could almost walk across there at that stage.

Mr. Beckett: Noboby wanted the pipeline, except Kitchener, because of the cost of it.

Mr. Good: Oh, except Kitchener!

Mr. Beckett: That's right.

Mr. Good: Oh, I'm sorry. I misunderstood you. I thought you said that Kitchener was the only one that didn't want it. Mr. Beckett: It was basically your area that had the problem. I think Mr. Caverly will agree with this.

Mr. Good: I am sorry. I misunderstood.

Mr. Beckett: They were the ones that started this thing going; so the study was brought out. Because most of the municipalities have had to invest very heavily in the conservation programme. If it's going to be provincial policy to have a pipeline, you must relieve Brantford of the tremendous expenses that we have now in conservation. Brantford's tag on these next dams is over \$1 million, and Brantford's costs on the pipeline were going to be very considerable and we couldn't stand them both.

There was a meeting held by all the municipalities which requested a further study to finally get this thing straightened out. This report gave the answer as to which was the most economic place to get the water from. But nobody liked the thought of getting water from Lake Erie. But I think it was quite clearly put to us by the OWRC that that water was considered potable.

Mr. Good: Which gets back to the point, Mr. Minister and Madam Chairman, that the provincial involvement is the only thing that will ever solve the problem, as Mr. MacDonald said. I just refer you to recommendation 24, which is that the province has to take the next step in the whole matter of the study. Whether it be from Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Lake Ontario or Lake Erie, in the final analysis, OWRC or your department has to make that decision and has to sell it to the municipalities.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr is next.

Mr. Burr: Virtually the same thing has happened in the matter of Tecumseh and St. Clair Beach in Essex county, where the OWRC and the local people have been on the brink of starting a sewage system for years. Now the cost is almost prohibitive but they are eventually signing the papers, I believe. I believe, as the other speakers have said, that the province must take more initiative, use persuasion or whatever—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you talking about sewers now?

Mr. Burr: No, that was just background to my remarks about this pipeline. If this pipeline is inevitable, and from the tenor of the discussion that seems to be the case, surely the time to start it is now when the prices are still—well, when they are lower than they are ever going to be again! Also, this fits into what I was saying earlier, this is a kind of contribution to the gross national product that is acceptable to everybody.

It provides employment; it conserves our water supply; everything about it is commendable. It is the kind of thing that everybody can be enthusiastic about except a few local people who have their own hangups about these things. I would just like to add my opinion that the province should take the initiative on this matter.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Minister, I wonder if the water resources expert there could answer these questions through you. First of all, are we doing anything in a serious, practical way in this province about recycling waste liquids into drinking water? I know it is at the experimental stage but are we involved in this at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose in a broad way, yes, because of sewage treatment which goes back in the water course in a form in which it can be consumed after, perhaps, some treatment downstream; that sort of thing. But as far as—

Mr. Drea: The self-contained unit, let's say.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think we are; I think a number of private concerns are. There are various things that you can buy for your cottage and so on. Do you want to answer Mr. Caverly?

Mr. Caverly: I am guessing at who was doing it. It was either our own Ontario Research Foundation or the National Research Council; one or the other was doing work on a self-contained unit. I think they were going to use it up in the far north and recycle water, in the toilets. I don't know if there was any serious thought given to recycling the drinking water.

They do do this in the United States in the water-short areas; sewage effluents are a premium. But there are some inherent dangers in this. Modern water treatment processes don't always remove viruses and so unless you have a fair amount of dilution, you may have a public health problem. We are not, in our agency, doing any work along this line.

Mr. Drea: So you don't consider it to be much of a priority, eh?

Mr. Caverly: We are pretty fortunate with the waters that we have here in Ontario. There are many other priorities on research, things that are a problem here, that we haven't done anything.

Mr. Drea: Just one last thing. What about the watershed at Lake Simcoe?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean for that kind of a-

Mr. Drea: No. For the greater use of the Lake Simcoe watershed for fresh water, drinking water, to the south rather than there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well it is used by the municipalities that are on it. I guess the priority in Lake Simcoe is to reduce the private waste, the phosphates and other nutrients from the municipal plants. There isn't any great degree of industrial waste problem there; it is primarily, well, human and household waste. I guess Barrie is involved in a phosphate and nutrient removal programme and down at the bottom—

Mr. Caverly: Orillia?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well Barrie and-

Mr. Caplice: Newmarket.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, Newmarket. Then there is some concern about the drainage that comes in there from the Holland Marsh; and fertilizer and that sort of thing. But perhaps to answer what I assume is your question; there isn't a degree of pollution in Lake Simcoe which would require sort of extraordinary measures for public use of the water for drinking.

Mr. Drea: I am not so much thinking about the pollution as I am thinking about the growth of the Toronto area northward, which is now more inevitable than before.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh you mean the pipeline supply.

Mr. Drea: Aren't we almost getting to the stage where it might be more economical to bring water south than to bring it north?

Mr. Caverly: Yes we have looked at this a number of times. In terms of water supply engineering, Lake Simcoe is not nearly as good a source of water as Lake Ontario. Because Lake Ontario is deep and cold, you can get into excellent water with relatively

short intakes. It is one of the best in the world.

Lake Simcoe is shallow, inclined to have a mucky bottom, so that the water that you start out with isn't nearly as good. You can bring it down; you can make a satisfactory water out of it. But we feel that it would be better to enlarge Metro systems and feed the water up at least to the limits of the watershed or the height of land.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What would happen in a dry year because of the Trent-Severn system?

Mr. Caverly: That is another point. There are international implications as to what the Americans would say to that because you are moving water around from one watershed to another in the Great Lakes. Lake Simcoe water goes out to Georgian Bay, it goes down the Detroit River and over Niagara Falls. I think there would be a lot of fuss and feathers.

Mr. MacBeth: Madam Chairman, that is the point I wanted to raise. You have been talking about taking water out of Lake Huron and taking it down to central Ontario. Would you have to get international approval to do this?

Mr. Caverly: We don't know.

Mr. Good: Did you for London?

Mr. Caverly: No, because we were putting it back in relatively the same place. We were taking it out of Lake Huron but we were putting it back in the Thames, which discharges into Lake St. Clair. There were no international implications raised in that. I don't know whether they would be raised or not for the Grand. But I think if you started playing around with Niagara Falls, with all the power agreements, even a minor amount—It is not the amount, it is the principle. I have listened to some pretty strong arguments in front of IJC over those very points.

Mr. Good: So you are saying you could take it out of Lake Erie and pump it up the Grand and let it flow back down, but you couldn't take it out of Lake Huron and down into Lake Erie?

Mr. Caverly: Well I don't know what the IJC would say about it, because we have never asked them that question.

Hon. Mr Auld: The only thing I suppose would be navigation and the thing that

somebody raised a while ago about deepening Lake St. Clair. The arguments that I heard some years ago were about the change that this made in the level in Lake Huron, because the water was flowing faster. Was it 1964 when the water level was so low? And that is when the question came up of putting dams and some sort of controls to reduce that flow because it had been changed traditionally. But there are no power developments or anything there. I think that the economic implication of interfering with the amount that goes through Niagara at this moment in time is probably the primary one.

Mr. Caverly: Well I can remember a case in Ohio-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Which helps to deal with Niagara Falls' sewage, of course.

Mr. Caverly: —where they were just taking a very minor amount out of the Great Lakes watershed, and it was stopped because of objections by the other states. They are very jealous of any tinkering with the water in the Great Lakes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just as we are about Chicago.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, wouldn't it be a good idea to find out now about objections from the United States to taking water from Lake Huron to the Grand Valley watershed, so that if that is out then you soon face that fact. That is out, as it must come from Lake Erie!

But to wait until the stage where you decide, all right we are going to build it, and then start making these inquiries—it takes you two or three extra years maybe. That inquiry should get underway immediately, I would say.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Madam Chairman, the other day-

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is certainly something to consider. I think we have, as I understand it, fairly close liaison with the IJC in an informal way rather than through Ottawa, as well as officially through Ottawa. I think it is also fair to say that we are developing more of these informal relationships just because of the matter of time and for some sort of efficiency. If you get a reading, you probably know how to proceed in a better way.

Mr. Burr: But we don't know yet whether the United States would object, so why not just put that on the agenda for the next international meeting?

Mr. Drea: Get them to clean up Niagara Falls for a trade meeting.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: A question through the Chairman to the minister: I asked a question the other day in the House about the chemical NTA. Apparently, in the United States it has been banned by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. This is a very toxic chemical and highly corrosive.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I am sorry, you-

Mr. Haggerty: I ask you that question now. I want to know was there a lobby put forth here in the Province of Ontario by Procter and Gamble?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The answer which I gave was that, as far as Canada is concerned, it is the federal Department of the Environment which has been dealing with this, and which has set up the present ruling which has required the soap people to reduce phosphates to 20 per cent, is it?

Mr. Caverly: It is down to 20 now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And it has to go to zero in 1975?

Mr. Caverly: In 1975, I believe it is.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Apparently, the feeling of the federal people is that it is important to remove the phosphates and that whatever is being used as a substitute here is not a hazard. In the States they proposed a phosphate ban and I gather that a soap company, if not all of them, said that one of the things they proposed to use as a whitener, I think, was NTA and there was objection raised to that. The information that we have is that what is being used—Mr. Caplice, you are the expert on this, aren't you? Who is?

Mr. Caverly: Fred Voege down here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes, Fred, sorry; perhaps you could comment on that.

Am I right in saying that the information we have is that what is being used by the soap manufacturers is not any hazard to health and that we are happy that they have reduced the amount of phosphates? Mr. Voege is our director of the laboratories end.

Actually, we come to this at the tail end of the estimates.

Mr. F. A. Voege (Laboratory and Research Division): The soap companies—you might say the big three—do not use the hazardous chemicals in the detergents that they are manufacturing. Some soap companies, the small companies, may be using high alkali soaps for detergents, which can be a problem. But I think that the major companies, the large companies, are manufacturing detergents that are not harmful and have cut back on their phosphate use.

Mr. Haggerty: That still hasn't answered the question about NTA, though, the chemical itself. According to United States reports, it has been banned by the government over there, and it certainly does create a health problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is NTA by the way?

Mr. Voege: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is NTA?

Mr. Voege: It is nitrilo triacetic acid and it is a phosphorus substitute.

Mr. MacBeth: Any wiser, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Haggerty: You had better stick to NTA.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It sort of makes you want to stay dirty.

Mr. Carruthers: How much is it a bottle?

Mr. Burr: I didn't hear the answer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think the answer in essence is that according to the information we have the toxic substance that is of concern in the States is not being used here to any extent, although it may be used by small manufacturers who make industrial cleaning compounds, floor waxes and stuff, which we really don't have knowledge of and really don't have jurisdiction over. I guess that is the way to put it.

Mr. Burr: Then you mean that the NTA is not banned but it is not being used?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is not banned by Canada, is it?

Mr. Voege: Well, they are not allowing it to be used.

Mr. Burr: That is banning then.

Mr. Voege: Cutting back on the phosphates.

Mr. Haggerty: Phosphates and NTA are two different ingredients, are they not?

Mr. Voege: True.

Mr. Haggerty: My question was NTA, that is what I am interested in.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The member's point was that in the States where—

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, it has been banned over there, as I understand it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If they had banned phosphates they were afraid that the manufacturers would use NTA.

Mr. Haggerty: What I am trying to get at is which is the better of the two evils to use?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am told that while phosphates have been reduced substantially here, NTA is not permitted, so it is not being used.

Mr. Good: If I might just add this report I had, it says:

Like phosphates, NTA pulls dirt out of laundry. Procter and Gamble replaced phosphates in their detergents with NTA. Rumours started to appear that NTA, because of its affinity for metals, has the effect of bonding together heavy metals in water. From a growing mass of research data, US government scientists have concluded that NTA could cause cancer and birth defects. US soap companies were asked to stop using NTA for their detergents, and they went back to phosphates.

Evidently we are still permitting it here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is not what I would call-

Mr. Haggerty: Do you want my research report?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say that we might want to do a little more research on it.

Mr. Good: However, no such steps have been taken in Canada. Procter and Gamble is still using NTA, as they indicated to our research department.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you know whether or not they are?

Mr. Voege: Well, I could check.

Mr. Good: Well, you check.

Mr. Haggerty: This is the information that we have.

Mr. A. K. Watt (Water Resources Division): Mr. Minister, I understand that the federal government has looked into this question and aren't satisfied that it is causing any problem, and they are the ones who will be responsible for banning it, if it is considered to be hazardous.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Watt says that our understanding is that the federal government has looked into this question of whether NTA is in fact that hazardous and is not satisfied that it is and consequently they haven't banned it.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I wanted to ask the minister if phosphorus removal is conducted on—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Can we get into that when we get into the laboratory part?

Mr. B. Newman: Water treatment and waste control is right in this vote we are on now, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My interest is knowing where we start tomorrow. If we are satisfied with water quality and water quantity and the forms they are involved in in these votes, we still have—

Mr. B. Newman: All right then!

Hon. Mr. Auld: —waste treatment, waste control and sanitary engineering, which is all in one vote. But we are in two at the moment. I wonder, Madam Chairman, if we are happy with 1502, item 2?

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I would like-

Mr. Good: I have one more question.

Madam Chairman: I also have a question by Mr. Bounsall. Are you passing? All right. We are still on item 2 and 3 combined.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted a question on 2 because the minister wants to complete 2 and start at 3 solely. That was concerning Turkey Creek, if you are aware of it at all, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I remember something about a Turkey Creek bridge.

Mr. B. Newman: Remember the old bridge? Yes; and how the late Mr. Belarger fought like the dickens for it and just before the election you fellows decided you would build it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What a mistake! What a mistake!

Mr. B. Newman: Turkey Creek is on the western extremities of the city of Windsor, it is a sort of dividing line between the municipality of Sandwich West and the city—not exactly, but I am just saying roughly like that. The Pollution Probe in the community studied the water quality of the creek and came up with some very startling criticisms of it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I may say that we had completed a study, and our mistake was that we didn't release ours before they did theirs, but it came out to something about the same.

Mr. B. Newman: About the same? What does the department plan on doing to overcome the problem of Turkey Creek and its extreme industrial and solid wastes problems?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you want to give him the bad news?

Mr. Beckett: You've diverted it out to Fighting Island?

Mr. B. Newman: Oh yes it is.

Mr. Caverly: Well, I am not that familiar with the area. Is this in Sandwich West? We do have a project under initial development in Sandwich West, which I gather would reduce the pollution that is now getting into Turkey Creek.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, Turkey Creek extends right into the municipality of Windsor. The Grand Marais drain, if you are familiar with it, feeds right into Turkey Creek and as a result all the septic tank and industrial wastes go into Turkey Creek and eventually end up in the Detroit River.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And sometimes called, "Is there any place you would rather be?"

Mr. Caverly: Well, of course, the city of Windsor has its programme—and I think you are aware—of extending the trunk sewers up that whole area in the city, and there will be local sewers in connection with that. It is my understanding that with those two projects completed, we should clean up both the Grand Marais drain and Turkey Creek.

Mr. B. Newman: The thing that does disturb me is the study shows that the creek has an extremely high bacteria count—as much as 80,000 times the level that is considered serious; not double the level, but 80,000

times a level considered serious. Surely there should be some type of action undertaken on the part of someone to overcome the problem.

Mr. Caverly: I think you know that area better than any of us here, and septic tanks just don't work in this area. There were a lot of underdrain beds allowed by the medical officer of health discharging into storm sewers. The main thrust of both of these projects is to get rid of them. I think we have gone around the bush once in trying to correct those situations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we can sum it up this way. As I recall, because I have read some stuff on that and had some conversations about it, the municipality has a plan and if it is implemented in a reasonable fashion that will be it. If it isn't, we will put an order on them and tell them they have to speed it up.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, you will tell Sandwich West that they will have to start working on this problem or you will prevent any further housing development?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The purpose of us doing that survey was to delineate the problem, to bring it to their attention and to ask them what they propose to do about it. I think the study was completed about the end of November and was sent to them with a polite letter saying, "This is the situation. What do you propose to do about it?" I think we had an acknowledgment, and I think we also have had an indication that they are now taking a look to see what their approach is going to be and what their solution is going to be.

I think it is like a number of other situations around the province, where again previously OWRC and now the department says to the municipality, "This is the problem. It has to be tidied up. What are your proposals?" The odd time, I guess in the past, when the municipality hasn't done anything, we have had to put the pressure on and say, "If you don't do it, we will go in and do it and charge you for it," in essence.

Mr. B. Newman: The comment that Turkey Creek is an open sewer certainly doesn't speak well of the attitudes taken by this government.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am surprised that this would happen in your riding.

Mr. B. Newman: It isn't in my riding at all. My riding is clean.

Madam Chairman: Now, are we ready to carry item 2?

Mr. Good: No, I have one more item.

Mr. Burr: Have the minister's officials any more definite information about where we stand in Sandwich West about the sewage disposal?

Mr. Caverly: You mean where the project stands?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Mr. Caverly: The report is under review.

Mr. Bounsall: On the same point, the Grand Marais drain starts and runs through my riding and, as you know, the city of Windsor does have plans to put the whole thing under sanitary sewers and get rid of the septic tanks that create the problem right at that point. The city would be delighted to do it a lot faster if some additional funds could be made available to the city to so do. But the plans are there and there are no building permits being granted in the area with septic tanks that would cause further problems for the Grand Marais Drain part of it. It will be probably 1975 or 1976 at the earliest before that particular area can have sanitary sewers completed simply because of the shortage of funds to do it any faster.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Are we going to adjourn before 10:30, Madam Chairman?

Madam Chairman: I would like to finish these. We've covered them pretty well.

Mr. Good: I would like to get into the area of the environmental management of waters in cottage and recreational areas and the involvement—I don't think we can complete that tonight—the involvement with the Department of the Environment.

Mr. Haggerty: I was going to tell you we usually—

Mr. Good: Pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: —adjourn about 10:20 to get back up there.

Madam Chairman: Well, we have covered that in principle, didn't we?

Mr. Good: No, not regarding vacation lands.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would you like to do this? I am happy to spend as much time as you want, but I'm thinking of my own staff and getting them back to work. I shouldn't put it that way, gentlemen, but in the normal course of events you might even be home tonight. We have pretty well the whole gang here. If there were one or two items out of this group, that you want to pursue tomorrow, if we can get agreement to—

Madam Chairman: Not until Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Thursday, I am sorry. If there were one or two items out of this, admittedly fairly large group, that we can't deal with tonight, if we could get agreement, say that we will pass quantity, quality, water treatment, waste control, sanitary engineering, project development, project construction and plant operations and leave industrial waste, because I think there are some questions that want to be asked about that, that is waste in industry—

Mr. Haggerty: Municipal projects too, I think.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and private sewage, which is what the member for Waterloo North is talking about.

Mr. Good: No, not necessarily.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are talking about cottages and stuff.

Mr. Good: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is private waste disposal.

Madam Chairman: It does seem to me the point that Mr. Good raises is really under item 3.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean water quality?

Madam Chairman: It is vacation properties.

Mr. Good: It is water quality.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Madam Chairman, as far as our operative people are concerned it's the private waste branch. It is kind of difficult and I must admit that I can see where you would be confused. I'm still a little confused myself, because it is a kind of a fine line, but I can assure you that if you want to talk about cottages and recreational

lakes and stuff, the place where we should properly discuss that one is in the private waste end. Industrial waste is basically anything other than municipal.

Mr. Haggerty: That is 1502 then.

Madam Chairman: No, that is 1503.

Mr. Carruthers: That is 1503 as well.

Mr. Good: In 1503 you get into air quality and waste management.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, 1501, item 3 is-

Madam Chairman: Vote 1502—water treatment and waste control.

Mr. Carruthers: We are at 1502 now.

Madam Chairman: I am trying to pass this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sorry-1502.

Madam Chairman: Item 3.

Mr. Good: We have been jumping from one department. We still have 1503 to go.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And 1503 is really dealing with—

Madam Chairman: Yes, I think that very rightly could go to item 3, so if—

Mr. Beckett: Let's carry item 2.

Madam Chairman: So if we can carry item 2!

Item 2 is carried.

Madam Chairman: All right. Do you agree that this is a good point at which we may adjourn? We will carry on with item 3 on Thursday morning.

May I remind you please that it is Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Will you please take your things from this room because there will be another meeting here tomorrow and you won't be able to leave anything behind.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, can I ask something before we adjourn? Can you make some arrangements that by Thursday we have a provincial map in here? It might be interesting to know where some of these esoteric places are—

Mr. Beckett: Like Turkey Creek.

Mr. B. Newman: You'll find it on the map.

Mr. Drea: —and if we are going into sewage and other things it might be of use.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I've always been in sewage.

The committee adjourned at 10:25 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, April 24, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1972

The committee met at 3:20 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Scrivener in the chair.

#### ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

On vote 1502:

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, we will come to order and the first item of business I have is to announce the substitutions. The substitutions I have are, Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy; Mr. Clement for Mr. Gilbertson; Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Handleman for Mr. Jessiman; Mr. Good for Mr. Worton.

I will ask you now to turn to page 188, vote 1502, and we are at item 3. I will ask the minister to lead off. He has a preliminary statement.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): We hadn't quite finished with item 2.

Madam Chairman: We took a vote on that, Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: You were going to let me talk about four hours there on the quality of water in cottage areas.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Cottages, you can discuss that under the private sewage disposal branch.

Madam Chairman: I think in item 3.

I will put you down as first speaker after the minister, if you wish.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Some members of the committee at the last meeting suggested that it would be helpful if before we did each item I outlined what is covered in it. In this item of this vote—the division of sanitary engineering—I will just give you the outline.

Basically the programme of the division deals with the management of water in two categories—water supply and pollution control. The programme includes:

(1) Planning, promotion, design review and the inspection of water supply and waste water collection and treatment work; investigation of pollution complaints; carrying out of pollution surveys designed to detect and obtain the correction of pollution sources; training of water and sewage works operators; maintenance of the provincial plumbing regulations and enforcement of the marina and pleasure boat regulations.

Two additional activities that will receive special consideration this year are the implementation of the provincial phosphate removal policy and the survey of recreational lakes. The first part is the sanitary engineering end and Mr. Walkinshaw, who is the director, is here. I don't know, Madam Chairman, how you wish to vote, but if we can do them sub-item by sub-item it might be easier, although in some cases they may relate to a couple of other things.

Mr. Good: How can you return if you forget something you wanted to talk about?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well you still can because it is all one item.

Madam Chairman: This is an orderly way of doing it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I mean somebody can talk about sanitary engineering, then move to private waste and then back to sanitary engineering. They are all in the same item and that is the reason we are doing it this way, because it is a little confusing sometimes to find out just which one relates to which.

Madam Chairman: Well, let us try the minister's proposal on this item and see if we can adhere to it. Mr. Haggerty, do you want to speak?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury): Do you want me to go first?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good is the first speaker.

Mr. Good: It doesn't matter. Ray, you go ahead.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): I have to get back up to my estimates.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): You go ahead, Dick, you have to get back up to your estimates.

Mr. Ruston: Madam Chairman, I just had a couple of items under waste treatment.

In some of the towns and villages where we are now making surveys—preliminary surveys for which you hire these specific engineers in certain areas—is it your intention to go ahead with most of these as soon as possible? Or are you farther ahead with preliminary reports by outside engineering staff so that you can't cope with it in your own department now?

In other words, how far are we behind in getting some contracts let out in some of these municipalities? I am, of course, thinking of my own area when I am saying this—I am thinking of the town of Belle River where they have had Ontario Municipal Board hearings—and I thought the preliminary reports, or the engineering reports, were finished. Are they now finished or how far are we from calling tenders and so forth on these projects?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well as far as Belle River specifically is concerned, I might just say in general that it can be a long process, not particularly because of delays on our partalthough if you happen to have four projects all at once obviously you do one before the other three—but the question of Municipal Board hearings and the financial capacity of the municipality often has a lot to do with it and looking at alternative methods—if we are talking about sewage disposal—where probably in some cases a lagoon system would be adequate and would be considerably cheaper than a treatment system. Have you got Belle River, Mr. Cockburn?

Mr. P. G. Cockburn (Project Development Branch): With respect to Belle River, Mr. Ruston, I was talking to Mr. Kennedy this morning. The results of the advertising are completed and have been forwarded to the board, but we will require a Municipal Board hearing there which hasn't been held yet. If you are talking about the provincial sewage works, this has not been completed yet and will hold it up from a final approval point of view. On the other hand, with reference to your question about engineering, we are going ahead with final design of the work at the same time, so there is no real loss of time involved in this.

Mr. Ruston: You mention a Municipal Board hearing. Of course, I know this is not your jurisdiction, but I was talking to the mayor of the town on Saturday night — he tells me that they had one objection and they went and visited whoever this person was and he has withdrawn his objection.

The thing that bothers me, if we are really polluting the water as badly as most people seem to think we are, are we going to allow one person in a population of 3,000 to hold up a complete municipal works project—just because of one person? If we were to do that with everything we build in government we wouldn't even have a high school in some towns because there would be bound to be somebody objecting to it.

So what I am wondering is whether the people that are telling us that we are really polluting the waterbed are getting their point across to the proper officials? This is what I think. In order to stress this point of getting the jobs on and getting them done if it is as bad as it is said to be. You know, I am not an engineer or environmentalist, but I don't think we should pollute; but on the other hand it makes you wonder when you are on these jobs three to four years and still no progress is made.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am afraid I can't answer as to whether there should be a change in the legislation that governs the Municipal Board on when it has to have a hearing, but from my own experience, if somebody had registered an objection and has now withdrawn it and they have so notified the board by mail, then I think the board would not have the hearing.

Mr. Ruston: I know in my own case when I was the head of a municipality and some-body objected to a project, we talked to him and explained to him and he withdrew it. In fact we even made him pay for the telegram to withdraw it. But anyway, the Municipal Board then withdrew the hearing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You obviously have great powers of persuasion.

Mr. Ruston: But this is the thing that bothers me. The ones like Wheatley and Comber and all these—these are really in the preliminary stage I take it. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Ruston: We are talking probably two years at least, or maybe more?

Mr. Cockburn: We anticipate that the complete development of a project, up to and usually including construction, will take three years. Wheatley and quite a few of the others in your particular area are at about the 18-month mark right now.

Mr. Ruston: Of course, I think we are all interested in the ones that are bounding on the Great Lakes system. I mean more so, because they're the most important. But I really think, Mr. Minister, that you are going to have to talk to your colleagues as to whether, if we are really serious about getting our pollution cleaned up in a lot of these towns that we want to get sewage disposal systems put in — that you need a new system, because your present system is outdated.

If one person can stop the necessary work of cleaning up a whole town for eight months—that is how long it will hold it up—

Hon. Mr. Auld: They can hold it up, yes, but they can't stop it.

Mr. Ruston: No, they can't necessarily stop it, but they can hold it up. This is not democracy if pollution is that serious. I think we've got to take another look at it. That's about all I have to say.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: The other week you probably read about the spillage into the Humber. The Humber sewage disposal plant dumped 100 million gallons of sewage that was only 55 per cent treated as opposed to 90 per cent treated normally. I understand that the Metro works commissioner said that this was not an action of the strike but this happens every time there's a good rain. They just can't handle it so they open the bypass and let the old stuff go through.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that is partly true because a good deal of the effluent that comes in there comes from a single pipe system, doesn't it? Until Metro or the city have separated it? When you get a heavy rain and spring runoff this is what happens.

Mr. Good: Evidently until there is a separation of the sanitary and the storm sewers there will never be any difference.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that is correct. As I understand it there is a very large programme under way in the Metro area to separate them. Perhaps, John, you can tell us when they expect to finish it.

Mr. J. R. Barr (Sanitary Engineering Branch): I think the main area, Mr. Good, is the area tributary to the Humber plant from the borough of York, and this is similar to the dual system of sewers which the city of Toronto proper has. York has embarked on a multi-year programme—I think something like 20 or 25 years, similar to the city—which will ultimately gain separation of the two systems, of storm and sanitary sewage.

So, as the minister has indicated, when it rains, even with the strike conditions that are on now, they can only handle a certain percentage of the dry weather flow and the rest has to bypass. It isn't bypassed completely. They do some coarse screening and they do provide chlorination, but it is recognized that this is sort of common in this type of system, where you have storm water combined with the sanitary sewage.

Mr. Good: Would it be possible to hold back the flow when it starts coming into the sanitary?

Mr. Barr: Well, again, with high volumesthe sanitary sewage might have a rating of one but when it rains the combined flow has a rating of about 200 in terms of volume. To try and provide storage or treatment of that volume is just virtually impossible. Where they have done this type of treatment of storm waters-that's in large centres in the States: Cleveland and New York City and Boston, where they have underground caverns -they actually spill this combined flow into underground chambers-they can provide large volumes at considerable cost, but the cost there is much cheaper than it is to try and separate sewers in these large centres. But still, in Toronto and the larger urban areas separation still seems to be the most economical way. Again, it is a long-term programme.

Mr. Good: What progress have we made on that? I noticed in many of the regional bills there were provisions and certain clauses in them. If the regional government or the municipality wanted to undertake separation, they would.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, there are additional funds available and there is quite a large programme in Ottawa-Carleton. It seems to be a number of millions of dollars.

Mr. Good: Additional provincial funds?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Good: Where do they come from? From your department or—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, they are voted in Municipal Affairs, aren't they?

Mr. Barr: Yes, and again, many of these works are still eligible for federal funds. CMHC money is going to this.

Mr. Good: Those are loans though, aren't they?

Mr. Barr: They are loans, that is right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They have a forgivable feature there.

Mr. Good: Twenty five per cent.

Mr. Barr: Right, right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of the cost and 25 per cent of that 66% is forgivable.

Mr. Good: It happens in my own municipality in Waterloo, I know. We have a separated system, but I understand the main sanitary and storm sewers run—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Parallel.

Mr. Good: —side by side. Over the years if one got plugged they just chopped a hole through it and used the other one—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Very often they are automatic.

Mr. Good: —with the result that it really ends up as a one-pipe system.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You have a manhole in the wall between the two. The pipes are open and if there is a particularly heavy flow of sanitary sewage for some reason or other—or a blockage, or something like that—it will spill over into the storm water. If you have very heavy rainfall the storm water will overflow into the sanitary sewer. This would perhaps not be quite as serious, depending on the capacity of the plant, which might or might not be able to handle the additional fluid.

Mr. Good: What about the incentive programmes? Is any pressure being put on municipalities to try to right this situation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, I think so. Of course, like a lot of other things there is greater interest on the part of the municipalities to do something about it. In effect what happens is that we draw to their attention the problem that they may have if they are not aware of

it. We know perhaps from water samples or some other background. Then they get into correcting it, increasing the capacity of the system if that's what's required or checking out wrong connections.

I know in my own community we found some years ago because of a very dry summer that there was a lot of raw sewage getting into the large creek that runs through Brockville. We found after checking that because of the slope of a hill they couldn't cross one pipe over the other. So ever since the subdivision was built, some seven or eight years before that, all the sanitary sewage was coming down in the sanitary line and then going into the storm line and going right down the hill into the creek.

We dug up about 120 ft of the street and relaid the pipe and fixed that. But those are the kind of things—somebody made a mistake someplace, and it wasn't properly inspected, and that's what happened.

Mr. Good: What's the position now with OWRC? Say you are testing the effluent into the watercourse under normal operations and you hit a wet season and you get a lot of spillage and whatnot. That is not counted as violation of the Act is it? How does that work?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose technically it is, but you might say in effect it is an act of God. Maybe we can blame the feds for having the weather service, I don't know.

Mr. Barr: One other feature which I think might be mentioned at this time is in part of the Canada-US agreement which was just signed. There is a recommendation in there for a research study of these combined sewer problems. So through that and through the Canada-Ontario agreement there is some \$6 million that has been set aside for research. This combined sewer problem is considered to be quite eligible for research and it has been found from the studies we have made and the other researches that there isn't really a common answer to all. It almost seems that you have to look at each municipality independently and examine the economics of the various systems-separation being one, underground tunnels being another, storm water treatment being a third, and so on.

But I think this is the most promising part, for the future—that there will be moneys directed into researching to find out what are the best answers for storm water separation. Mr. Good: I have a lot of other things in this area but maybe someone else wants to get in.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty wishes to speak. . . .

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, Madam Chairman. To the minister, my main concern is perhaps the industrial waste that is dumped into the lakes and streams and then picked right back up by some municipal waterworks system or some private industry system. In some cases these are highly toxic agents that are being dumped into the water supply system and brought right back in again, and then human beings are compelled, in a sense, to drink this same water. It may be treated with chlorine to kill the bacteria, but the chemical wastes are still there.

Much has been said in the past on the mercury problem here in Ontario. I believe they are studying the effect of mercury and the source of human intake was considered to be fish—if you caught some fish out in Lake Erie you were supposed to throw them overboard and that was the end of the mercury.

But according to the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States, in an article on mercury — "EPA Suppresses Mercury Report"—it says:

The study charges the government has misled the public on mercury threats. "The assumption has been made," states the report, "that fish is the only significant source of human intake of mercury." The government, therefore, has based its "safety levels" mainly on fish. [And I can say this is what has taken place in the Province of Ontario.] Yet people are accumulating deadly mercury not only from tainted fish but from drinking water, burning fuels and various foods and other sources.

And this is the point that I want to raise with the minister:

Mercury gets into the air, earth and water. Contributing to the buildup are chlorine plants, pulp and paper mills, paint and refining plants, mining wastes, industrial discharge, fossil fuels, sewage and even pieces of fillings that are washed down dentists' drains.

Mercury, says the suppressed report, seeks out "nervous tissues, especially the brain. (This) explains the rather bizarre neurological symptoms."

Most insidious of all, mercury afflicts unborn babies with retardation or poisons them with palsies . . .

It goes on to indicate that if this government of the Province of Ontario does not get into the field of cleaning up mercury in the Province of Ontario, we are going to poison future generations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we get into the whole field of chemical rather than sort of human waste pollution. We have surveyed, I think, just about every source that we think is around and, Dennis, correct me if I am wrong,—where is Dennis?

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): He's right here.

Mr. Martel: He is hiding in the corner.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As far as the industrial end is concerned, and those things that we know about, there are approved programmes being undertaken by all these firms.

In the specific field of mercury, I think the reason the great interest is in fish is because mercury is a heavy metal and it goes to the bottom. And by and large it appears the greatest likely human intake of mercury is through fish which eat, as part of their food chain which I can't—I'm not a biologist, I couldn't explain it to you—but what happens is fish eat things which are on the bottom which have collected some mercury in them.

Mercury, when it goes into the water, is inorganic and then it changes to organic mercury, which is the dangerous thing.

There is a background of mercury around, like most of the metals, and it seems to me I read not so long ago that they have been doing checks on a stuffed fish that they had in the Smithsonian Institute for about 50 years and it had a level of mercury in it.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, we know there is a certain level all the way through our system of living. It is found even in our own bodies as far as that goes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Nobody has as yet found a feasible method of dredging up mercury from those areas where it seems to be in a large percentage, a large proportion. There is a school of thought that says you can dredge it, and there is another school of thought that says if you stir it up, you may create a bigger problem than you presently have.

There is still no great agreement on just what level of mercury people can tolerate. I know in the investigations that were made in northwestern Ontario after the problem in the Wabigoon all the tests that were made didn't indicate that anybody had a level in his body that was a danger level.

I have just forgotten now, but I think the highest level that was found was in an Indian up around Clay Lake or Bald Lake who had, I think, 90-some parts per million. The theory again—we should have Dr. Mastromatteo here, I guess, he's the expert—was that you are not likely to be in danger as an adult until you get over 150 ppm, and I think at 300 you wind up in the hospital, and at about 500 you may not survive.

Mr. Haggerty: You are on your way out. But what about the long-term results on this? I am talking about, you know—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you have to-

Mr. Haggerty: But let's look at the other industrial waste, as I said, that is being dumped, chemicals that perhaps we are not aware of. These persons in these industries perhaps are drinking it right back as fast as it is being dumped out, and there is no protection whatsoever to these employees in industry.

It is becoming a serious problem. We can take, for example, this new airport that you are talking about building. The hydrocarbon—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are not talking about building it.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, you are in cahoots with them, let us put it that way. We find there are kerosene germs that you can pick up—I mean with your cancer carrying agents. I find this even in industry itself, and yet I find you are doing very little about it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I thilnk-

Mr. Haggerty: I am sure Mr. Martel is going to get into this thing a little bit more than I am.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we are doing a good deal about it within the capabilities of modern technology and the question of time to get proper facilities in.

As far as the medical aspects go, I think the member should be talking to the Health people about this. He mentioned a few minutes ago a number of things that are included in products, lead in paint for instance, and cadmium-various of the heavy metals which people are now concerned about. It is my understanding that the federal government, through the Food and Drug Directorate, control a good deal of this—

Mr. Haggerty: They will probably remove the lead from paint.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —prevention of some of these things, or reducing by law the amount that can go in. But we are now talking about a health thing and health regulations and enforcement rather than OWRC. But perhaps, Dennis, you could give us a rundown of what we have been doing, and what we are accomplishing as far as the chemical industrial waste is concerned.

Mr. D. P. Caplice (Industrial Wastes Branch): Within the limits of analytical detection we are attempting to look at water samples from industry both as they discharge from the pipe and also from the bodies of water that they discharge to—rivers and lakes. It is only in recent years with this increased analytical capability that we have been able to go after the trace amounts of these materials that are now turning up in our water systems.

It certainly is a concern, as evidenced by the amount of literature that is being devoted to this now in the scientific journals, but it is a tough problem when you have to sample a large body of water to try and detect very small trace amounts of these things.

But the best way to get at it is probably through control at the manufacturing stage as opposed to waiting for the effect to show up in a body of water. So you are looking ultimately, I think, at hazardous products legislation and this type of thing to control the actual use of these materials at the manufacturing stage as opposed to waiting for it to reach the environment.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, there is always a question of doubt as to just what effect it has on the human environment, and I would be a little bit alarmed when you see that the institutions that we are building today—let's look at the residences and homes for the retarded that are being built, the mental hospitals and places like this—and you sit back and say, "Well, is it in our water?"

It is not good enough just to say, "Well, we are going to start doing this." I think there should be perhaps stronger enforcement of

the present regulations. You have that authority.

I don't know how close you work with the inland waters centre at Burlington or Hamilton. I see a number of small vessels going out from there every day that are, I believe, taking samples of water. You don't have anything up to date on that? What they are—

Mr. Caplice: We work in close co-operation with staff at this location—they are monitoring the Great Lakes—as well as staff of the Ontario government. Together we have a considerable investment in monitoring of the Great Lakes, and we are in close touch with them on the heavy metal situation, the DDT levels, the aromatic chlorinated hydrocarbons, the whole range of things.

To back up from when you find a substance in the environment to control is the difficult thing. Often you are not sure of the origin of these materials, that is whether they reach the water via the atmosphere, whether they came collectively out of a lot of sewage treatment pipes that are located around the Great Lakes or whether they came out of one single industry source. It is tracing it back from where you find it that is the difficult thing in this whole matter.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And-

Mr. Caplice: We are not underestimating the problem you know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And the other thing that is a problem, Ray, is that this is a relatively new branch of science and research and we haven't got figures. We can't, for instance, say what the effect might be on people because we don't know whether it has been there for 50 years or five years or 150 years or 1,000.

The data that we have is all of pretty recent origin, and you can't make a really good value judgement on some of these things because, as I say, you don't know whether it is recent or whether it has been there for a long time.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, don't you think it is time that the government started to educate the people on some of the programmes that you have—warn them of some of these danger signals?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we will warn them of the danger signal if we know it is a danger signal. But until we know that, I don't want to be in the position of crying wolf a lot and finding out we were wrong, and then try to

warn people about something that is established as a danger and having them not believe it.

Mr. Haggerty: For example, if they are making studies now in the Great Lakes system and they are working out of the—what do you call it—the inland—

Mr. Caplice: Canada Centre for Inland Waters.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. Perhaps it will be about five or six years before they get a number of these compiled, but you don't get them, and I don't think the public gets them and I know for—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have all the information. There is very close co-operation between this division and the federal Department of the Environment, the inland waters laboratory, or the inland—whatever it is called—and the International Joint Commission, which was mentioned the other day. The IJC puts out the references and does some of the financing for this material.

We collect information for our own use. We collect information for IJC and we don't overlap with the inland waters centre. The programmes are worked out jointly so they are doing one part and give us their information, and we do another part and give them our information.

Mr. Haggerty: Now, a question to perhaps the general manager of the OWRC-have there been any studies made on the water quality in the Welland canal alone? What are some of the analyses, the chemical analyses?

Mr. D. S. Caverly (Assistant Deputy Minister): Well, I wouldn't have them here, but we do have that data.

Mr. Haggerty: You do? There is no way that I can get a copy of that, is there?

Mr. Caverly: Yes.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Who is pushing for the product control that Mr. Caplice mentioned? The place to stop the pollution is at the source, so you control the products, the chemicals and the elements that are being put into them. Now, who is pushing for this product control?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that I would say that we were pushing for it. The result of our investigations, if it indicates some need for product control, would go to the federal Department of the Environment who I assume would then take it to the federal Department of Health and Welfare.

Mr. Burr: Well have you recommended anything along the lines of reducing the use of mercury in our products?

Mr. Biggs: We did recommend specifically, Madam Chairman, that the use of the mercury fungicides in agriculture and on golf courses and this sort of thing be discontinued. Ottawa has acted on this. They have given a small extension into next year to use up available stocks because they figure the best way to dispose of them is to use it on the golf courses. That's one example of the type of action that has been taken.

Mr. Haggerty: The recommendation of this task force in the United States calls for an immediate end to the use of mercury.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you mean in anything?

Mr. Haggerty: In anything. This is right, to its use on land, air or water.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know whether the pulp and paper industry, the chloralkali plants, can have any substitute. But the action we have taken is to make sure that, in effect, the effluent is re-cycled, and that none of it gets out. There are methods of doing that, I gather, successfully.

Mr. Haggerty: How many of these plants now in Ontario have this policy in effect?

Mr. Caplice: There were six chlor-alkali plants and they are all under control now in terms of —

Mr. Haggerty: They are all under control now. You say, every pulp and paper industry in the Province of Ontario is under control?

Mr. Caplice: The pulp and paper industry is.

Mr. Haggerty: By the new regulation?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, they have ceased to use the mercury base slimicides to control growths in the process that manufactures the paper. At that point I think you are then moving from the open-ended systems to the water environment that have direct access where mercury is used into the control of uses of mercury for such things as electrical switchgear and lighting equipment and this type of thing.

There are strong arguments on both sides, I guess, whether you want to terminate those kinds of uses in total, or whether you want to allow them with better control over potential losses. Mercury is a very useful and valuable substance for industry.

Mr. Haggerty: I think the most important thing to human beings is the almighty dollar.

Mr. Caplice: Right, but I think you have to weigh carefully the uses that we may continue with for mercury are such that potential losses pose a threat to the environment. If you can assure yourself that those systems are closed systems, and the mercury is not going to reach the water environment, then you are hard pressed to make a sound logical argument, in my opinion, for banning the use of mercury totally.

Mr. Good: Before we leave this mercury, may I say one thing, Mr. Minister? Mr. Caverly was there when we had Dow and the union people and OWRC—when we had the commissions committee the last time; I mean I don't know if I came away with the wrong impression from that meeting, but as far as I was concerned, it was simply a matter of "Well, we didn't know that mercury was going to be harmful, therefore the workmen, the union people, were at times negligent in closing their screens or filters or whatever they had to do to trap the mercury. They are in a hurry, so swish it down and out it goes."

The company, Dow, must certainly have known just from their inventory control of their end product and how much a day they were using, and I gathered by your officials and OWRC that they were aware it was getting out. But at that time technology didn't indicate that there was going to be a serious aftermath.

I think, if nothing else, that the lesson learned there must certainly have changed our whole concept and our whole action in future of anything going into our waters. Is that a fair assessment of what happened at the meeting, Mr. Caverly?

Mr. Caverly: That is right.

Mr. Good: And it is pretty damaging, when we think of it, that all three parties knew the mercury was going out there but, well, we didn't realize that it was going to be dangerous. I was just flabbergasted after that meeting that that was really what happened.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't want to comment about Dow because that is going before the courts.

Mr. Burr: It is supposed to be in the courts.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is on its way into the court, but -

Mr. Martel: Do you think we shall live so long to see it decided?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You will have to talk to some of our legal friends about that. I would say this, in fact I said it this morning in Hamilton, that just as sure as we are sitting here, I will bet you that two or four or five years from now, when we clean up a lot of these other things, we will find the residue which has been covered—because the state of medicine and the state of science is as it is—that there will probably be some other things around that we will be worrying about.

I don't think that when we complete all the programmes we have now that that is going to solve the problem. I bet you there will be some more, because the state of knowledge is such that you just don't know.

Mr. Burr: In the chlor-alkali plants, is mercury still in use but in a closed system? Have they cut down the amount they use?

Mr. Caplice: No. I think the overall loss in terms of the manufacturing process is still around the same amount as when the industry was discharging more mercury than at present to the water environment. What the industry has done now is eliminate the losses to the water environment. But there are still losses inherent in the chlor-alkali process. This mercury may end up in sludges that they entrap after treatment of the waters or it may end up in trace amounts in the caustic soda that they manufacure. And so all of the mercury that they formerly lost to the water environment is not necessarily dollars in the bank to them. There is still some inherent loss in the chlor-alkali manufacturing process, but such losses are not to the environment.

Mr. Burr: Well, have they reduced the amount they use?

Mr. Caplice: They could have reduced it to some degree, but they were not losing tons and tons of the stuff. They were losing pounds, as opposed to tons, and as to just how many pounds they are saving per day

over what they were formerly using, I can't say.

The control programmes have not resulted, as I understand it, in great savings to the chlor-alkali industry. There is still an inherent loss of mercury in the process and what has been prevented is the mercury reaching the water environment.

Mr. Burr: Is it going into the air?

Mr. Caplice: It is ending up in the sludges that are settled out at some of these treatment plants. In the case of Dow Chemical, much of the mercury is now going to brine caverns underground where it remains. The brine that comes back up after being resaturated is treated for the removal of mercury in large ponds.

So there is still a mercury sludge to be dealt with at each one of these plants. The waste management branch of the ministry is ensuring that these sludges are suitably handled in terms of ultimate disposal.

Mr. Haggerty: What happens in the process that goes into the atmosphere—into the air? What happens then when the mercury falls out into the water stream or into your watercourses?

Mr. Caplice: They have put in indirect cooling systems in these plants now. As I understand it, there is no direct scrubbing of vent gases from these plants with water streams that are ultimately directed then to the sewer system. They have gone to indirect cooling and they are recovering some of this mercury at those points, but I don't think the amounts that they are recovering are all that significant.

People have asked: "Are they making money now that they are recovering the mercury that they formerly lost?" Again, you are dealing with losses of 0.3 lb of mercury per ton of chlorine produced; there is still an inherent loss of this magnitude in the process. But it is not being lost, as far as the ministry is concerned, to either the air or water environments, but they still have some mercury to deal with from this process.

Madam Chairman: Our next speaker is Mr. Martel, but before he commences and before any other member of the committee leaves the room, I should point out that this particular session this afternoon will close at 5 o'clock and we will resume this evening again at 8 o'clock and go through until 10:30. Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, I want to deal with four or five topics that have been expressed by the minister—recommending or commenting about Dr. Mastromatteo. It is too bad the government, Mr. Minister, wouldn't accept the recommendations made by Dr. Mastromatteo with respect to SO<sub>2</sub>; we would be in a lot better shape—at least the miners in the Sudbury area would be. The government has totally ignored them. I realize I am off topic, but I just wanted to throw that one in before I forgot—

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): That is nothing unusual. Right off the debate.

Mr. Martel: Just before I forgot it—because he has made some pretty succinct recommendations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would be surprised if you forgot it.

Mr. Martel: Well, just in case. There might be a possibility, Jim, I don't want to-

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): You have been cuddling that one for a long time.

Mr. Martel: Well, no, no. There are a couple of others I have been sitting on since last June-which we will finally get at today. I met with your staff, Mr. Minister, in November or December in Sudbury over the sewage water scheme for the Hanmer basin the cost of which-without the sewage disposal plant-and I am sure you are not aware of it, has risen from \$6 million to \$13 million to \$24 million in a period of four or five years. This is an increase of 400 per cent in five years. I am wondering if the government is willing to increase its percentage of assistance to the municipalities by the same amount. That would be 400 per cent. Because, in fact, we are going to price that community out if there are not heavier grants. They will not be able to afford to stay and pay the taxes. I am not sure if the design has been completed yet on the sew-age disposal system itself, the treatment plant, but if it's \$24 million for the trunk line, I would hazard \$3 million or \$4 million for the sewage disposal system-maybe Mr. Caverly can help us-would be the cost there. We are talking, without the water, in terms of about \$27 million I would suspect.

There was some discussion, I understand, that the government was considering increasing its financial assistance. Has a decision been reached?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not yet.

Mr. Martel: Well, that was back four months ago—I would hope this is now under way. Well, it is not under way because you were supposed to call for tenders on April 6. But I understand that went down the drain because the department's name was being changed and you couldn't call for tenders.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I would doubt that, however, I shall inquire.

Mr. Martel: April 6 was the deadline for tenders to be called.

Mr. Caverly: Where's John MacDonald? Have you any information on that?

Mr. J. C. F. MacDonald (Project Construction Branch): Mr. Chairman, tenders have now been advertised and I believe the closing date for these particular contracts is about the middle of May.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How many days were we out from April 6?

Mr. MacDonald: You will appreciate that in the changeover of the name from Ontario Water Resources Commission to ministry there were quite a few documents which did have to be changed. Other factors delayed the actual publication of the advertisement, but only by about a week or two.

Mr. Martel: Two weeks. Well, you see, it got two more weeks' grace for you to decide whether, in fact, you are going to give us more financial assistance. I can assure you the municipality can't absorb it. It's as simple as that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The problem, as I understand it, is not just related to that community. There are quite a few. Basically what has happened, I think, is as we have gotten into smaller municipalities and more and more of them have gone into combined sewage and/or waterwork projects that the ones that were the least costly have gone ahead.

I think there are something like 40 or 50 that are in the process with the Municipal Board. We are now getting down to the more difficult ones where they are particularly small communities or, like some in my part of the province, where the cost because of rock and receiving streams and so on is very high, and we are well above the figure of \$120 an average household for sewage and \$100 for water per year.

In fact, I have one which I was reading about this morning where the cost is about three hundred and something per house-hold—and with the present system of up to a 50 per cent subsidy to get the figures back to the ones I just mentioned it is about \$340.

We are giving a good deal of thought to a variety of methods whereby we may have, just for example—I don't say this will come out of it—weighting factors, as we do in school grants, to take a look at the assessment; the resources of the community, because of industry or lack of it; seasonal employment; a high percentage of retired people, which you find in a lot of communities.

We are aware of the problem and we have had one suggestion which was considered and withdrawn. We'll have some more—because we have to find a solution to it.

Mr. Martel: I am just wondering if your staff has done any calculation. As I understand it, the original estimate was \$6 million, which went to \$24 million, without the sewage plant. It was previously \$225 per family for sewer and water.

Based on the new figures of sewage alone of \$24 million, plus the plant, plus water, has the department now come up with any calculations as to what the cost would be if the government does not improve on its grant or its financial assistance to the municipality?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Have we got a figure on that?

Mr. Cockburn: No, we haven't. We were working on very rough estimates when we met with you and the municipalities, Mr. Martel. As you probably recall, there was some consideration about population changes, trends in population, some additional development going on in the area. These have not been completely resolved and we haven't gone back to the municipality with revised costs yet.

I still feel that the ones we gave at that meeting are valid at the present time. We did give some approximation. I can't remember exactly what they were at that time—around \$24 more a year somehow rings a bell with me. But the ones we gave the municipalities have not been proven wrong, but they haven't been confirmed.

Mr. Martel: I am not sure what the figure was. I am talking about \$24 million, an increase of 400 per cent. I know the reasons

why, I know what happened. You explained it very thoroughly and I am not hung up on that.

I am hung up on the fact that the people in this municipality will not be—and I am sure you agree—will not be able to pay their taxes. They will not be able to stay there if there isn't an increase. It is that desperate, because it is \$24 million without the water and without the sewage plant and the sewage plant will run what, \$2 or \$3 million, and the water another—do you have any idea about the water?

Mr. Cockburn: The total water for that area? No I don't. It is broken down in too many parts so that I don't remember them.

Mr. Martel: Right! So that in fact the municipalities will be priced right out of existence. Would you agree with that?

Mr. Cockburn: Not necessarily. I think that we are involved in a local system, which has been the major increase. The local sewer system has been the major increase in cost; the escalation of cost of the local sewage collection system, which the government is already subsidizing to 50 per cent. There is quite a difference in trying to relate an increase to \$24 million and relate it to the homeowners, plus the potential increases in population which were not taken into account in the first calculation.

This is what I am saying. We are working on this very carefully because we don't want to go through the same exercise again and come out and find we have to revise it.

Mr. Martel: I would strongly suspect that based on the additional cost and based on the fact that much of the housing is not moving ahead now—in fact there has been a cutback—that these people in fact will not be able to stay there, that in fact the costs will increase tremendously without some increase in the portion the government is willing to put to it—75 or 80 per cent for starters would help. Do you think you could extract that from the Premier (Mr. Davis)?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The Premier is very generous; it is the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) we have to extract it from.

Mr. Martel: If you get the ear of the Premier—though he usually agrees with the Treasurer. Or the Treasurer usually agrees with him.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): Madam Chairman, how wide a situation is this over the province? I don't know this situation that the member for Sudbury East talks of, but is this just one case or are there many such situations throughout the province?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, there are a great many, because we are getting down to communities of 100, 200, 300.

Mr. MacBeth: So you have to go with caution, I imagine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and we have to devise something that will work. There are different factors in different parts of the province. Sometimes it is just the capital costs because of geography, because of the physical characteristics, and in some cases it is because of the economy of that community. My own feeling is—and this is something we are now working on—that we are going to take something other than the straight capital cost divided by the people or the household.

Mr. Martel: I leave that, and hopefully, Mr. Minister, we will get an announcement shortly that you have hiked the ante up by 25 per cent or something to that effect.

I understand you had a man in Sudbury several weeks ago at a municipal meeting with the city of Sudbury, an engineer—

Hon. Mr. Auld: What was it about, air or water?

Mr. Martel: The Wanapitei drinking water system for the city of Sudbury. I understand there was a representative from OWRC there. I also understand that he indicated he was willing to suggest to the minister that action might be taken against the source of the material which is detrimental to the drinking water. In other words, in the Wanapitei River, or Wanapitei Lake.

I understand that when they were planning their sewage system the consulting firm from Sudbury did not get any statistics from the Ontario Water Resources Commission resulting from the studies that had been done. The city of Sudbury's consulting firm had gone ahead with all of their studies for the water plant and had considered taking out the smell and the colour, but no precaution was taken to remove the iron oxide or the sulphur dioxide from the water. These figures were presented at the meeting in Sudbury on the night that several of the councillors raised Cain about it.

Is it because the consulting firm that is designing this drinking water plant did not approach OWRC that these were not presented to him?

Mr. Barr: Maybe I can answer this. No, I don't think this is quite the case, Mr. Martel. Certainly the information we had at the time of design, which was many months ago—We had raw water samples for about 10 years on the Wanapitei River—didn't indicate then, and they still don't indicate, levels of sulphur dioxide. We have iron levels but, again, they are very low levels—certainly not enough to interfere with treatment by the normal treatment processes.

This was known at the time when we were in the preliminary design and certainly at the final design stage. But at the meeting which was held a few weeks ago with the city council at their request, we got into a discussion. Not only was an OWRC man there but an air management person as well, and we got into quite a discussion-more so related to the air emissions from the various stacks from the major industries there-Inco and Falconbridge. Of course, some of these particular plants have since ceased operation, so this should make some improvement. But I think the point we are trying to make is that from an air management point of view-and this was expressed by their man-that the industries are under direction, and the Inco stack is being built with some delay for other reasons.

Mr. Martel: They can't get it to work.

Mr. Barr: I don't know whether that is the case. They are going to follow it as far as their air management people can determine. I imagine you will get into this with them directly, but this is going to be looked after. I would say from our impression of the effects in measuring water quality we can't see any measurable effects in the water itself. We have shown samples in the snow and this type of thing through fallout, but our impression-and this was expressed in a letter back to the city just recently-is that with the combined efforts of the air management people and the type of treatment that is being provided for the water, and knowing the water quality which prevails in the Wanapitei River which we feel has even improved, that we don't really see any particular hazard to the water supply system.

Mr. Martel: Why is it then that the fish-particularly lake trout and the pickerel-are dying out in the majority of the lakes around the city of Sudbury and as far away as Killarney? It is an interesting fact, you know. I had a real argument with the Minister of Lands and Forests about Killarney about

two and a half years ago. I made the point that the fish were dying, and Dr. Clark argued rather vigourously that it wasn't because of the SO<sub>2</sub>. Yet there has been a recent doctoral study done by a graduate of the University of Toronto wherein he maintains that in fact this is the case.

Your own report—it is hard to get this report by the way, very difficult to get—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just phone up.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Johnston sent me a copy, you know, before he left. But my secretary phoned over for five copies. Well, they didn't even know it existed!

Hon. Mr. Auld: We handle all reports, I can tell you that.

Mr. Martel: They denied its existence. They gave the title, the whole business. We tried to get five additional copies. The Ontario Water Resources Commission Preliminary Report on the Influence of Industrial Activity on the Lakes in the Sudbury Area—1969 and 1970. And the denials! Well, you just can't believe it, Mr. Minister. No one knew. It just wasn't there—except I had a copy.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, maybe you had their copy.

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Maybe you had the original copy.

Mr. Martel: No, no. I didn't have the original because there happen to be a couple of hundred sitting in Sudbury as well. But nobody there could get them either. They were guarding those as though they were Brinks.

Well, the point is, here it says the summary—the summary of information indicates there is some concern that the aquatic life could be affected by the  $\mathrm{SO}_2$  and the iron oxide.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And that's why this year we're getting into a further, more comprehensive study between ourselves and Natural Resources on just what the causes may be.

Mr. Martel: But the point I make—your staff has just said there's no danger to drinking water from the iron oxide or the sulphur dioxide fallout as you've now sampled it. But that isn't proof that there isn't any danger. Is there? Really? There could be.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we're talking about two different things. I'm not a biologist, but there are—

Mr. Martel: No, we're not talking about two different things at all—

Hon. Mr. Auld: But there are things that can affect fish population that won't affect people.

Mr. Martel: That what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are things that can affect the fish population that don't affect people.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because it has to do with their food chain; the things that they eat which may be destroyed by certain things that get in the water that are not in themselves harmful to humans or to fish or anything else but they are to the flora and fauna that the fish eat.

Mr. Martel: You don't think there's a possibility that if it kills the fish it might kill us?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not on the basis of the studies that have been done. Is that not right, John?

Mr. Barr: I don't know any-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you're safe.

Mr. Martel: What?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you're safe.

Mr. Martel: Well, I'm not particularly concerned about myself because I happen to be to the northwest of that area and I'm not going to have to drink it. But there are other people, like in the city of Sudbury, who are going to have to rely for their drinking water on the Wanapitei River and the waters from the Wanapitei. And I can well recall, Mr. Minister, everyone rather vigorously denying two years ago, that the fish might be dying from the-they still don't say it's from the SO. But it's getting closer to that. It's getting much closer to people saying "yes"-because what else is there? There's iron oxide and there's sulphur dioxide and what else is there? Because once you get out of the periphery where this is falling, or where it's settling, the fish aren't dying.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, if you have the report in front of you, as I assume you have—

Mr. Martel: Right, I have the report.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And you look on page 30-

Mr. Martel: Right. I looked at the summary.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -it explains there a little better than I did what I was trying to say.

Mr. Martel: I simply want to make the point, Mr. Minister, that I've had so many denials around this place in four years that it drives one up the wall. And slowly, you know—I'm going to come to a couple more before I'm finished—slowly I'm finding out I'm right—we'll talk about the topic of drinking water in a little while, too, where everyone said I was wrong. I can well recall going with Mr. Caplice to—oh, not Mr. Caplice but Mr. Luyt and Mr. MacMurray, I guess—two or three years back—

Mr. Caplice: Yes, they're correct.

Mr. Martel: Right. Over to Wanapitei. And I can well recall the results of the study then—that it was very difficult to come out and point blank say, "Yes, the aquatic life is dying." But it was. And it is. And the pH in every lake and river in that area is bad. Four, four-and-a-half, five—this isn't normal, is it? What would be causing this? I ask the minister what would be causing this?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't tell you.

Mr. Martel: You have no idea. There are two plants in the Sudbury area. Copper Cliff, under Inco, and Falconbridge. Who else would it be?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know.

Mr. Martel: Well, might you suspect someone else?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know.

Mr. Martel: I don't suspect anyone else. I'm suggesting as strongly now as I did four years ago—as I did three and two—in fact, if you look on page — I just tore one sheet out of Hansard—June 8, 1970, I was arguing the same material. Exactly the same material. If you want to go back I can give you reference not to the Hon. George Kerr, but the fellow who had the post before him. You know—the fellow who said they'd clean up pollution in Ontario by 1970? The Hon. George or Jack Simonett? Well, it's still with us.

The point I'm making is that nothing is being done. You can study it till hell freezes over. There are only two plants in the Sudbury area that contribute to it. Now has this government got the guts to take them on? Because we're going to come to industrial waste in a few minutes, too, and I tell you, your staff does a first-rate job. They know the score in the Sudbury area, you know. Their studies—and I've read most of them—indicate they know their stuff. It's like the point I made about Dr. Mastromatteo—it must get frustrating when you have the ability and you know what's going wrong and the government won't listen to you. Dr. Mastromatteo must pull his hair out at times over some of the recommendations I've heard him make to cabinet ministers sitting right there. And two years later we're still arguing the points, trying to get the cabinet to move.

What is it that makes it so difficult? You know what's wrong in the Sudbury area and you know who should be prosecuted in the Sudbury area. It's the worst polluted area on the North American continent, bar none. We're subjected in the Sudbury area alone to about one-eleventh of the total amount of SO<sub>2</sub> fallout of the entire United States. And that great blob that has no vegetation, where the water is polluted; and when we flew into Sudbury it amazed the people coming in for the first time that this government can't see any of this.

Is it because there are none so blind as those who don't want to see? Is that the problem? I'm getting tired of talking about it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you're talking about air pollution, we'll come to that shortly.

Mr. Martel: I'm talking about air; I'm talking about water—because the fish are dying. They can't reproduce. It's as simple as that. Your studies indicate they can't reproduce. What else is doing it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's why we want to pursue it further.

Mr. Martel: How long have we been pursuing it now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know.

Mr. Martel: I've been pursuing it here for four years. My former colleague and associate, Bob Carlin, in 1943. Mr. Minister, in 1943 Bob Carlin brought to this House examples of fence from below the surface of the ground and the wire from above the surface. And after two years just bending the wire above the surface twice would break it. That below the surface was just like new. That goes back to 1943 and 1945. And here we are still waiting. The same

 ${\bf government-it's\ interesting-the\ same\ govern-ment-}$ 

Mr. Haggerty: Doing the same things.

Mr. Martel: Doing the same things—nothing, as far as the Sudbury area is concerned, absolutely nothing.

Too many people defend them. I can recall Dr. Park arguing—you might have been over there in the MacDonald Block when the tourist outfitters came—you know how they come in every year on their annual pilgrimage. They pay homage over here for three days and they leave and nobody looks at any of their problems. I can remember arguing with Dr. Park in front of that group that the fish were being killed by the SO<sub>2</sub>.

And I recall Dr. Park denying it categorically—and he the biologist for the department, denying it categorically. Well, he's wrong too. And it's now being proven he's wrong. There are doctoral studies which indicate he was wrong. There are too many apologies—and I'm going to go on to another one in a few minutes—there was an apology about some drinking water.

But I ask the minister—why don't you move in and lower the boom on them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we have, and it seems to me, although I'm not familiar with it-

Mr. Martel: When's the last time you had Inco in court?

Hon. Mr. Auld: For water or air?

Mr. Martel: Take your pick. Take your pick.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know. The reason I asked about that is that Mr. Drowley isn't here. Oh, there he is. I don't know if we've ever had them in court.

Mr. Martel: That's right, you never have. That's the point I'm making. You never have. Because the soil is dead, the water is polluted, the air is polluted and you've never had them in court—for anything. That's the point I make.

What is it? Is that some sacred cow up there? Because we're going to come to industrial pollution—another report of yours, Mr. Minister, from your staff—in 1967 on Inco and Falconbridge's industrial waste. And we listed them in 1969 on the House floor. We listed property, area after area after area, where they were allowed to dump and to

continue to dump their industrial waste. And I'll bet you a dollar to a doughnut, Mr. Minister, in some of the areas that we talked about then, that were in the report in 1967—I'll bet they're still dumping in the same place, with the approval of the government of Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, they give them a licence.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, are you finished?

Mr. Martel: No, I am just warming up.,

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, I have more speakers.

Mr. Martel: Well that's fine. One thing we've got around here is time.

Mr. Good: May I make one interjection. I just happen to have Hansard here. When Mr. Kerr made the announcement on Dec. 14, this is in answer to a question of mine:

It is hard to tie it in solely with nutrient removal facilities or the cost of phosphate removal. For example, I expect to advise the House, probably in a few days, that we have worked out a new formula for small municipalities. Instead of a 50 per cent subsidy we hope to go to about a 75 per cent subsidy.

Mr. Martel: What date is that?

Mr. Good: Dec. 14, 1971. "In a few days." Now "in a few days" is not four months, Mr. Minister. Let's realize the seriousness of this to all these small municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am well aware of it.

Mr. Martel: Well-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, do you have another point to raise under this section or can we hear the other speakers?

Mr. Martel: Oh no, under this section I have about six points I want to talk about—under water—and I am only on number two. I am waiting for the minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Fire away.

Mr. Martel: Could the minister tell us why they have never zeroed in on Inco?

Hon. Mr. Auld: All I can tell you is that since I have been the minister I am informed that, while there are still problems, they are working as rapidly as is feasible to solve them.

Mr. Martel: Rapidly as feasible to solve them. As I say to you, Mr. Minister, my colleague, Bob Carlin, was down here in 1943 and 1945 saying the same things. Check the records. It has taken a long, long time hasn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say, yes.

Mr. Martel: Yes. And you want to know why? The government has never moved in on them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that is entirely correct because I think that we have given them certain targets to meet, certain standards to meet, certain target dates—

Mr. Martel: By 1978.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and by and large they seem to be on target, having regard for some of the problems that they have in completing these things.

Mr. Martel: How long before you started to move in on them, Mr. Minister—the government of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You have given us the figures. I am not disputing them because I don't know.

Mr. Martel: Well you have a whole raft of staff here, and if you haven't got enough there you can come back here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that many of them were around here in 1943.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, really, this is not pertinent to the subject under discussion.

Mr. Martel: We are talking about water, water treatment and waste control.

Madam Chairman: Yes, but let's keep it right within bounds, close to our estimates please.

Mr. Martel: Right on, right on the estimates.

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Martel: The effluent in the Sudbury area, the drinking water, the waste effluent, the fallout from SO<sub>2</sub> which—and I don't want to talk about SO<sub>2</sub>, you'll notice I am staying away from that right now. We can come to that later on when we get over the page.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, but what happened in 1942 or 1943 is just past history.

Mr. Martel: But that is very significant. You see the minister is saying in his reply to

me that the government has moved. I am suggesting to you that the complaints from the Sudbury area have been coming here since 1943 and very little has been done.

The problems still exist and we can talk about it, as I have in the House for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, and all I have got is one denial after another. Hansard will show that I was wrong on the drinking water, which we will come to. Hansard will show on the effluent that I was right, and yet there was a denial from the cabinet minister—not from the staff. The technical staff knows the name of the game, they know what it is all about. It is the minister who has got to—

Mr. Haggerty: Grab the bull by the horns eh?

Mr. Martel: Yes, grab the bull by the horns and ensure that the process of cleaning up is accelerated, because the 1978 figure you have given to Inco is just about as ridiculous as can be. So you are going to take action, is that right Jim? You are going to bring them into court?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are going to continue the cleanup.

Mr. Martel: Well you have now been 28 years at it. It is a pretty dirty plan.

I want to show you what I mean, Mr. Minister, about this department, and not the staff so much—those men who have occupied that seat before you.

This file came into my possession, all about drinking water. Your staff will recall my raising this, I guess it goes back to 1968. We first started to raise it with the Department of Mines, but of course, because it was drinking water within the plant, they passed it on to Health and Health passed it on to OWRC, and it made the rounds for a good 3½ years until Dr. Mastromatteo—thank God for Dr. Mastromatteo—happened to be in Sudbury last May—April or May.

We presented him with a sample of the drinking water and we visited OWRC, and your staff started to zero in on it. But it really broke, Mr. Minister, when this file—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you talking about-

Mr. Martel: I am talking about the drinking water.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Copper Cliff? Lively?

Mr. Martel: At the Copper Cliff plant. Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have got some stuff here, but I wouldn't want to interfere. You carry

Mr. Martel: I know what is going on. They have announced they are going to improve it. Oh thank God, they are going to put in a multimillion-dollar drinking water scheme for Lively, Copper Cliff and Creighton

Even the chief medical officer of health in Sudbury said I was wrong. He was cute. He'd go down and he'd caution people and say "Don't worry about it, there is nothing bacteriologically wrong with the water." And he was right.

But I want to quote from some of the department people. I take relish in this, I can assure you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I detected some of that.

Mr. Martel: I knew you'd detect that, because for 3½ years it was a pretty lonesome battle running from one department to another as you tried to get decent drinking water for the men.

You know, they used to get indigestion, the whole bit and everybody denied it—the minister, the former minister, and the former, former minister, and the same over in the health department. And the Minister of Mines—well that wasn't his responsibility.

They could have died and it wasn't Allan Lawrence's responsibility, because he was a great one.

Anyway, this file came into my possession. I don't know if this is by chance, by error, by design. But you know it broke the camel's back.

Mr. Burr: By luck.

Mr. Martel: Or by luck. It broke the camel's back because, Mr. Minister, within less than four months Inco had sent to contract, called for tenders, to put in a drinking water scheme which everyone denied was needed.

But a letter on April 2, by Mr. Caverly—he knew the score a long time ago; I think he wanted to do something about it.

Re the Township of Creighton, Vermilion River. Inco water supply system: In the past few years staff of the Ontario Water Resources Commission have received several complaints regarding the quality of the potable water being distributed in the Copper Cliff smelter. Recommendations have been made to staff of your company to improve the water

quality. However, these apparently have not received adequate attention and the interim control procedures have been unsuccessful as further complaints have continually been received.

At that point, why didn't you move in?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What was the date of that?

Mr. Martel: May 19, 1971. This goes back to 1969 though, I'd better let you in on it. It goes back to 1969. Inco had agreed that they were going to help, and they were going to find solutions. Here it is, May 19, 1971, and Inco has ignored getting on with the job of designing and getting the proper engineering. Their interim proposals for ensuring decent drinking water had gone by the wayside. Why didn't you move in then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I really couldn't say because I wasn't the minister at the time.

Mr. Martel: Quoting:

Recently medical practitioners in Lively have indicated that there has been an increase in the incidence of gastrointestinal disorders, and the water quality has deteriorated since the municipality was connected to the Vermilion River supply system.

We are therefore requesting again that your company provide additional treatment to the potable water being obtained from the Vermilion River, and that this commission be informed of the schedule of the installation of these works.

The consulting engineering firm of James F. McLaren Ltd. was retained by your company in 1969, and a predesigned study was submitted to the OWRC on Sept. 15, 1970, and approval in principle was granted on Oct. 9, 1970, and we were informed on Oct. 29, 1970, that finalization of the financing and engineering arrangements would proceed. Therefore, planning of the proposals should be nearing completion by this time.

Well, that's two years. I would like to zero in on it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, as I say, I wasn't the minister at the time.

Mr. Martel: You were a member of the cabinet, right? It's the same thing as the Minister of Labour's (Mr. Guindon) executive assistant handing out press releases for a big company. It seems to pervade the government of Ontario, that they do things for big companies. Because you knew, and we are

going to go on; so did two other ministers, by the way, so you are not alone. Your predecessor and the Minister of Health both knew. Why no action?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only thing that I can tell you is that I assume you don't design these things overnight.

Mr. Martel: Oh, ho. That's right, not overnight. We started complaining about this back in 1968. It's funny how once they sent me the letter—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think the letter you are referring to indicates that OWRC told them that they had to do something.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Caverly was concerned about it. My dispute isn't with Mr. Caverly. No way, not at all. As I said, I said three times so far today, your staff know their business. But I also think they know how far they can go, or how far this government doesn't want to go. That is the difference.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, as far as I am concerned, and I think it is the same policy as my predecessor, we are anxious to get compliance. We're not particularly interested in collecting fines. We're anxious to get the things cleaned up.

Mr. Martel: That's right. So am I.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And it is now, I see, being done.

Mr. Martel: Oh, right, right. After this thing came into my possession, things moved rather quickly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know. I would say from what you had said that there had been discussions and pressures being exerted by OWRC for a couple of years, and I am not competent to say how long it takes to design one of these things. But I would say that we are now achieving the desired results.

Mr. Martel: Well, let's see. Here is another letter, Mr. Minister, which indicates that the game went on. It's a memorandum to Mr. Gordon Hampson from Mr. Caverly, and it's dated May 19, 1971.

The complaints which Mr. Falkowski has submitted regarding the potable water quality in the Copper Cliff smelter of the International Nickel Co. are apparently justified. We have been receiving complaints for two years or more from this area, and recently medical practitioners

in Lively have indicated that there has been an increased incidence of gastrointestinal disorders in that town since its water system was connected to the same source of supply.

The company retained a consulting engineer in 1969 to prepare a preliminary design report for a water treatment plant for this system. Recently we have learned that the company has not taken action toward proceeding with construction of the project.

"Has not taken . . ." Whose is the big stick you carried, then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't say.

Mr. Martel: No. A letter is being sent to to senior management which I have just quoted. Okay?

Now, here is one, next day, to the Hon. George Kerr, from Gordon Hampson.

You will recall numerous complaints by Elie Martel, MPP, and Mr. Paul Falkowski, regarding the quality of drinking water at the Copper Cliff Smelter of the International Nickel Co. I have now received the attached report from Dave Caverly which in fact admits that everything these gentlemen have been saying it true.

You will note particularly the first paragraph of Mr. Caverly's memo of May 19 which indicates that complaints have been received for two years or more from this area, and that there are now medical reports to the effect that there has been an increase in stomach disorders in the town of Lively since this water system was connected to the same source of supply. I am absolutely shocked to think that all we are apparently doing is requiring Inco to take interim measures to improve the water being distributed in the smelter.

It's kind of an admission, isn't it? That is the executive assistant to the minister saying this.

You will note in the second paragraph that Inco has apparently done nothing to proceed with construction of a water treatment plant to improve the system, although a consulting engineer was retained in 1969.

It is no wonder that people vote NDP in the Sudbury area. Three of them. That's Mr. Hampson's letter, the executive assistant, and he makes a few points, Mr. Minister, that your department was not willing to really move on it. Secondly he says Inco sat on its hands—no movement. But I will just tell you what the minister said about it all. I will just tell you why I say your department doesn't move. This is to Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence, and it is signed by George A. Kerr, QC.

"During my estimates, Elie Martel, MPP, questioned me regarding the quality of drinking water at Copper Cliff smelter of Inco. It would appear that there have been complaints regarding the quality of the water available at various fountains within the plant, and Mr. Martel indicated the colour of the water was most repulsive, and that there have been numerous incidents of gastrointestinal disorders in Lively, Ont., because of the use of this supply.

"I am attaching hereto a copy of a memo from D. S. Caverly, general manager of OWRC, regarding this matter. You will note that it is a most unsatisfactory report and that it would appear that little or nothing has been done to correct the situation. Inco of course is more or less noted for its apathy for problems such as this."

If your department and your government are aware that Inco is noted for its apathy with respect to problems like this, why don't you move in?

That's from the Hon. George Kerr. It isn't me making it up, nor is it members of the Liberal Party. That is the cabinet. You've never had the guts to move in and take them on.

I happen to come from an area, I am telling you, that is the most polluted area on the continent. It continues to be the most polluted because they dump over two million tons of  $SO_2$  annually in the Sudbury area. And you think a big, stupid stack is going to do the job?

I can well recall old Matt Dymond standing up in the House announcing that new stack in 1968. He was as proud as punch, as he announced it, and all the Tories applauded wildly. Well, in 1972, they can't get the stack to work. And we are still waiting.

Of course, an additional eight million tons has gone into the water, to the soil, to the vegetation—well, I shouldn't say vegetation because there isn't any. I wonder when you people fly into Sudbury—if you do occasionally—if you ever take a look at the vegetation in the Sudbury area or the lack of it? What impresses you, could I ask the minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What impressed me was the lack of it.

Mr. Martel: The lack of it. That impresses me too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What has impressed me since, is the fact that they are starting to get a little vegetation around there over the 20 years of—

Mr. Martel: Where?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Where?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, around by the hospital is one place.

Mr. Martel: The rye on the rocks, yes, up on the hill there. Copper Cliff took their tailings there and they finally were able to grow some rye on there with a little help. That is the only place. There is no other place where there is vegetation. The only vegetation was during the strike in 1969. There was all kinds of vegetation during that  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -month strike.

Mr. Haggerty: The health improved too.

Mr. Martel: But you see, Mr. Minister, they have been able to clean up in other parts of the world. Whether your government wants to admit it or not, they have. They cleaned up in Trail. They've cleaned up in Germany, and there are a variety of systems. And you have continued and you still continue to allow Inco the right—and Falcontinue to allow Inco the right—an

You put—and I'm going to talk about it a little later on too—a crazy monitor in which is for the birds. You don't dump two million tons a year and get counts of six and seven every day. You just don't. You might fool some of the people some of the time but you don't fool them all the time.

Well there's a typical example of what I mean by this government and its lack of action, whether it be the cleanup or its denials of SO<sub>2</sub> and iron oxide affecting the drinking water, whether it is a denial that the aquatic life is dying, whether it is just drinking water where we had the proof. Your government says no, not there.

I would like to get into the files over there, Mr. Minister, just for about a day.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You don't seem to be doing badly now.

Mr. Martel: Well, not nearly enough. What I could do if I could get in the files for a day would be devastating.

How do you answer this, Mr. Minister? I know you're not really responsible, you're a new minister and a nice guy and that. How do you answer this, though?

Hon. Mr. Auld: All I can say is that an enlargement of the pipeline from the Vermilion river and a 16-million-gal. reservoir at Copper Cliff and further pipelines and appurtenances have been installed in the Copper Cliff area at a cost of approximately \$3 million.

The contract has been signed to build an 18-million-gal.-per-day water treatment plant at Creighton at a cost of approximately \$3 million by the spring of 1973. This will provide filtration treatment for the water and together with corrosion control, will improve the quality of water being provided to the indicated municipalities.

Mr. Martel: Why does it take a pole-axe, Mr. Minister, to get this government to move? I can well recall during the election the Hon. George Kerr was in Sudbury, and he preceded you in that department, and he was in there, and he was opening the Maley dam—a reservoir—with all the pomp that goes with opening one of those things, particularly during an election.

I can well recall sitting with the mayor of Copper Cliff's wife, who happens to be an official of Inco, and she was saying to me, "But you know, Mr. Martel, you're all wrong; there's nothing wrong with the drinking water."

That was just before the election. Within a week after the election, the drinking water scheme was announced. And she told me that her "Dickey" had told her it was okay. The drinking water was great and I was wrong. Even to "Dickey's wife," you see, I was wrong.

But then it comes out—both barrels—big announcements, front page of the Sudbury Star, banner stuff, and you know who runs the Sudbury Star, I am sure, but it goes on and on and on. And why? That's the point—why? Why do you protect them to the detriment of the people? That's what I'm really interested in knowing

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, as far as I'm concerned we don't protect anybody to the detriment of the people.

Mr. Martel: Oh, but you are. You can deny it, but it's pretty obvious if you look in the Sudbury area that this government is protecting somebody to the detriment and the well-being of the people. Dr. Mastromatteo's recent study which has just come out, well there are only two copies—he has one and I have the other.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You should let me in on your files.

Mr. Martel: Well, he indicates that men with more than 20 years experience are dying.

It took a lot of prompting and agitating to get the government to even undertake that study. Again, as I say, it almost took a poleaxe just to wake them up. It is like the mule—you have to wake him up before you get him to listen.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a little memorandum here from our medical consultant and I want to make sure you get copies of it.

Mr. Martel: Would you send me copies? Good.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The statement that the Sudbury area may have the highest mortality rate on the continent is one which is not borne out by the facts.

Mr. Martel: Who said that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Reference to the annual reports of the Registrar General of Ontario indicate that, even within this province, Sudbury's overall mortality rate is lower than the provincial average.

Mr. Martel: Right, and that's supposed to prove that SO<sub>o</sub> isn't doing anything.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Martel: Why does Dr. Mastromatteo in his 3½-year stody indicate that there 30 some men alone from the sintering plant who now have cancer? Just from one plant alone at Inco? If you think the mortality rate isn't high—or shall I send for Dr. Mastromatteo's study—and there are only two of them available, it is at the printers now—which indicates that some men with over 20 years are more susceptible to bronchial problems, etc.

The point is your government has failed miserably in the Sudbury area with respect to pollution and you can't deny it. In fact, you have bent over backwards to accommodate the two major companies. Everything

has been a fight in order to obtain anything. Anything that is progressive has been a battle with the Department of Mines and the Department of Health and this department.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have not seen the study by Dr. Mastromatteo that you refer to.

Mr. Martel: He doesn't want to lend you his because he only has one more.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We can always get a Xerox.

Mr. Martel: I can lend you mine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, that's all right. But I will see if I can extract it from him.

Mr. Martel: Well, you can. If you can't, let me know and I'll lend you mine.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Minister, the only decent thing for you to do is to name one of these treatment plants after Elie. Call it the Martel treatment plant.

Mr. Martel: I don't want anything named after me, Fred. I just want it cleaned up.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That opens up some inter-'esting possibilities you know.

Mr. Martel: They would suspend me then. They'd figure I had surrendered to the establishment. And I wouldn't want that.

Mr. Burr: Okay. Then please don't put his name on it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We could put it on upside down, Elie.

Mr. Martel: Well, you can spell it backwards.

Mr. Haggerty: You have been dealing with water?

Mr. Martel: Yes, I am just dealing with water. Well, there are a couple of other water problems, Mr. Minister, I want to ask about. Maybe you want to discuss it under—I will ask the chairman—waste management. That would be the areas where Inco and Falconbridge have been given permission to spill—deliberately.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That would be industrial.

Mr. Martel: Industrial waste? Right, and-

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's involved here.

Mr. Martel: While you have got your whole staff here maybe we could—maybe you want to hold this one off because it is pur-

tially industrial waste and fog—fog. You know, that gruesome condition. Do you see your whole staff shake their heads. Fog conditions. Kills people. Not the fog, itself. I guess you want to discuss that under industrial waste too.

Madam Chairman: Go ahead and discuss industrial waste, Mr. Martel, as it applies to water.

Mr. Martel: As it applies to water, well, fine. In 1967, there was a study done of Falconbridge; there was a study done of Inco's holdings, and in 1969 I put some of those areas where you were allowing the spills to go—the pyrrhotite storage pond in Copper Cliff, the Copper Cliff smelter, the Stobie section at Frood-Stobie, Murray Mine, Totten Mine, Crean Hill, Garson, North Mine, Creighton—how many of those, Mr. Minister, have you still given the company permission to continue to dump or spill their effluent into? How many of those water courses are you allowing to continue to be polluted?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: No, no, they haven't.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have something on that. We are just looking for it.

Mr. Martel: No, I am just talking to my colleague. He said: "Put them in an industrial sewer with them."

Hon. Mr. Auld: Here we are. Falcon-bridge—

Mr. Martel: We will start with Falconbridge. Doesn't matter, either one.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Have you got the detail, Dennis?

Mr. Caplice: It is a rather large question that you have asked. I think we can answer mine by mine and mill by mill and smelter by smelter.

Mr. Martel: Fine.

Mr. Caplice: If you want we will provide you with that, but there are 13 mines you are talking about.

Mr. Martel: Well, I asked for this last year, too.

Mr. Caplice: We provided it, I think-

Mr. Martel: No, no-not 1969.

Mr. Caplice: We sent, in the mail to you I believe, a summary of the progress that had been made—

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Caplice: —and we can provide a further summary.

Mr. Martel: I think we were down to seven left, were we not?

Mr. Caplice: I believe there may have been seven problems when we reported last and I think there are even less now.

Mr. Martel: There are even less now.

Mr. Caplice: Again, I think you are speaking of works that have to go under design, and of problems that cannot be cleared up overnight. Progress has been positive and we can provide you with the details and update that 1967 report.

Mr. Martel: Right. As I say, I spoke on it in 1969; I would just like to keep it moving. Just in case you might forget.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will read you what I have in the book.

With the completion of the Strathcona Creek project and the construction of a waste control system for the Hardy Crown Pillar open pit, operations in the Onaping area are now considered acceptable. Effluent discharge from the Falconbridge complex to Emery Creek via the east mine tailings area is contributing to the impairment of the creek.

Preliminary engineering for a waste treatment proposal has now been completed by the company and it is expected that facilities will be constructed in 1972. Experiments to determine ways of grassing the abandoned mine tailing areas are progressing and it is expected that a proposal will

be submitted in 1972 for the complete stabilization of the area.

Mr. Martel: That one is fairly important, I think, if my geography is correct because does Emery Creek not lead into Wanapitei River downstream?

Mr. Caplice: It leads in below the proposed water intake.

Mr. Martel: Below the proposed water intake? I was a little bit concerned about that. I wasn't sure.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would you like us to get you an up-to-date—

Mr. Martel: I would, because I just want to make sure that they—I am a patient man, you know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would be easier for us to put it together for you than have you go through all our files to find it.

Mr. Martel: I might come across a couple of other interesting things over there if you would let me sit for a day.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are awfully busy.

Mr. Martel: Eight hours. Just give me eight

Mr. MacBeth: Madam Chairman, while they are going through the files can we now move adjournment?

Madam Chairman: It is just about 5 o'clock.

Mr. Martel: It isn't 5 o'clock yet, is it?

Mr. MacBeth: You can't say anything in two minutes anyway.

An hon. member: You can't get any answers in two minutes.

It being 5 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, April 24, 1972

**Evening Session** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

On vote 1502:

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order. The substitutions I have are: Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Eaton, Mr. Clement for Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Handleman for Mr. Jessiman, Mr. Havrot for Mr. Nuttall, Mr. Good for Mr. Worton.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Madam Chairman, I wonder if, before we start the session tonight—because of the frequent substitutions allowed on this committee—you could inform me just as to who in the Liberal Party holds the position of the critic and who in the NDP holds that position? I'm rather afraid, over the course of the meetings and—it probably is my fault—again because of substitution I've kind of lost track.

Madam Chairman: It's my understanding that Mr. Good is the critic for the Liberal Party, and that Mr. Burr is the critic for the NDP.

Before we commence I would point out that our next sessions will be on Thursday afternoon and evening, concurrently with the House sittings, commencing immediately after oral question period in the afternoon.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): What happens if the committee studying the Workmen's Compensation Board has not finished its hearings at that time?

Madam Chairman: We understand that they are not sitting, but in the event that they are, the House leader will make an announcement.

Mr. Martel: Fine. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Cassidy, you were speaking to six points that you had under section 3—Sorry, Mr. Martel, under section 3 of vote 1502. I think you had covered the first three. Will you please proceed and will

you bear in mind also that I have other speakers who wish to speak on the same item?

Mr. Martel: One thing we have never been short of around here is time. Time seems of the essence.

Madam Chairman: I am mindful of the fact that you have had one hour of the committee's time already on these particular points.

Mr. Martel: Don't panic, Eddie. Don't panic, Eddie.

Mr. Drea: Well, Madam Chairman, I must admit that there was an ulterior motive in my asking who were the critics. If the members who are the critics, however they wish to go about their business I have no quarrel with. But in view of the fact that I've been waiting since 3:15 p.m., this afternoon, despite the adjournment, and I have some questions—and, again I say, if it was the designated critic I would have no quarrel—I really think if it's not the critic that we make it interrogation; we make it questions.

I'm not trying to limit anybody. I'm as agreeable as anybody else that there's all the time in the world, but in all fairness to me, we have wandered pretty far afield since I wanted to ask the minister some questions this afternoon. And I really think it should be down to interrogation. If there's a particular subject that is of great interest to a particular member then I am perfectly willing to second the motion and to go along with it—that we devote an entire session to a particular subject. But if there is not, and there is no prior warning, then I would like to insist upon the right to ask some questions while they're fresh in my mind.

Mr. Martel: Write them down. Just write them down. We waited for-

Mr. Drea: Well, I'd like to ask them while they're fresh in my mind. As a critic that's another thing but—

Mr. Martel: If you want to rewrite the rules—

Mr. Drea: There's no rewriting of the rules.

Mr. Martel: In fact, Madam Chairman, if my friend wants to rewrite the rules that's fine. But in my stay around this shack, once you wait for your turn to get the floor, you've got it.

Mr. Drea: Yes.

Mr. Martel: As long as you've got something to say that is not repetitious, you can continue. That's what I did this afternoon and it all dealt, with the greatest of respect, with water. The whole bit—and you can check Hansard.

Mr. Drea: Oh, I don't have to check Hansard. I know what it dealt with.

Mr. Martel: Well then. It's not my government that's allowed these things to develop over the years.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Drea, we'll keep your comments in mind. I'll ask Mr. Martel to proceed and perhaps you will curb your tendency to be loquacious.

Mr. Martel: Always to the point, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you.

Mr. Martel: I only have a very few short points for this evening. At least on this vote.

Madam Chairman: You have three left, on this session.

Mr. Drea: As always-if you don't forget.

Mr. Martel: I won't, I won't. I write them down before I forget them. That's why I keep my pen handy.

Mr. Drea: That's good.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, ff I might ask the Minister. We have some guarantees that the fog conditions—you know people outside of the Sudbury area don't recognize this problem—have they now curbed or cured the problem? The final installations for that, Mr. Minister, were to be, I believe in 1972, and this was going to put an end to a fog condition which has seen 14 or 15 people be killed over the last eight or nine years.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): I think you're now talking about the air management end, aren't you?

Mr. Martel: Well, it affects the-

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Water.

Mr. Martel: No, no it's not just air management. It's the fact that the creek that runs through the community of Copper Cliff doesn't freeze. And your department and I differ. I have supplied affidavits to the minister's office, the previous minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, that has to do with the heat of the effluent.

Mr. Martel: Industrial waste. Where it used to freeze. We could never understand why a creek that used to freeze no longer freezes and why the government has never stepped in to clean up that little hot bed. We've got your department who tried to back off, really. They say, "Well, we're not sure, there's something in the atmosphere," and they've got-Great pile of nonsense. I have spoken to people who used to skate on that creek-and it doesn't freeze even when it gets to 40 below. Now I want to ask a question, keeping in mind what the member for Scarborough Centre said, what prevents the creek from freezing? Never mind the nonsense. We won't even talk about the fog for a minute. Why doesn't the creek freeze?

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): An act of God.

Mr. Martel: I don't think it is an act of God.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I must say that-

Mr. Martel: While they're here, they've been in on it-

Mr. D. P. Caplice (Industrial Waste Branch): I think it is a long-standing problem, as Mr. Martel has pointed out. The installation you talked about is scheduled for completion this month. The final piping of the Copper Cliff smelter pond overflow back to reuse the water in the mill should be hooked up this month. Now that gets the major warm water discharges eliminated from the creek by reuse in the mill or in the smelter, and then back out to the main tailings area. And that, in our view, is the major warm water contributions to the creek eliminated.

So, therefore, if there has been any relationship between this fog condition and the warm water, that should now be eliminated. But I think all along, we have never admitted that that particular low-lying area is going to be totally cleaned up of fog from any given day forward because fog is a condition that can arise due to a lot of climatic conditions. And we've always had this difference of opinion.

Mr. Martel: Right, but there is one thing, Mr. Caplice, you have to agree to—it used to freeze. They used to skate on the creek—right from one end of it to the other.

Mr. Caplice: I think Toronto Harbour used to freeze, too.

Mr. Martel: Well, you're saying that the climatic changes are so great now that that's what's preventing the creek from freezing.

Mr. Caplice: I think industrial activity over the years had led to a greater number of discharges containing warm water and BTUs, which in turn, has probably prevented the creek from freezing. There is also a greater volume of water flowing down there. Rapidflowing creeks and rivers do not freeze in the stretches where they are flowing rapidly.

Mr. Martel: Well, I have seen some rapid-flowing creeks that have frozen at 40 below. That one doesn't, and I just want to make the point—as I have over the last number of years—I'm glad to see it finalized, that we're going to cure it. That was my original intent. I still think the government was negligent, because the companies are responsible for the effluent going into that particular body, whether it be the hot water or the great number of chemicals which are in it. You agree that it is polluted pretty badly. You don't agree? Mr. Caplice shakes his head. I guess he doesn't agree. Well, I think it's polluted to the hilt and that's what prompts it not to freeze.

Now other things might lead to the fogthe low-lying area, and so on. But if the creek were covered over or if the creek were frozen over, you wouldn't have the fog and you wouldn't have had the 15 fatalities or the hundreds upon hundreds of accidents.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would only say this, to my own knowledge where I live, we have fog conditions where things are all frozen, but I am not an expert. I really wouldn't—

Mr. Martel: They didn't have it before 1961. I forgot to throw that little one in.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you sure?

Mr. Martel: Until they put in a sewage disposal plant, I believe the problem was non-existent.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There was never fog there in the winter time?

Mr. Martel: That's right-not the fog that was so bad that the police went out and

stopped the cars from going through it. I guess it was the sewage area that Copper Cliff itself developed. I should have thrown that one in in the first place. With that I will have myself a little rest.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Martel. Mr. Handleman.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Thank you, Madam Chairman. I don't suffer from Incophobia and I don't think it is catching from this distance, so I won't bother you about Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Nor does the government of Ontario.

Mr. Handleman: I really do want information on two points. One of them is concerning the open lagoon at the Watts Creek sewage extension in Nepean township. As I understand it, it is the only lagoon which discharges into flowing water, although it is a temporary expedient until the completion of the extension. I've been told by environmentalists—not engineers—that, while it may very well reduce the coliform count, it certainly is going to have some ecological effect on the lake and the river. I wonder if you or your officials can reassure me on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would that be from the point of view of solids rather than bacteria?

Mr. Handleman: I understand they are using a lime treatment there. Again, I am only speaking from what some of the biologists and biochemists have spoken to me about it.

Mr. D. S. Caverly (Assistant Deputy Minister): The effluent lagoon that you are talking about in Watts Creek is really a form of tertiary treatment which we have asked for, because the two main waterworks intakes for the city of Ottawa are downstream. This is not a temporary installation; it is permanent. We are really using the topography there to create these lagoons which will give added settling, reduction of bacteria, generally improve the effluent and also divert the effluent into the middle of the river.

The lime treatment that you are talking about is probably the treatability studies, which we are doing there on nutrient removal and which we have asked all the Ottawa River municipalities to undertake.

Mr. Handleman: How will the effluent be diverted into the middle of the river? Is there a pipe? Is there a force system?

Mr. Caverly: I say that because, while the outlet of these lagoons is on shore, there is Shirleys Bay below.

Mr. Handleman: Yes.

Mr. Caverly: From our studies of the currents, it is going to divert the effluent into the middle stream of the river. This is what our feeling is.

Mr. Handleman: I don't want to argue with you about it, but that particular bay is a fairly still bay. There is very, very little current in it. The current, of course, is over near the Quebec shore. There is an island there called Aylmer Island. This is what the area is concerned about. It may be tertiary-treated effluent and very, very clean and everything else, but you are discharging it into what is almost a stagnant bay.

Somebody told me—I think it may have been the former chairman of water resources—that there was to be a pipe that would lead out into the middle of the river. I think that might reassure people. Is there any other lagoon of this nature that discharges into open flowing water?

Mr. Caverly: Just don't forget that there is a secondary treatment plant ahead of this lagoon.

Mr. Handleman: Yes, I know that.

Mr. Caverly: We are simply using this to polish the effluent from a secondary plant by giving it added treatment. We have a few similar installations around the province. They are not that common, because we don't need that high a degree of treatment normally. It is really to protect the bathing beaches and the waterworks intakes that we've asked for this at Watts Creek.

Mr. Handleman: I am glad you mentioned the bathing beaches because that leads to my next question to the Minister. Sometime ago, you announced, and as you know I have questioned you on this, that there were discussions taking place with the Department of Health to establish a single standard of water for bathing beaches. We in the Ottawa area have a particular problem in that every public beach except one was closed down last summer. I wonder if you could tell us now how you are proceeding?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a joint group between ourselves and the Department of Health which is working on this. I can't at this moment in time tell you exactly when we are going to come up with an agreed standard, but it is my hope that it will be before the major summer season, because the problem that you mention is not confined just to the Ottawa-Carleton area. It has appeared in other places. Basically, it relates to two things: the standards which we have had in water quality for all purposes and some standards that some of the health people have established which relate entirely to swimming. We will have, shortly, I don't know how close—

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): The policy in the study is just being refined. As I recall, there was a note from Dr. Mastromatteo just a couple of days ago, saying that he was going to be discussing some of these matters with a meeting of all of the medical officers of health on April 20. That meeting has taken place; so we are getting along pretty well with it.

Mr. Handleman: Do you expect that there might be a standard developed in time for this coming swimming season?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is my hope, yes.

Mr. Handleman: That is all.

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Handleman. Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, before we start off I would like to say that I am probably one of those influenced somewhat by Incomania, although, since for some time I was a resident in that community, I would like to extend it a little bit to nickelmania because I sometimes think that we let Falconbridge off a little bit too easily.

Mr. Martel: Get Inco and you get Falconbridge.

Mr. Drea: I am not altogether too sure in the light of my experience that if you get Inco, you get Falconbridge. I think you know what I am talking about.

But what I really would like to talk about tonight and what I would like to ask questions about of the minister is, in terms of the agreement that was just signed—I think it was a week ago Saturday with the American government—how much real clout do we have with the Americans in terms of your portfolio, vis-à-vis against whatever it is in New York State—I presume it would be a secretary of the environment—the State of Ohio and the State of Michigan? How much real influence do we have here in Ontario to talk to them about certain problems which are influencing us in terms of pollution?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that over the last few years, particularly with Michigan—I may be unfair to his predecessor but Governor Milliken has taken a great interest—it is fair to say that Michigan has been more actively involved in water quality problems and the problems of the lakes that it has adjacent to them than most of the other adjoining jurisdictions.

To answer your question as to what clout this province has with the government of the US, of course we have none because we have no direct contact with it. I think that the most significant part of the agreement was that the IJC now will have authority to inquire into and issue reports which are basically pretty well binding on Canada and the US and then, consequently, on the provinces—mainly Ontario as far as the lower Great Lakes are concerned. The situation in the states is one that I really can't comment intelligently on because I don't know enough about the relationship between the government of the US and the various states.

As I said a week ago, I think it is certainly a step forward. But I don't think that since it was, as they call it, an executive agreement, which doesn't have to be ratified by the Congress, and does not include funds other than the existing funds that have been voted in the States, it doesn't really bind the Congress to anything.

It binds the President to attempt to get whatever funds are required. As I understand it, the funds that are presently voted are voted basically on a per capita basis, which means all the states, not just the Great Lakes States, and it's a 75 per cent federal subsidy on municipal works for sewage and water.

The municipality still doesn't have to use it, and the state channels where it goes, to which municipality. If the state doesn't use up its funds, they don't expire, but the Environmental Protection Agency has to wait 18 months to find out whether or not a state, say for argument's sake Idaho or North Carolina or wherever, doesn't use its funds. Then EPA can redirect those to another area.

Mr. Drea: Well let's get-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that the unofficial relationship which has grown up, as I understand it, between what was then OWRC particularly, and the air management branch too, I think, in the case of Michigan—

Mr. Drea: I wish you would come a little bit closer to the material. Hon. Mr. Auld: There has been a lot of unofficial liaison, and discussions about dealing with some of the mutual problems. But as far as the government of Ontario is concerned, the only things that we can really deal directly with are the things within our own jurisdiction.

Mr. Drea: Well, as I said, I wish you would come a little bit closer to—I suppose I shouldn't have said Ontario—I suppose I could have gone to Minnesota or Michigan, both of whom are very co-operative. But what I am talking about is in terms of the Ontario that I represent and I am talking in terms of New York State.

I would like to put it to you that in Niagara Falls NY, and I want it very emphatically put—Niagara Falls, NY—we are into a thoroughly despicable situation. We have a mental defective who is the mayor of Niagara Falls, NY. And I say that with some justification, because I have seen him on television, and I am talking about the open sewage going down into the river just below Niagara Falls.

Mr. Shulman: Oh, that is just not true.

Mr. Drea: Just a moment. Just let me finish and then you can raise your point.

Mr. Shulman: I'd like to interrupt you right now on a question of privilege, if I may.

The mayor of Niagara Falls, NY, happens to be a friend of mine, and I happen to know that he has worked very hard to try and clear up the problems they have there. To place the blame on him just indicates the member is ignorant of the situation.

Mr. Drea: To the hon. member, I only watch television, and I can see the replies that are given on television.

I have a fundamental concern about an open sewage pipe, and again I say, an open sewage pipe, that processes the whole of the Niagara Falls sewage through a very small drain and goes into Niagara Falls.

I would like to know when, in the province of Ontario, we are going to have enough clout that we are going to tell them on the other side of that river that they are not going to put open sewage underneath Niagara Falls, they are not going to put it by the Maid of the Mist where the tourists go, and they are not going to put it into Lake Ontario. That is all I am asking.

I have no apologies for the remarks I made because I have seen on television the mayor of Niagara Falls, NY, say that he couldn't care less, it was a federal matter, it was this, it was that. He couldn't care about his sewage. I want to know when the sewage from the American side is going to stop going into that river. I think that is a very legitimate question to ask.

Madam Chairman: Nevertheless, Mr. Drea, let's keep personalities out of it, shall we?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I can't answer that question. I guess the only thing I can say, or repeat, is that with the new authority which the IJC will have, and with the influence that they have on public opinion through the publication of their reports and the funds that are allotted to them for research and study in various lakes and various problems, and the fact that we have representatives on the technical committees which advise IJC—Mr. Caverly is one of them—I think that the pressure, direct and indirect, sort of international as well as US, will focus on that problem.

It is the biggest single municipal problem that I am aware of. There are some others on the other side, but that is the one that doesn't seem to have much happening about it as yet.

Detroit is doing some work, pretty substantial work, as far as its municipal sewage is concerned, and I think some other jurisdictions are as well. I am afraid I am not familiar with the detail of all the places on the other side, but things are starting to happen.

Mr. Handleman: Mr. Minister, could you comment in a similar vein on our relations with Quebec which is pouring raw sewage into the Ottawa River? No treatment plants of any size in any community on the Ottawa River?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have been—as a matter of fact we had a meeting a week ago Saturday with Dr. Goldbloom, who is the Minister of the Environment there—and that is a relatively new ministry, I think about a year and a half old.

Most of our discussions thus far have been focused on the paper plants and on a couple of municipalities because they are a joint concern. As far as the lower St. Lawrence is concerned I must say I haven't talked to anybody about that down there. I think that Quebec is becoming active in doing something about it. The Quebec Water Board I don't think has quite the same authority or jurisdiction as the OWRC has.

All I can tell you is that we have had some three-way discussions with Jack Davis, the federal minister, and Victor Goldbloom and myself. These discussions are continuing. They started in my predecessor's time.

Mr. Handleman: I think it is becoming a bit of a joke, though. People are saying Quebec brings good wishes to the bargaining table but no money, and they never have done anything as far as paying grants to municipalities. They order them to put in treatment plants but they don't give them any money to do it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are lots of interjurisdictional problems.

Mr. Handleman: Oh, I know.

Mr. Drea: I wonder if I could come back to another segment of the matter? This afternoon, Mr. Minister, you were discussing certain aspects of the mercury pollution problem and I sincerely hope that I didn't hear you correctly.

I am going to state to you what I heard this afternoon, and again I sincerely hope that I didn't hear it correctly, or that perhaps you didn't phrase it correctly because of the shortage of time or something.

I think I heard you say that when it comes to the mercury pollution problem that there are two choices. We can dredge the river bank or the water bank. I remember you saying you could dredge, and that that was an accepted remedy. But then there was now coming to be—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think I said it was an accepted remedy.

Mr. Drea: Well, could I finish? This is what I understood from you today, and of course the Hansards aren't here, but I know what I understood today and this bothers me a great deal.

You said there were two alternatives: You could dredge to get rid of the residue in essence, but there was now a considerable body of thought, scientific thought coming, that perhaps if you dredged you were only stirring up—I think you said the muddy bottom—and that this body of thought had said you might be unleashing even more.

I sincerely hope that I didn't understand that correctly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The Chairman, bless her heart, has produced this afternoon's Hansard, and what I said was:

Nobody has yet found a feasible method of dredging up mercury from those areas where it seems to be in a large percentage or large proportion. There is a school of thought that says you can dredge it; and there is another school of thought which says that if you stir it up you may create a bigger problem than you presently have.

Mr. Drea: Well, you find nothing incompatible with that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. I suppose I might have gone on to say that I have read—

Mr. Drea: You know what I am getting at.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —proposals for some kind of neutralizing treatment where you dump something else in to combine with the mercury, but I guess I shouldn't have said anything. I should have had some of our experts comment on it.

Mr. Drea: Well, do we have an expert who could comment because this disturbs me a great deal?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think-

Mr. Drea: I'm sure it disturbs some other people in this room, a very great deal.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let me ask Mr. Caplice. Does anybody have a—

Mr. Caverly: John Neil, our director of water quality is here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: John, can you-

Mr. J. H. Neil (Water Quality Branch): Allow me just to say that I think we have engaged the best technical experts that we could find to answer the very question you raised. We've brought them from Florida and Texas A and M. I think they have been looking into this question because we sincerely wish to do it, if it is at all feasible and it will be effective.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): What's the solution then?

An hon. member: It's hard to say.

Mr. Drea: I presume the hon member for High Park, since he has a mind that works like mine, knows exactly the quandary that I'm in. In this province and in the State of Michigan, if I read the papers correctly, we are in a very difficult quandary, if what's being said here tonight and this afternoon is true.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say that that is a fair impression.

Mr. Drea: Without going into the name of the company, I would like to propose to you that we have made certain alternatives on a particular situation—

Mr. Haggerty: That's all right, We have been having four years of this.

Mr. Drea: —on the Great Lakes to the west of Toronto. Both this jurisdiction and the State of Michigan—if it is not the State of Michigan it may be the State of Ohio; I could be corrected on that—either the State of Michigan or the State of Ohio—

Mr. Haggerty: Michigan.

Mr. Drea: —have entered into a considerable degree of litigation upon a particular premise and have offered a certain known polluter certain alternatives, I am not talking Greek or anything to you by design; I am trying to skirt around the sub judice. If this is true, if what we are being told here today is true, both the State of Michigan and the Province of Ontario are going to have to get rid of the whole battery of lawyers because they don't know what they are talking about.

Mr. Good: That's what makes the whole lawsuit a joke.

Mr. Drea: This is what I tried to raise this afternoon when these issues of subjudice were being brought up. I said it has been spoken about and nobody paid one whit of attention to me. I am raising it now—if the mercury cannot be dredged out of a certain narrow body of water to the west of Toronto, I leave you the alternatives.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am sure that we will hear more about this later on, but what I said this afternoon was simply what—

Mr. Drea: I am sure you will too and that's why I am asking you the question.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —I have read in various reports that take varying points of view. As far as things before the courts are concerned, I think I also said that I really didn't want to make any comment.

Mr. Drea: Nor have I. In all fairness, nor have I. But I am saying that surely this cannot rest in Hansard? The statement that was made this afternoon surely cannot rest in Hansard because, regardless of the subjudice, the lawyers, everything else, if I never mention it again and nobody in this

room ever mentions it, that very paragraph in Hansard negates the whole proposition. This is what I am concerned about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think so because I doubt that any court would take a layman's comment about what he had read and varying points of view as being that of an expert witness. I think, when you get into this sort of thing, that's where the expert witnesses come in.

Mr. Martel: The minister of the Crown.

Mr. Drea: Could I pursue it just for the sake of myself? Could I just pursue it on a simple thing? Is the statement that you made this afternoon, in all honesty, based upon the experience of your experts, true—or it is subject to a great number of scientific interpretations?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is subject to a great many interpretations. What I was saying this afternoon was not related to a specific area. What I was saying was that from many of the things that I have read, there is a great difference of opinion. Now, whether there is a preponderance of opinion which can be substantiated in any one direction, I can't say because I don't know enough about it.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): What you're saying is that there are no experts in this field, no expert witnesses at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. I don't know.

Mr. Martel: They agree to disagree.

Madam Chairman: All right, Mr. Drea.

Mr. Young: We will never know because this case will never get out of the courts.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know.

Mr. Shulman: It will never get into the courts.

Madam Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Young: It will never get out of the courts because it will never get in.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman, thank you. I must say before we leave the topic that the member for Scarborough Centre brought up, obviously the Tory caucus wasn't told what the cabinet was—namely, "We have got to get this lawsuit in before the election." Anyway, that is not what I want to talk about.

Mr. Drea: It was after.

Mr. Shulman: And now it's after, you don't know what to do with it. It's quite a problem. But we can let it drag on for a few years.

Mr. Drea: No, I have questions but go ahead.

Mr. Shulman: I wanted to talk about raw sewage being dumped into bodies of water too but I think I will stick to Ontario. There is a group of people who are just a short distance outside my riding, in the Bay of Quinte. They have asked me to bring this matter up here because they are having—

Mr. Martel: Bay of Quinte?

Mr. Shulman: -a little problem apparently getting this matter presented to the House-

Mr. Drea: I only went to Niagara Falls. What does he mean, "We should stick to Ontario"?

Mr. Young: There are boat connections between the shore of High Park and the Bay of Quinte. It's simple.

Mr. Shulman: I would like to ask the minister why is raw sewage being dumped into the Bay of Quinte?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Where is it being dumped?

Mr. Shulman: Belleville.

An hon. member: We need a little more clarification on that.

Mr. Good: How many municipalities around Lake Ontario are dumping raw sewage into the water?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is this an individual household or is it the city of Belleville?

Mr. Shulman: First of all the bay is polluted. The Ontario Water Resources Commission has done a number of tests. It was kind enough to send me the results of the coliform count, for example, which was some 5,000 times the safe count. There is a sulphite factory there which is pouring in—what is it pouring in?—it is pouring everything in! It is pouring in all the sludge. There's a company by the name of Union Carbide, which had no waste treatment facilities at all until last November. It now has some waste treatment facilities but it is still dumping a tremendous amout of discharge in.

There is a creek there which runs just to the south of the Four Seasons Hotel, which, for some reason—perhaps this too is an act of God—isn't the usual colour of water. This creek is red.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And what is in it?

Mr. Shulman: Everything. It is just pure, sheer waste. I thought of a better term, but I.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): No alliteration.

Mr. Martel: Do you know the area?

Mr. Caplice: Madam Chairman, the red creek situation is because of an optical company and to the best of my knowledge, it was cleared up some four years ago. I am unaware of a continuing problem.

Mr. Shulman: I have a picture that was taken last week; it's still red.

Mr. Caplice: I don't know whether it is continuously red or whether that is an accident. Our understanding was that with installation of settling basins and the diversion of the waste waters to the sanitary sewer system, that that was cleared up. It was a problem.

The pulp and paper situation that you talked about is Domtar — its sulphite mill there. It is on a programme on waste treatment, partially completed last year and is expected to complete the programme in 1973.

On the Union Carbide situation, I think the reference you made to November is a correct one. It has now diverted the majority of the waste waters to the new sewerage system in Belleville and this has eliminated that problem. The situation never existed whereby totally raw waste was coming from Union Carbide; it did truck a lot of waste and still does to the Domtar plant here in Toronto; that is the strong phenolic waste waters.

I think it is fair to say that there were problems but they weren't gross problems in terms of all of the wastes from these operations being discharged without treatment.

Mr. Shulman: I am not suggesting that all of the waste in the world is being dumped there. I am suggesting that the bay today is grossly polluted. I want to know why, if you have done all these wonderful things, are we still grossly polluted? Why can't people go into that water? Here is a picture that appeared in last week's paper in Belleville, showing the nice red creek. Why is the creek still red?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is a black and white picture.

Mr. Shulman: The inscription underneath says, and I will read it: "The stream, running to the south of the Four Seasons Hotel, is coloured red, garnished with foam," and so on.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Garnished with loam?

Mr. Shulman: Foam.

Mr. Martel: Turbulence in the spring, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have seen it on the Sutton River running into Hudson Bay and there just isn't anybody living on the Sutton River.

Mr. Martel: I thought I would give you an answer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But there is a lot of phosphate and nitrate in the soil up in the tundra.

Mr. Young: You get it at Petrolia, too.

Hon. Mr. Auld What?

Mr. Young: You get it at Petrolia too. At Petrolia you have a nice brook running red there and another one running blue. They merge and go down into the creek.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And hopefully you get purple.

Mr. Shulman: If we can come back to the Bay of Quinte.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How do you define "grossly polluted"?

Mr. Shulman: Would you say that a thousand times the safe coliform count is grossly polluted?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that the count throughout the bay the year round?

Mr. Shulman: That is the count that was taken. Let's see now, I have seen 15 tests that were sent down to the Ontario Water Resources Commission and which have been sent back to me. Those were all taken over the last 90 days and none of them—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are they all from the same place?

Mr. Shulman: No, they were spread out along the bay.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would be interested to see them. I think we would—

Mr. Shulman: Is there nobody here from the Ontario Water Resources Commission? Speak up.

Mr. J. R. Barr (Sanitary Engineering Branch): Without having the results, I don't know if I can comment directly, but thinking of the Bay of Quinte, we recognize it is like a harbour in a sense. It is confined.

Mr. Shulman: This is the area at Belleville.

Mr. Barr: Right, but the Belleville plant itself is a modern plant the same as we have in the Toronto area. Napanee has a modern plant. Deseronto is one area which discharges directly and, of course, we have a sewage project under way there. Trenton has a primary plant and secondary treatment is under final design. These represent the major contributors of sewage into the Bay of Quinte but the Bay of Quinte, I think, has the reputation for years of being full of algae and this type of thing. We are gradually getting towards the point where we have full treatment in all the major municipalities.

Added to this, of course, as part of our phosphorous programme all these plants will have phosphorous removal in there by 1975, which should maybe even more so give a more marked effect on reducing the algae content in there. So, I think in the case of the bay, looking at samples and again comparing back to, say, 10 years ago, the results of samples today should be much better. Again, I have to admit that the Bay of Quinte still doesn't look like a great body of water but it is pretty difficult to make this a good one, just because of its general geographic characteristics. It is confined much the same as a harbour is.

Mr. Haggerty: Like Niagara Falls, NY.

Mr. Caplice: No, I think it is better than that one.

Mr. Shulman: When do you expect that all the industries in the Bay of Quinte will be required, compelled not to dump sludge, filth, raw sewage into the bay or into the river? Is there a deadline date?

Mr. Barr: No, not a deadline date on the Bay of Quinte as a whole, but I say all the plants either have the treatment there now, such as Belleville, or they are on their final design, such as Trenton and Deseronto.

Mr. Shulman: Then let me ask you a simple question like this. Away back last year you gave orders to the Union Carbide plant that they had to cease discharging waste. They are still discharging waste. Why are you allowing it?

Mr. Caplice: I am not aware, Mr. Minister, of a formal order on Union Carbide. I don't know whether this is the air management branch or not. There are—

Mr. Shulman: This is water.

Mr. Caplice. Water. The Union Carbide plant as far as we are concerned has probably got a fairly clean bill of health now, effective as of last November, with a discharge—

Mr. Shulman: It is 90 per cent better than last November, which gives you an idea of how bad it was before. But the fact is that last year, which is what led them to do the partial cleanup, the Ontario Water Resources Commission gave instructions that they had to clean up.

Mr. Caplice: Yes.

Mr. Shulman: They gave instructions they were no longer to be allowed to discharge any waste, but they still are. Why are you tolerating any of it?

Mr. Caplice: Again, it is a definition of waste. I think the industry deliberately diverts cooling waters and this type of thing away from sanitary sewer systems in the municipality to prevent a hydraulic load. I don't know specifically of the waste streams that you are talking about. We feel that we have dealt with the major contaminants in the waste streams from this plant by having them either trucked away for treatment or handled in the new municipal sewage treatment plant. Whether each and every industry on each and every river and lake in Ontario can totally eliminate its waste flow to those particular bodies of water is a big question.

Mr. Drea: Is the water red?

Mr. Caplice: The Union Carbide waste has no relation to the red water.

Mr. Drea: No, but the member for High Park has raised a point here that on a certain day when the newspaper ran a photograph when was that, a week ago?—

Mr. Shulman: Yes.

Mr. Drea: -a week ago the water was red.

Mr. Caplice: I have no report of this being a continuous thing. It could have been-

Mr. Drea: Could we find out tomorrow if the water was red tomorrow morning?

Mr. Shulman: It is not a continuous thing but how ridiculous that is. Are you saying it isn't always red? It should never be red.

Mr. Drea: Is the water going to be red tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because of mechanical breakdown of equipment you can get accidental spills. We have them with municipal sewage plants and I suppose with some industrial operations.

Mr. Martel: Do they notify you immediately-

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, not always.

Mr. Martel: —of a mechanical breakdown or a spill?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not always:

Mr. Caplice: They should have notified us if it was a spill in terms of an unusual thing. I have no knowledge myself of their notifying us last week.

Mr. Drea: Can you check that water tomorrow and see if it is red?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, we can.

Mr. Shulman: Tomorrow it will not be red. I can guarantee you but try it next week.

Mr. Drea: Well-

Mr. Shulman: All right, why are you allowing the sulphide plant to dump sludge into the bay?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is this Domtar?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, why are you allowing Domtar to dump sludge?

Mr. Caplice: I am not aware of them dumping sludge. I am aware of them having an overflow containing suspended solids,

Mr. Shulman: I can show you pictures of the sludge being dumped.

Mr. Caplice: I have not seen those pictures.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): What is the difference?

Mr. Shulman: He is right. What the heck is the difference whether it is suspended solids or sludge?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is quite a difference from the point of view of the content.

Mr. Shulman: Of course, neither should be allowed. The only difference is the degree of pollution that you are getting. Madam Chairman, I think it is very clear to anyone who has been down to Belleville that the Ontario Water Resources Commission just isn't taking it seriously down there. I suggest to you tonight that you should go down there, if you haven't been there, and take a look and take a smell and take some coliform counts. You don't even have to do new tests. This group of people, which has been upset in Belleville for some time, has been sending in test after test after test. They keep coming back the same and you people haven't done anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Now I would disagree with you in that from what Mr. Caplice has said, there are programmes under way, some completed, some partially completed—

Mr. Shulman: And some never to be completed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and some in the design stage which will, as has been said, make a vast improvement. It is the same pattern all over the province and, by God, we are 15 years ahead of every other jurisdiction around us.

Mr. Shulman: Well, Madam Chairman, I won't argue that because I don't know. The minister may be right, but if everybody else is 15 years behind us, God help us all, because there is an awful mess here. I would like to go back up the river a little if we may. How much arsenic is coming down the Moira River?

Mr. Caplice: I am not aware of the quantitative amount of arsenic.

Mr. Shulman: Aren't you doing tests any more?

Mr. Caplice: Sure, we are still doing tests but again you are looking at a situation that you just can't assess in quantitative terms. The arsenic is not coming out of a single effluent pipe, as you probably know. It is coming—

Mr. Shulman: 99.9 per cent.

Mr. Caplice: It is coming in a large part also from an area that was formally the site of an old silver smelter—

Mr. Shulman: Right.

Mr. Caplice: There are ground water discharges. There are discharges over the land, and so on. We had a control programme completed there in 1971, the effectiveness of which really has yet to be determined.

Mr. Shulman: Have you done any recent tests in Moira Lake?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, we have continuous monitoring on the river and on the lake. I don't have the numbers in front of me.

Mr. Shulman: Is there nobody here who has the results?

Mr. Caplice: I don't believe so.

Mr. Shulman: Then let me remind the minister that his predecessor last year at the time that this problem was made public, or perhaps it was two years ago, promised that the old mine, the old deposits, were going to be dug up and cleaned up. Has that been done?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not to my knowledge and I don't even recall that that was exactly what he said.

Mr. Shulman: All right, then I will ask you what is being done about it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean as far as the mine tailings are concerned?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, that is where the problem is. That is where all the arsenic is coming from.

Mr. Caplice: A quick summary is the old treatment plant which was attempting to treat the waste satisfactorily. The runoff has been expanded and is now treating those wastes, in our estimation, as best they can. They have isolated out the deposits of old materials that contain the arsenic and they have tried to encapsulate those things on the property so that the ground water is not passing through them and leaching arsenic out.

The programme of segregating some of the flows from creeks that naturally flow through that piece of property has been completed and these creeks now swing around the property. So in a sense it is an attempt to isolate out the contact of ground water and surface water from known arsenic residues on the property. The material has not been dug up and removed from the property?

Mr. Shulman: Have you ever been at that property?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, I've been at the property.

Mr. Shulman: Have you been at it recently? In the last year?

Mr. Caplice: Not in the last 12 or 14 months. I have not personally been there.

Mr. Shulman: Well there is no difference. The stream is still running through there, and you can't encapsulate because the thing has gone down so deep it is leaching into the ground water. You can't get rid of it any way but digging it up, and you surely must know that.

Mr. Caplice: It was the opinion of experts, both in our ministry and also consultants that the company hired, that it was certainly worth the attempt to try and encapsulate this material. In digging it up you are creating another situation where you are going to have to ultimately dispose of it—probably on the land again. You are faced with digging up large amounts of this material, transporting it to some safe area that you can pick out somewhere else in the province, and putting it in there, and then going in to some kind of a programme of probably trying to encapsulate and ensure that it doesn't move from there.

Mr. Shulman: When was the encapsulation done? Was it not done nine years ago?

Mr. Caplice: No, the most extensive work on this was completed in 1971-the late summer of 1971.

Mr. Shulman: Well this was all discussed since then, and at that time it was agreed by Mr. Kerr—at least I am sure he agreed—that the only way to control it was to dig it up because it is gradually leaching into the ground water. As such it doesn't matter how you try to encapsulate it, you can't get down deep enough.

Mr. Caplice: I am not aware of what Mr. Kerr said on this.

Mr. Shulman: Is the same deputy not here?

Mr. Haggerty: Is there no deputy?

Mr. Shulman: No more deputy?

Mr. Martel: They are all moving on.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would be very interested to see a quote of Mr. Kerr's where he said that it was going to be dug up. Mr. Shulman: Well, I can easily dig that up again. But that's what he said, because it was agreed at that time and there were a number of experts came in on arsenic if you will recall, and the problem was in Moira Lake where the level is so high that cows have dropped dead from taking a drink.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The average concentration of arsenic in Moira Lake-

Mr. Shulman: Don't say no, because 18 of them dropped dead in one shot.

Mr. Caplice: I think it is unfair to say that cows have been dropping dead there in the last year or two years or three years.

Mr. Shulman: No, no, not in the last year.

Mr. Caplice: You are dealing with the 1958-1959 period when the silver smelter was operating. It is not in recent years that there have been deaths in that watershed.

Mr. Shulman: No, that is quite true.

Mr. Drea: I wrote the stories.

Mr. Shulman: But the fact remains that the cancer rate in that area is still considerably higher than anywhere else in the province.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The average concentration of arsenic in Moira Lake during 1971 was 0.08 parts per million which is still slightly in excess of the drinking water quality objective of 0.05.

Mr. Shulman: And would you care to give the level near the bottom of the lake? If you take the average level, of course. The faster-running water is at the top. You take the average because your top water shows no arsenic. But if anyone happens to dive in and gets a drink deep down. . . Give us the readings from the bottom of the lake.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are talking about the average and the average standard, and I assume that the same condition applies any-place else where there is arsenic. You find a higher concentration at the bottom because it is a heavy metal.

Mr. Shulman: But there are 300 parts per million at the bottom of that lake and anyone who happens to dive in and takes one gulp of that is dead. It is as simple as that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How deep is the lake?

Mr. Shulman: Goodness, it varies. It is different levels at different parts.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you are talking about somebody diving in would you assume that they would dive to 30 ft. maybe?

Mr. Shulman: Believe me, my expertise on that is very limited. But there is a definite danger of anyone getting a gulp of that water, or if wells are sunk near that lake, of drinking from the water that runs off in the wells.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There may have been some reports, but I haven't seen any, as far as any problems about arsenic concentrations in water from wells in the area are concerned.

Mr. Shulman: Well, can I leave it with the minister at this point? Would he mind going back and seeing what his predecessor said, and, if such an undertaking was given would he get on with it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will certainly look into what may have been said, but I wouldn't give any undertaking that we would go ahead with something that may have been suggested if in fact it has been found that it was a suggestion that wouldn't work.

Mr. Shulman: Of course it will work. If you dig it up, it can't keep seeping.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must admit I was quite impressed with what Mr. Caplice said, as an expert, that all you might be doing is transferring the problem from one place to another.

Mr. Shulman: Do you have the readings for the Moira River?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't got them here. I just have the lake.

Mr. Caplice: We have no readings currently with us. There is a weekly or daily monitoring programme going on down there, and that is, in all fairness, 10 or 15 acres of old property that initially housed a mine and then a silver smelter.

Mr. Shulman: The problem only comes from about four acres.

Mr. Caplice: You go in there, and the whole building has been collapsed into the foundation. To move in there and talk about excavation, you are talking about a significant excavation programme. The alternative to that is to look at things like diversion of the river around that particular site. So it is not just a small amount of material contained in a well-defined area that you can move in and take away.

Mr. Shulman: Well, the area is very well defined.

Mr. Caplice: I think that for those who aren't familiar with the problem, it is a big problem when you start talking excavation. I think you'll admit that.

Mr. Shulman: It is a well-defined area though. There is no problem about that. I don't see how you can divert the river. That's an even more major problem.

Mr. Caplice: Diversion of the river, all of these things are really major undertakings in terms of accomplishing them and then satisfying yourself that you have actually solved the problem.

Mr. Shulman: In the meanwhile, until you do that, the people who live on that river, and on that system, are going to continue to die at a greater rate from cancer than people living elsewhere. There is a significant cancer problem. There is a huge body of medical evidence to indicate that arsenic at that level will give you a significantly higher rate of cancer of the stomach.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a report here that says, and I quote:

A sampling of private wells indicates arsenic levels are below the maximum permissible level. A questionnaire indicated that most premises used well water for drinking purposes and others import their water. None were drinking lake water as far as could be determined by the survey.

Mr. Shulman: How about the boys that go to the boys' camp on Moira Lake? What water are they drinking?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't tell you except that I assume it is either a well or imported water which has no problem.

Mr. Shulman: As of a year and a half ago they were drinking lake water; are they still drinking lake water?

Mr. Caplice: Well water.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are drinking well water, I am informed.

Mr. Shulman: Well, I would like to move a little farther north in our lake system—up to Whiskey Lake and the Serpent Lake system.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What part of the province is this?

Mr. Shulman: Near Elliot Lake.

Mr. Drea: That's why I asked for a map.

Mr. Young: You're a thorn in their side.

Mr. Shulman: Back in 1958, there was a man named Leonard Prior who was thinking of buying a fishing and tourist camp on Whiskey Lake which is part of the Serpent Lake system south of Elliot Lake. Before doing so he was disturbed because the two uranium mines, Rio Algom and Denison, were on the system. He contacted this government—the Department of Lands and Forests—and asked if there was any danger to the water in this system. They wrote him back—and I have the original letter—saying that close monitoring was being done of the water coming out of that area; there was absolutely no danger whatsoever. And they reassured him they would continue to keep a close look on those waters.

Based on the assurance of this government, Mr. Prior took his war savings—he was a war hero, he was injured during the war and he had saved up a few dollars working in a general store—he bought this fishing camp on Whiskey Lake. He worked very hard with his wife. They built up a good business until 1964 at which time the Ontario Water Resources Commission announced they were very sorry but they had made a slight mistake and the waters were now completely polluted both chemically and radioactively, and that water in that system should not be drunk regularly, and that if fish were fished out of those waters they shouldn't be eaten.

Well, he didn't have to worry about fishing because the fish died all that year—there have been no fish in the area since 1964.

Hon. Mr. Auld: When did he establish?

Mr. Shulman: He established his camp in 1958—or rather he bought it. In 1964 he was informed that the government had made a slight error and that the waters were all completely polluted. They remain polluted to this day. There are no fish there. The water isn't safe to drink, and yet it has been impossible for Mr. Prior to get any help from this government to relocate.

It has been impossible to get any help whatsoever. He has written to all sorts of people in the government. The most recent letter went to the Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Davis). Mr. Davis wrote back and said "Well, I'm sorry. It's too bad the government made a mistake in saying the waters were all right, but just because we made a mistake doesn't mean we have any liability."

I find this callousness quite unlike Bill Davis—quite frankly I suspect some secretary answered it—but I am now putting it to you, Mr. Minister. There is an obligation on the part of this government, specifically there is an obligation on the part of your department—because it was through the error of the Ontario Water Resources Commission that this took place—to do something for this man, at least to relocate in an unpolluted area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I am curious. I must ask about that, because the OWRC were only set up in 1957.

Mr. Shulman: Yes, and it was in 1964 that they made the discovery.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but I think you said that at the time he established, the government told him it was a great place and the water was fine.

Mr. Shulman: Yes, it was the Minister of Lands and Forests, who said that studies had been done under the department, that the water was being closely monitored and there was no risk. This was 1958.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, that was not the OWRC, it was-

Mr. Shulman: He had his results from the OWRC, on the basis of which he gave the assurance. It was 1964 the OWRC made the announcement that they were wrong. Besides, what difference does it make as to which branch of government it was? The government gave the assurance.

Mr. Caplice: We know the situation that Mr. Shulman is referring to very well; Mr. Prior has been owner of this lodge on Whiskey Lake for a number of years and, I believe, considered—and maybe still is—a civil suit to try to recoup what he considers to be his loss. As for the letters that I guess were written by the Minister of Lands and Forests back in the early days, I am not sure exactly what they guaranteed him, but—

Mr. Shulman: They didn't guarantee him anything; they promised him. They said, "We are monitoring this water. It is safe; there is no risk." And he can't bring a civil suit because the Mining Act protects the mining companies.

There is a callous, hard-hearted man by the name of Stephen Roman, who is the president of Denison Mines—and believe me there should be some responsibility here on the part of the two mining companies. I phoned this man before making any other effort with government because I thought here is a guy who is a multimillionaire, he made all his money so very easily, and he has really ruined this man's life. I phoned this terrible, terrible man, Stephen Roman, and I explained the situation to him—

Madam Chairman: Let's keep the personalities out of it.

Mr. Shulman: Believe me, these adjectives are very mild compared to what I would like to use.

Madam Chairman: You raised a point of order in connection with Mr. Drea, now I ask you to apply it to yourself.

Mr. Shulman: I have not called Stephen Roman a mental defective as Mr. Drea called the mayor of New York, although perhaps I should consider it.

Madam Chairman: Let's keep the personalities out of it.

Mr. Shulman: He's not a mental defective, he is just a callous man. He doesn't give a damn about people. His reply when I told him this story was, "What are you calling me for? What do you expect me to do about it? We are protected under the Mining Act; it's up to government."

Incidentally, he is running as a Conservative in this federal election. By God, I am going to print this up and mail it to everybody in that riding. Anyway, that's another story. You should be embarrassed to have him running for your party. But anyway, coming back to government—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Make sure you quote accurately what you said here so you are protected.

Mr. Shulman: I will just send out Hansard; I just have to quote him. I have already printed it in the Sun and he hasn't sued me—and he's not going to sue me because we have a record of it.

To go on: Presuming that Mr. Roman is able to hide behind the Mining Act, which he is doing very well, and he doesn't care about what has happened to Mr. Prior, surely this is what government is all about, surely this is what Conservative government is all about, to have a minimum of interference with private enterprise but when it is necessary to help out. This hasn't anything to do with socialism.

Sometimes you people have a great deal to say on your side that is good, and here is a chance to show what can be good in private enterprise government. Here is a man who really, through no fault of his own, has been ruined because of the combination of the ruining of an area by mining companies and assurances that were given in good faith but mistakenly by government.

Now in consideration of those assurances, Mr. Minister, isn't there some responsibility on the government to do something? He isn't asking for a lot. He is now broke because, of course, people aren't coming to a fishing camp when there are no fish. All he is asking is for enough financial assistance to relocate in another area. He wouldn't have to go far—maybe 20 miles—to lakes that aren't on that system and aren't polluted. The amount of money involved is so damn piddling and you people could be heroes up in the north instead of being thought of as those callous people down there.

I am asking you, will you take out of your budget the small amount that is necessary to help him relocate—your people are aware of the problem—and help him do this, and I will promise for the next four years I won't bother you in any of your estimates.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would miss you. But to be quite direct, there is no money in these estimates that could cover that kind of a thing. There is nothing in the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment. I am not familiar with the case. I have heard some discussion about it the odd time in the House. I have never been responsible until now for any part of the government that would deal with it. I will certainly dig out the files and dig out the Lands and Forests files. I would be very curious to see a copy of the letter which you refer to, from the Prime Minister to the gentleman—

Mr. Shulman: I will give it to you tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -because I would like to see it-

Mr. Shulman: You will get it tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —to find out if it said exactly what you say.

Mr. Shulman: I am quite sure he didn't see it; I am quite sure some secretary sent it out. I just don't believe he would.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I will look into that. But to give you a direct answer, there is no vote here that would permit any compensation to anybody.

Mr. Shulman: I am not asking for compensation, I am hoping for relocation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: To my knowledge there never has been any estimates for that type of thing.

Mr. Shulman: Last year, Mr. Minister, at the time of the great mercury problem, you will recall the government supplied money to help relocate tourist people who were damaged by mercury pollution.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Through the Northern Ontario Development Corp.

Mr. Shulman: Right. But Prior couldn't be included in that, because he didn't have mercury; all he had was uranium. And they said, "We are sorry. It is spelled right out; it has to be mercury." So the Northern Ontario Development Corp. couldn't help, and each department says, "Gee, I am sorry, it's not my department." The Minister of Northern Affairs says, "I am sorry, it should be Tourism." Tourism says it should be Ontario Water Resources, and Ontario Water Resources, and Ontario Water Resources says there is no money for it. Meanwhile, here is a guy—

Hon. Mr. Auld: When I was there Tourism never said it should be OWRC.

Mr. Shulman: Well, when I called now they said it should come to this door. Every department says it is someone else. Mr. Bernier says it isn't him. Here's a fellow who, if anyone ever deserved some help from government—and I am not asking for compensation because you would have to compensate him for a hell of a lot of money; he had a big business going there which is now ruined. I am asking for relocation help, which is small potatoes; it is nothing. You could do it; I am sure you could find some money if you wanted. I am sufficiently well aware of the workings of government to know that if you wanted to help-if any one of the ministers wanted to help-you could do it, but no one seems to give a damn.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I said, I will look into it and see what we have in the files.

Mr. Shulman: Will you reply when you have looked into it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: To you or to him?

Mr. Shulman: To me or to him.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will write you.

Mr. Shulman: All right.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I understand that the OWRC sets the standards for the operation of sewage lagoon facilities and polices their operation. Is that true?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. I think it might be more accurate to say that OWRC, or now the ministry, sets the requirements and then licenses, I guess, the operators and inspects the operation from time to time.

Mr. Laughren: Where is the responsibility here if the sewage lagoon is defective?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In design or in operation?

Mr. Laughren: In operation—because of the design probably.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the responsibility would be with the people who built it, I assume; the municipality if it were a municipal one and us if it were us. What one are you speaking of specifically?

Mr. Laughren: There are two of them that serve the town of Chelmsford, northwest of Sudbury. I also understand, although I don't know much about soil myself, that the soil is primarily clay and consequently the effluent sort of sits in the lagoon, and when they pull a board—I think they call them a "weir" board don't they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, in the spring?

Mr. Laughren: Well, you say the spring, but since the lagoons are overloaded it is difficult to say how often those planks are pulled. The reason I bring it up is that it is not unlike Mr. Shulman's case, in which individuals are being harmed to a considerable degree; pollution counts indicate this is so of the effluent. I have witnessed the effluent in December, which is hardly spring or even fall, and pouring over the planks it must have been 3 ft. wide and a foot deep consisting of raw effluent going into a creek which flowed through farms.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't think it would be raw effluent because it has obviously been sitting in the lagoon and has had the biological activity that takes place,

but perhaps John Barr might have first-hand knowledge of this.

Mr. Laughren: Would that not be dependent on the proper operation of that lagoon? If it doesn't operate properly and the sewers keep pouring it in, it is just going to pour out over the top.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a certain amount of evaporation, and sun and air action.

Mr. Laughren: No, it is frozen; frozen over the top.

Mr. Barr: Really, what you've indicated up to this point, Mr. Laughren, is that we have a bad situation and the lagoon is badly overloaded.

This is a lagoon built by ourselves originally in 1965. It has since been paid for by the town of Chelmsford or by the township of Balfour and they are now responsible for it. They own it and operate it. It has become grossly overloaded.

They now have on the design books a plant which will take this lagoon out of operation, remove it from McKenzie Creek. The plant will be situated on the Whitson River downstream from Chelmsford. Until such time as we have the plant established there and the lagoon phased out, we will probably still have a bad situation at McKenzie Creek.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that because of the growth of the community?

Mr. Barr: Yes. When that lagoon was designed, it was designed for about 3,000 people and I think there is something like almost double that population in there now.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, there is.

What about the possibility of enlarging the lagoon? There are two of them there now.

Mr. Barr: Well, this has been looked at by the municipality through its consultant. If you think in terms of population, and design based on 100 persons per acre, we are up to something like 7,600 people there now, I think—whether they are all served by sewers or not—so we are talking about something in the order of 80 acres of pond.

We are on McKenzie Creek, which is virtually a dry ditch in the summer months. I think the only flow in there was normally when the lagoon was discharging; now with the overloading I think it is probably discharging every day. Whereas in the Whitson River, which is a little larger, we have a little

more natural water flow. So it has proved to be more economic, again because of the growth predicted for Balfour township, to locate new facilities on the Whitson. Additionally a treatment plant is a better bet, both economically and from a treatment point of view.

Mr. Laughren: What about an additional lagoon then; a third lagoon?

Mr. Barr: The existing one?

Mr. Laughren: No, an additional one.

Mr. Barr: An additional one. Another 30 wouldn't look after the population that is there now, as well as the projected population for the 20-year period.

Mr. Laughren: I will tell you, this whole thing started way back in June, 1970, at which point the then Minister of Energy and Resources Management assured the member for Sudbury East—

Mr. Martel: The minister didn't want to talk about it.

Mr. Laughren: —that the matter was being dealt with and the municipality would be required to put the problems in order at an early date. Then on Jan. 27 this year I received a letter from the former minister which said, "These lagoons are overloaded and plans are under way for enlargement." Is there or is there not going to be an enlargement on those lagoons?

Mr. Barr: We expect so. The main holdup is not us; we are waiting for the design to come in to us for approval. The responsibility and the ownership is with the municipality, not ourselves.

Mr. Laughren: You are not talking about a plant now, you are talking about another lagoon.

Mr. Barr: No, I am talking about a plant. The lagoons will be phased out with the construction of the plant.

Mr. Laughren: There are no plans to enlarge the lagoons?

Mr. Barr: No.

Mr. Laughren: That is a contradiction of what the former minister replied.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I think what he may have implied was there would be an enlargement of facilities, not specifying what facility it would be. Mr. Laughren: Well, he said, "These lagoons are overloaded and plans are under way for an enlargement."

Mr. Barr: I mentioned earlier that when they looked at the future requirements, they probably looked into both the economics of a plant and enlarging existing lagoons. But the present plans are for a plant, which will obviate the need for the lagoons.

Mr. Laughren: Where does the department stand if the municipality drags its heels, so to speak, in forwarding plans to you for approval? I mention this because, as you are aware, regional government is coming to Sudbury, and Chelmsford and Balfour would be part of that regional government. There is a suspicion by some people that municipalities would be best to go slow in expenditures on such things as sewage treatment plants.

Mr. Barr: We have already heard this rumour. This may be one reason why they are dragging their feet.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Everything has died since 1969. You people have been bringing regional government in since 1969. Everything is at a standstill in the Sudbury area. Every time you write any department you get a letter back saying, "Ah, but regional government is coming."

Mr. Good: They didn't do anything except make it more expensive.

Mr. Laughren: So there is nothing that can be done at this point. And the same would be true of the farmers, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we could put an order on them and require them to do it, and then if they didn't do it I guess we would take them to court. But you have to remember there is always a lot of local interest and a lot of local pressure on the people who are elected locally. By and large, there have been some orders issued, I think, but very few, because it generally isn't necessary.

Mr. Laughren: Does the same apply to the individual who gets damaged in a situation like this. I am thinking of a farmer who can no longer grow vegetables on his farm or who can no longer even feed his cattle on his farm because of that effluent. He has to board them out at considerable expense to himself. Is there also no compensation for this man?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose he can take some sort of a civil action against the municipality, yes.

Mr. Good: The department won't take it on his behalf.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we wouldn't take a civil action on behalf of anybody. If we took action it would be an order, which we would then have to enforce.

Mr. Laughren: I have one other question. What is the policy of the department in areas that are unorganized. I am thinking of particular problems in an area where there is no form of government—municipal government, or council or township or whatever—and people live on lots that are perhaps 2,500 sq. ft., in some cases 25 ft. by 100 ft., and these lots were bought from the Crown a number of years ago. Up to this point they have lived in their houses with outdoor facilities and now they would like to—

Hon. Mr. Auld: What used to be called six rooms and a path?

Mr. Haggerty: Seven rooms and a path.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Six rooms and a path?

Mr. Laughren: Path, that is right, yes. And now they have reached the stage where they want to come into the 20th century in terms of facilities, and they are told there is no way at all that they can ever have indoor facilities.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, there are ways but they don't work very well. There are private systems that have been put together with a group of people. The problem—and we are aware of some of them—come in the maintenance, and the costs, and people deciding not to pay, and so on.

At the moment we are working on a proposed policy for a number of areas. Whether it will work out as some combination with existing school districts or statute labour board groups, and so on, I cannot tell you. But as I say, we are working on some sort of a scheme—whether it be built by OWRC and then the people would pay us, or whether they set up some other kind of a local board, or combine some of the existing local boards. I don't know a great deal about it.

We have had some discussions about it since I have been the minister, and there aren't any two problems that I have heard

about that are exactly the same. We haven't come up with anything that we want to take forward to the cabinet, but I am hopeful that by the end of the summer we will have, because there are some real problems.

Mr. Laughren: Would it not be possible in an area like this, for example, for holding tanks to be installed, at the cost of the residents, and then your department would step in and provide a service where trucks come and pump out the holding tanks?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then you have to take it some place and treat it there. Without going into the economics of it, and I am not competent to do that, it may be that there would be a variety of methods. The main questions are, how do you get it financed, who runs it and who pays for it? With our present subsidy system there could well be some subsidy if we look at the same sort of rule of thumb that we have with the smaller municipalities that we have been able to deal with.

Mr. Martel: Wouldn't a septic system be better than an outdoor privy?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the difficulty is that in some of these areas, as you mentioned, there isn't a big enough physical area—

Mr. Martel: They still have the privies there. What is the difference?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it is a difference of going outside in the winter, I guess.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but the point I am making—ignoring that difference for a moment—is that you are still going to have the effluent outside.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not to the same extent because—I am not an outdoor privy expert, I must say.

Mr. Martel: Well you know what it is about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Seriously, outdoor privies have worked pretty well in a lot of places and they can be operated in different ways. Sometimes you just move the privy and dig another hole.

Mr. Martel: On the same piece of property—that is the point I make. You are better off putting in a proper septic system at least, aren't you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You might be. Then again with the standards we have, if you are going to put in a septic system it has got to work

properly, not just better than something which is existing.

Mr. Martel: But you have got to do it anyway because they are going to dig up a new one. Fill that one in and dig up a new one. They're not going to move their house.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm not arguing with you. I am just saying if that is not very good and you produce a septic tank system which is also not very good, I don't think you've accomplished a hell of a lot.

Mr. Martel: No, you haven't accomplished a hell of a lot. You've still got them using inside facilities because whether they still go outside or inside you are on that small confined lot. You are still going to have the same amount of—

Mr. Laughren: You are still polluting the soil.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You two ought to get together on this.

Mr. Martel: No, no. I have municipalities in exactly the same boat in northern Ontario in the unorganized townships. The small lots, they bought them from the Crown years ago.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well if somebody is going to have to spend a fair amount of money, maybe they should spend it to get something that will work, not something that is virtually the same as what they have now, which isn't working from a pollution point of view.

Mr. Martel: Well, what are they going to get? They are unorganized townships that have no municipal services.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is where, I guess, you missed what I said. I said that we are trying to work out a policy that will provide proper services of whatever type.

Mr. Martel: The day you get up to places like Foleyet, you and I won't be around.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I remember you said that about electricity up there and—

Mr. Martel: Pardon.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I remember you said that about hydro up there.

Mr. Martel: That was how many years ago?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, they've been saying it for many years. Hydro has been in there now for—what, seven years?

Mr. Martel: When you get privies there, there will be a ribbon cutting ceremony.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well you might just get lights in the privies.

Mr. Martel: Do you think that will heat it?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren has the floor.

Mr. Laughren: I would suspect you will be receiving requests for some form of assistance in the next six months or so then.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have.

Mr. Laughren: For some areas farther west.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott: I am a little interested in the-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Don't tell me you're getting all bound in it?

Mr. Parrott: Yes, a little bit, but I have the treatment for it. I would like to have some information on the municipal water supply removal of phosphorus that is being done by the province and subsidies given to municipalities; whether it is working or not; when it will be completed; whether it is compulsory for the municipalities to continue with their studies, and just general information on this particular aspect.

Hon. Mr. Auld: To answer your last question first, it is compulsory for all those municipalities which discharge into the lower Great Lakes or into rivers that go into the lower Great Lakes, and they are supposed to be completed by 1975.

There have been a great many projects initiated and studies done. We can give you some of the technical information, but basically there are many varieties. It depends on the economics of the situation—what chemicals you use to precipitate the phosphorus—and it becomes an economic situation as to how close you are to the source of supply and what you do with what you get when you have precipitated. I guess this is your bailiwick, John. Would you like to give Mr. Parrott the rundown on what's been accomplished?

Mr. Barr: Well, this all came out of the lower Lakes programme of the IJC. There are something like 200 plants involved in that in the Lake Erie-Lake Ontario basins. The deadline for the Lake Erie basin, including the tributaries, is 1973, and on the Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence section, 1975.

All the 200 municipalities were issued a directive last year, so they are aware of this requirement. About 60 of the 200 municipalities have done what we call treatability studies. Many more are under way. Insofar as financing is concerned, a joint agreement with the federal government and Ontario will finance the treatability-study costs. These may vary from \$10,000 up—we have the odd one at \$49,000—these are the larger installations.

One of the criticisms has been whether we need to do treatability studies at each installation. At this point in time we still feel that this is a necessity, because the phosphorus content seems to vary from municipality to municipality. The treatment process is somewhat different at each installation, so we have advised all municipalities that each one must go through this treatability study. Based on that we will fund through the federal government and Ontario the costs of that treatability study.

There is no financial assistance for the capital part of the works other than through CMHC. This is the normal loaning and it has a forgiveness feature that is found in the normal financing of sewage works.

But in most installations for phosphorus removal there isn't a great deal of capital cost. The greatest cost is in annual operating cost, because we are talking of chemical addition and there is no known rebate subsidy, or financial assistance for that. That is a direct operating cost which would have to be borne by the taxpayer in the municipality.

Mr. Parrott: Once the feasibility study has been done, they don't have to continue on with the treatment until the deadline of 1973?

Mr. Barr: Right. We are hopeful when we use 1973 and 1975 as being the outside dates.

Mr. Parrott: Yes.

Mr. Barr: We will probably find a pretty consistent transfer rate from treatability studies to the design and construction phases. We are in the middle of 1972 now, and we are only 18 months away from the deadline, so there will be some plants which we will probably have operating by the end of this year. Some of the 1975 municipalities may not have it in until toward the end of 1975 but we expect that some could be earlier—in other words they could come in in 1973 or 1974. The 1975 and 1973 dates are outside dates. In other words there is no harm in getting in there ahead of time.

Certainly the benefits will be more realized in some of the inland waters because they have serious algae problems. I think Gravenhurst, for example, is operating phosphorus removal facilities now, because this is an immediate need. There is no use putting a date on it because maybe it should have been 1963. So they are actually operating full scale phosphorus removal facilities in Gravenhurst right now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And Barrie had quite a large—they are just under way I think.

Mr. Parrott: Has there been much variation in the results of the feasibility studies? Have they been uniformly good or unsatisfactory?

Mr. Barr: There is no real pattern, as I indicated earlier. The phosphorus content in the raw sewage varies from place to place. And the use of chemicals is quite variable, depending on whether they use the ferric salts or the lime and so on. Also because of the large volumes depending on the capacity of plants there is a saving to be gained in using maybe less chemical and less storage facilities and so forth. So there is quite an economic study that really needs to be done because it isn't a straightforward type of analysis.

Mr. Parrott: Okay. Changing the subject somewhat—previously we discussed the amount of overflow on many occasions that occurs in heavy rain and so on. I know of some areas where there are combined storm and sanitary sewers. Is that now prevented from happening by legislation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is not directly prevented by legislation, I think. But as I said this afternoon-I guess when you weren't herethat is one of the big problems in a lot of communities, particularly right here, because of the time and the cost to change to a twopipe system. For one thing you have to put the other pipe in the street, and then you have to install all the laterals. It is one that is going to take some time to sort out. Not all communities have it. Some have variations. But like a lot of other things which were put in years ago when people didn't worry about these things, I'd say that it's a pretty large problem around the province still. It probably will take quite a few years to sort out.

Mr. Parrott: If you discussed it then, if so I will read that portion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But getting back to the legislation, I would say that we wouldn't approve the installation of a single pipe system in any municipality today.

Mr. Parrott: Right, That's what I meant by it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There isn't any legislation preventing it, but we wouldn't approve a combined collection system for any sewage plant that was being put in today.

Mr. Parrott: Don't you think there would be some merit in having legislation or-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we don't really need it.

Mr. Parrott: No, I know the restrictions are controlled by your approval. But it would be nice to see it on the record sometimes too. It certainly wouldn't be a controversial issue.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it would be an amendment I could bring in. Somebody might argue about it. You never know.

Mr. Parrott: For what it's worth, Mr. Minister, did you discuss the funding of such conversions of systems today?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but we've had representations from municipalities about assistance over and above that presently available through CMHC. It's like a lot of other things: It would be great if we could do it, but the question is where we would take the money from? When you start looking at the priorities of all the departments, you have to decide whether you are going to put in more treatment plants and fewer mental health facilities or highways, or welfare, or something.

Mr. Parrott: So at this time the funding has to rest primarily with the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say that if you accept the proposal that municipal people have always made that they should only be paying for the services to people and property in their municipality, surely water and sewage is a municipal requirement.

Mr. Parrott: If I could have the indulgence of the meeting for one more question. How is the Norwich project coming?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The which?

Mr. Parrott: The Norwich. I was under the impression that this was definitely to be

started by April 1 and I have been holding my breath.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Paul?

Mr. P. G. Cockburn (Project Development Branch): We did have a slight delay in the Norwich project. Our final design is due in May. On the normal timing we would be calling tenders probably in late June—June 15 to July 15, sometime in that order. The final design is virtually completed now. We have some extensions before the municipal board that won't hold this up but we are waiting for approval of those. It's ready to go with the exception of the final design being approved.

Mr. Parrott: Are you still saying this year?

Mr. Cockburn: For construction?

Mr. Parrott: Yes.

Mr. Cockburn: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: Completed?

Mr. Cockburn: No, we would say, probably by June next year it will be completed construction.

Mr. Parrott: And no chance that something prior to June or July or-

Mr. Cockburn: I'm using approximately a 12-month construction period for a project of that size.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, but this problem has been there for some time and I want as definite an answer as you are able to give me at this time when there might be some physical evidence of something done in the municipality.

Mr. Cockburn: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: This June?

Mr. Cockburn: We would be under contruction this year and finished by next June. On normal timing that is what we would put on it.

Mr. Parrott: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Parrott. Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Yes, on the problems of industrial pollution I would like to get into an area where I think you have a tremendous role, and should have a tremendous impact, in preventive measures to keep areas of the prov-

ince as clean as they are now, or to clean up some.

That has to do with the report in 1970, "The Environmental Management of Recreational Waters in Cottage Areas of Ontario." The Ontario Water Resources Commission was one of the five departments of government that had input into this report.

Prior to this report coming out, I had spoken, when I was critic of the Department of Municipal Affairs, on many occasions, about the community planning branch in the subdivision section of Municipal Affairs, just going ahead and allowing subdivisions without any thought of anyone trying to ascertain how large a community a certain lake could handle comfortably, without endangering the quality of the environment, both for water and the shoreline and everything else.

When the report came out, it stated that there were about 200,000 cottages in the province at that time and there were 11,000 or 12,000 a year being built and at least 10 per cent of cottages in the Province of Ontario—that's 20,000 and an additional 1,200 every year—contributing to the pollution of our recreation lakes. The Department of Health started a programme that following summer where they started a survey. I think they were going to do 4,000 cottages or something like that in the first year. What has happened to that programme I don't know. Perhaps you can tell me.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is still continuing.

Mr. Good: It is still continuing? I'm glad to hear that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I should say, properly, it is continuing.

Mr. Good: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Grammatically, it is continuing.

Mr. Good: But that is now under your branch, is it?

What I really want to know is, how seriously does Municipal Affairs take the input from OWRC when they go to do a survey? I had a case when I was on Walker Lake where a Lands and Forests report, of which I had a copy, definitely stated that this lake was not suitable for this amount of development. In the final analysis, with the exception of six or eight lots that they deemed to be unsuitable for septic tank services, all the subdivisions went ahead in that area. When your department gives a

recommendation to Municipal Affairs, do they listen to it? Can you veto them on anything, or how does this work?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, and as a matter of fact, from the representations that I get, I guess we are being awfully tough, because there are a number of proposals that go to Municipal Affairs, they come to us as part of the chain, and we turn them down. As far as Walker Lake is concerned, that one is presently before the Municipal Board. After they had made some adjustments to the proposals they had for treatment facilities we approved 80—

Mr. Good: Of the 112 or something?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —we had approved 83 lots and DMA had provided draft approval with conditions as dictated by us. Subsequently the township appealed to the OMB, indicating that they didn't agree with the approval of the 83 lots and that is where it now stands.

Mr. Good: And it is still at that situation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As far as I know. Is that right, Max?

Mr. Good: As far as I am concerned, the sorrowful situation in that whole Walker Lake deal was the fact that I was the only person who seemed to have a copy of the Lands and Forests report which said that no further development was advisable on this lake. The Department of Municipal Affairs and the Department of Lands and Forests report that the minister had, had left that part out completely, but the report of which I had a copy, which was supposedly in the original report before it went through channels, was made out right on the lake by the Department of Lands and Forests and it had that in it.

I just wonder. I am a cottage owner, and most of us probably are here. Sure, we don't like to be curtailed, but where people are on a reasonably clean lake, it is in everyone's mind. You know, they say, "Well, I don't think our water is as good as it was 10 years ago." Maybe it is, maybe it isn't.

The study for Bruce county and Grey county of a year ago—I am sorry I don't have my copy with me—it indicated there is really no problem in the sandy area up as far as Hepworth, with the exception of the one area, which is Saugeen, I believe.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is based on suitable soil for septic tanks.

Mr. Good: Yes, right. Suitable soil.

Once you get above there, in the Bruce Peninsula area, you are in real trouble. The report there showed that most ground water was contaminated; all the wells on the north shore of Colpoys Bay, above Wiarton, were in bad shape, and the purest water was 100 ft. offshore—and that's where I've been getting my drinking water, so I was glad to read that.

The result is that you get into the rocky areas of the province and you've got an entirely different situation than you have in nice sandy areas around Point Clark and all the way up through Kincardine. The same applies to the difference between Muskoka and the Rideau Lakes area where you get into rock and bush and sand, and it stands to reason.

This report goes on to list some of the problems that have to be corrected before we are going to correct our cottage country, and when you look at them in their long-term view I don't think they are that rigid. All land in the province must be placed under subdivision control. Well, that has been done, at least in southern Ontario, so that's one hurdle that has been crossed.

Development plans to recreational areas should be provided. Uniform minimum standards for private sewage disposal systems should be adopted throughout Ontario. I think this is something that is a problem at the present time. Some municipalities, I guess, are very rigid and some are not. I know in that area up there, one township had a real good health department and then across the line in the other county you could put in anything and nobody seemed to care. But I think a lot of these things have been corrected.

What is the situation now as far as standards of weeping beds and filter beds? Is it standard across the province now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, in many cases, going back to what you were saying a moment ago, the soil conditions are such that if there is going to be some sort of a subdivision—and it may be that, just off the top of my head, there would have to be a subdivision rather than individual cottages—it may be that the only answer is some small system where, in effect, you've got mains and you've got a treatment plant, or you've got holding tanks and a place to take the effluent and treat it properly there; a variety of things.

One of the things that will slow up approvals on a number of the subdivisions that will

be forthcoming I think it is fair to say, Max, will be the fact that we will have to say we are sorry that the only way you can put in a proper tile bed is to spend about \$15,000 to get enough soil in to have a proper functioning. It may be that there will be other methods—spray irrigation, holding tanks and a local plant someplace or other.

At the moment we are involved, along with a number of other things, in attempting to get for new products and new processes, standards with some flexibility. There are many things on the market that I have been reading about in the last couple of months that look very interesting, although one of the difficulties with them is the question of maintenance. The one thing you can say about a septic tank system properly installed is that it will function pretty well without worry. When you get into some of the other things—I said properly installed, Elie—

Mr. Martel: Oh, I'm certain they'd be installed properly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —the question of things that are electrically operated, for instance, you have power failures in the cottage country that last a little longer than in some other places. There may be nobody around to service it because it is somewhat complex. These are some of the things that we are looking at, and I can't tell you just what the solution is.

Mr. Good: Now that the private sewage disposal section is under your department, do you have control over all septic systems across the province now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't exercise it. We have the legislative authority to do it.

Mr. Good: You don't exercise it yet?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't exercise it every place but what we have been doing in these surveys is, when we find inefficient systems, pointing it out to the owner. I don't know that we have made any orders on owners as yet, but I think we have the authority. Perhaps Mr. Walkinshaw, who is the expert, can tell you.

Mr. Good: Who operates it now? It used to be done by the local health board.

Mr. W. M. Walkinshaw (Private Sewage Disposal Branch): It is still being done by the local medical officer.

Mr. Good: Oh, even though it's in this department?

Mr. Walkinshaw: Yes, we have regional officers and we are working with the MOH to help him. But as of right now the responsibility is still with the MOH.

Mr. Good: What about the areas where owners slapped the checkerboard registration of lots on just a week or a month before subdivision control went into an area? And suppose they are in bad areas where the percolation pipes throw the water up to the surface. Are they under any control at all; are they under control in all areas of southern Ontario by the local health board?

Mr. Walkinshaw: Yes, they would be. They will have title to the lot, but when they come for a septic tank permit they may not be able to get it because the MOH may find that it isn't satisfactory.

Mr. Good: And how did he find out? Would he issue a building permit?

Mr. Walkinshaw: In some cases they have building permits, in some cases they have the requirement of the Public Health Act. They have to get his written permission, and when they come for that they won't get it unless it is a good lot.

Mr. Good: I see. You say you are not exercising your control in all areas of southern Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we haven't proclaimed part seven, which gives us authority to take over a section or the whole province. What we are planning to do is to take one section and get into it and see what the problems are and what sort of staff is required and whether this is the best way to do it—

Mr. Good: So really nothing has changed as yet—

Hon. Mr. Auld: As of this moment in time, no. Except that we are, as I say, attempting to develop a common set of standards because there are variations, as I understand it. Some health units will permit a certain type of installation which others won't and this seems rather strange to me. So we are attempting to set up a common standard which will be administered by the local health units in those areas where they are still running it, and by us in those areas where we decide to run it.

Mr. Good: To sum this up now, in this report, problem nine here details very well the whole thing—

"Lack of Lake Development Planning and Capacity Plans: At present, when a proposal for a resort development is submitted, only the characteristics of the specific site are considered, such as its suitability for building lots or for septic tank operation. Very little consideration, if any, is given to the effects that the development would have on those many facets that the aquatic environment, the shoreline and backland are called upon to provide. Also, very little consideration is given to the relationship between the number of people who can use a lake for any given purpose in its depth, area, flow, shape, etc.

In other words, somewhere along the line some major government group has got to decide our recreational lakes can support so many people. We're going to have to learn to live with this or else put in facilities to get them. When you see some areas where they're starting backlots and backlots and more backlots, you just wonder. Sure, everybody wants access to waterfront, but let's not get our small recreation lakes into the same condition as some of our Great Lakes like Lake Erie, because I think most of them are relatively cleaner.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think that's true. That kind of a determination would be made as a result of joint comments from our ministry, from Natural Resources, from Transportation and Communications, as far as the highway problems are concerned, and so on—

Mr. Good: But you're the Minister of the Environment and I think in the final analysis it falls to you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But you want to remember that our environmental responsibilities have to do with the physical aspects of water, land and air, and not directly in the aesthetic end or some of these broader considerations.

Mr. Good: Yes, but who is responsible-

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are not competent, for instance, to say how many people should fish in a lake, to not interfere with the natural reproduction—

Mr. Good: No, but if there are so many boats out there that the water's getting polluted from the exhaust of so many boats, then the responsibility is yours, isn't it? Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, we are concerned about that, but we are, as I say-

Mr. Haggerty: You should go to the four-cycle.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: You should go to the four-cycle outboard.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, except that so far nobody's produced a very good four-cycle oneor two-horsepower motor.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, yes, there are one or two small ones out now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We've been talking about that, though.

I'm informed that a group at the University of Toronto is doing a study, I assume to set up certain parameters covering the things that are mentioned in that report, for what is now Finance and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Good: One final question: What about an up-to-date report on your checking of existing cottages? Are you in what you consider the worst areas?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We produced—I don't know how many we've done; I must have read 20 in the last couple of months—we've done a great many. Every lake that we have done, we have produced a report on and sent it to the cottage group, the municipality and so on.

Mr. Walkinshaw: We have a summation for 1970-1971 that has just come out, and for 1971-1972 there'll be an interim report shortly on the cottages themselves.

Mr. Good: I have about three other items under this section. Do you want someone else to speak and I can come back?

Madam Chairman: Well, go ahead and finish then. Mr. Haggerty is after you.

Mr. Good: All right, the next thing concerns marine and pleasure boat pump-out stations. Did you get many complaints last year about lack of facilities? I know the first year it was really drastic; people were running all over Georgian Bay looking for pump-out stations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm informed that we didn't last year. I know down my way there haven't been any. There were some the year before.

Mr. Good: Yes. Well, then what happens with the pump-out stations? How do they dispose of the sewage?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, either the operators have, as some of them have, their own private treatment plant or a lagoon system, or they make arrangements with a municipality to truck it and generally pay for it too.

Mr. Good: They pay the municipality for their input into the municipal sewage system?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Although there may be the odd one I hear about that does his unloading at midnight into a catchbasin someplace.

Mr. Good: Could we have a report on the latest studies or experiments regarding the spraying of effluents instead of running them into our water courses as we have been doing over the past number of years?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is quite a bit of information on this-

Mr. Good: In that regard, I would just like to say one more thing-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you want to deal that here or under the lab and research vote? Traditionally, nobody says very much, I'm informed, about the labs, but—

Mr. Good: Under the lab and research vote. That's where I would come in? Okay, don't let me forget it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This might be a good time to deal with spray systems, spray irrigations, sewage and so on?

Mr. F. A. Voege (Laboratory and Research Division): Mr. Minister, I think Mr. Harris, our director of research, would be a better person to ask the details of that.

Mr. A. J. Harris (Research Branch): We carried out a spray irrigation project at Shelburne last summer, and I would say the results there were quite successful. We were able to spray at a rate of about three in. per week.

Mr. Good: About what?

Mr. Harris: About three in. of effluent per week. This was an effluent from a waste stabilization pond; and this is a normal approach. Of course, we had to stop during the winter and we're intending to go out again this summer. We're preparing right now for further studies. But it does look like one approach, but of course you can't apply

it everywhere—just where you have sufficient soil and evaporation.

Mr. Good: And where were you spraying? On waste land?

Mr. Harris: Just on some land that was associated with the lagoon location at Shelburne.

Mr. Good: I noticed the other day there were 113 golf courses in and around the Metro area, according to this map, and it seems to me there has been some work done somewhere about developing a type of irrigation spray from sewage disposal plants that would be suitable for spraying on golf courses. Do you know anything about this, or has this been looked into?

Mr. Harris: I think the main factor would be the cost of transportation of the effluent to the golf courses. In many cases the effluent probably would contain chlorides or sodium or material that would be harmful to the type of turf on the golf course.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It certainly would be interesting playing through tool

An hon. member: Wouldn't it, though!

Mr. Good: In other words, all the experiments have been a matter of spraying on waste land or brush land?

Mr. Harris: At the present time, because of what we know about spray irrigation on land, we prefer to use waste land until we get information—

Mr. Good: Do you see piping this from the sewage disposal plant to some waste area and spraying it, instead of piping the effluent down into the river? And how much less treatment is required at the disposal plant to spray the effluent than to pipe it into the river? Or is it the same amount, or what?

Mr. Harris: Actually, I think you could go right to the ultimate and not do any treatment at all, if you wanted.

Mr. Good: Is that right?

Mr. Harris: You could spray raw sewage right on the land. Again, it would have to be waste land.

Mr. Haggerty: What about the odour?

Mr. Good: Is this what you've been experimenting with?

Mr. Harris: No. We haven't done any work with raw sewage. It's strictly with the effluent from a waste stabilization pond.

Mr. Good: But it's the same effluent you would normally put into the water course, is that it?

Mr. Harris: Yes.

Mr. Good: So what you've been doing is giving, what, primary and secondary treatment?

Mr. Harris: It's equivalent to secondary treatment?

Mr. Good: Pardon?

Mr. Harris: It's equivalent to secondary treatment, then followed by spray irrigation.

Mr. Good: So really all you're doing there is preventing that from getting into the water course, rather than saving anything on treatment, is that it?

Mr. Harris: Yes, that's correct.

Mr. Good: And could you visualize both advantages?

Mr. Harris: The advantage here, of course, would be where you are on a very small stream and there's insufficient dilution to take an effluent. And if you have the land available for spray irrigation, you can take it right out of the water course.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or where there is no stream at all.

Mr. Harris: Where there's no stream at all, yes.

Mr. Good: Could you see this as a solution, say, in many of the small municipalities?

Mr. Harris: It probably is the best solution for a small municipality because of the acreage required for the spray irrigation. Again you have the problem in the winter in Ontario, I think, of what you would do with the effluent during the cold weather season. You would have to have the two systems go back to the creek, say, in the winter, and use the spray irrigation in the summer.

Mr. Good: What about odour?

Mr. Harris: There is no particular odour in the operation that we carried out.

Mr. Good: Do you plan any experiments with the spray where it is not treated to such

an extent? I mean a primary treatment and then spray?

Mr. Harris: No, at the present time our programme is just to work with the effluent from the lagoons.

Mr. Good: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Good: Just a minute, that was only that one. One more thing, and that has to do with—

Mr. Martel: What are you going to do, dominate the floor all night?

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): You have a bagful back there too, haven't you?

Mr. Good: No, this has to do with industrial waste going into sanitary sewers. We discussed this briefly, and from the few comments I heard Friday afternoon the minister appeared to be giving it the brushoff and didn't want to get involved too deeply. I can see this as a great problem among manufacturers who are faced with different sets of restrictions in different municipalities. As I understand it, the Municipal Act allows municipalities to set standards of industrial waste that they will accept into their own treatment plants, so really OWRC is not involved in it at all until the end products spout into a water course. And if the industry doesn't meet the standards that the municipality sets they are limited to what-a \$300 fine, I think, under the Municipal Act?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No it would be under out Act.

Mr. Caplice: It is a bylaw passed under the Municipal Act.

Mr. Haggerty: The Municipal Act, section 482.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the municipality was accepting stuff and it was going through their plant and came out into their water course and we got after the municipality—

Mr. Caplice: That is a different fine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -we would deal with it in our legislation.

Mr. Good: No, but I am talking about where the municipality takes samplings in the sewer just as it leaves the plant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, yes.

Mr. Good: And the municipality will take outdoor samplings there daily or weekly, wherever they think there is a problem. Now, I understand they have set—well, we were talking about, was it chrome?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Good: Chrome, and the standards for chrome in sanitary sewers vary from two parts per million up to 10 parts, and probably even greater than that in some municapilities, and if they have no bylaws I suppose there is no problem at all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or they may have a bylaw and not enforce it.

Mr. Good: And not enforce it. One plant in Kitchener spent \$200,000, and unfortunately they had to borrow their money at a high rate of interest and it is now costing them \$20,000 a year in interest on the loan. They say a plant in Toronto where the standards are five times greater than they are in Kitchener has an unfair advantage for a job repaying the firm, where here they evidently have such huge quantities of fluid and sewage that a little bit of chrome in there isn't going to make that much difference. Is the department considering or working on uniform standards across the province?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we have discussed this. Of course, there are some other factors. A plant may establish, for a number of economic reasons, where they may have a higher standard that they have to meet as far as their industrial waste is concerned, there may be a lower cost of living, a different wage structure, lower taxes—

Mr. Good: Yes, but this is relatively new. Municipalities are enforcing these things simply because you have put the pressure on municipalities to clean up their end product, so they have got to put the pressure on industries to see what they are taking into their sewage system, their sanitary system.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is right and the technical end of it is another factor, the type of treatment plant that the municipality has and what it can handle. Perhaps Mr. Caplice wants to say something a little more about that. I think it is desirable to have the same standard, but somebody has got to enforce it too and there is a question of staff again.

Mr. Caplice: Yes, I think, Mr. Minister, Mr. Good has raised a point that certainly is of growing concern to us, from the complaints

that we are receiving from manufacturers about bylaws in certain municipalities containing different numbers, particularly for toxic constituents such as chrome and so on. Perhaps in that particular municipality the bylaw is being enforced very actively by the municipality while a competitor in another area finds himself not subject to the same rules, perhaps for given technical reasons, and, more importantly, not subject to the same type of enforcement.

It appears to us that this is something that is going to have to be looked at, particularly for the control, I think, of the heavy metals that originate in the metal fabrication industry. Sewage treatment plants, if you look at them, are really not designed to handle these things to begin with—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would be an awful lot cheaper to take it out at the beginning.

Mr. Caplice: —and there might have to be a quantitative control on those type of things, as opposed to a parts per million control.

Mr. Good: Quantity.

Mr. Caplice: Yes. Quantity.

Mr. Good: Yes, because this is the other point. You say you set up standards of two parts per million. So I find that you keep testing my sewers going out of my plant and there are four parts per million. Okay, so if I double the volume of water, I suppose, I am down to two parts per million. Would that not be right?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, but I think in most cases where you find industries on municipal sewage treatment plants you find them on the municipal water system also, and paying 20 cents or 50 cents per 1,000 gal. for water. So that dilution is open to some of them, but it becomes quite a penalty if you try to meet bylaw limits by dilution, especially when you are purchasing the water from the municipal supply.

Mr. Good: You should drill your own well, I suppose.

Mr. Caplice: Well, if you drill your own well—but there aren't a lot of industries in most municipalities that have access to private wells. There are some, but not that many. But dilution, when you strictly talk just parts per million, can be a partial solution to a bylaw limit.

Mr. Good: Yes, because a person putting out two parts per million 24 hours a day in a big sewer is probably putting in a lot more than a person who is maybe just operating on an eight-hour shift or something. As to quantity, you'd think that there could be some change in emphasis here as to the quantity rather than—

Mr. Caplice: Yes. I think in the last few years municipalities have started to pass by-laws and a great majority have started to enforce them. And so it is a problem that certainly deserves our attention. In co-operation with some municipalities, the city engineers association here in Ontario, and others, we are carrying on some discussions now to get at it. We recognize the problem and are aware of the situation in Kitchener and other areas where this has come up.

Mr. Good: One other question and I'll quit. What is being done about being able to treat phenol in municipal plants? You can still go two miles down the creek there and rub your hand across the rocks and smell the phenol from the Elmira sewage plant. Okay, so Naugatuck helped the town of Elmira build the plant to begin with, and I suppose they sort of feel they have a bit of a licence to use it, even though they find that at times there is a breakdown of the normal bacterial action, or whatever kind of action there is that goes on in the plant.

Mr. Caplice: Well, in the case of Elmira, I don't think we are just talking phenol; I think we are talking a range of organic chemicals that are manufactured there that pose serious problems when it comes to treating them in biological systems such as the town has. We have over the past two or three years been successful in reducing by almost a half the quantities of these organic materials that are being discharged through their pretreatment system and then on into the municipality's treatment system.

We are hopeful that with some pilot plant work this year to be conducted by our research group in co-operation with the industry—the use of activated carbon—we will try to screen out these particular organic compounds before they reach the water course below the treatment plant, or eliminate them.

But you are not just talking phenol in the case of Naugatuck Chemicals or Uniroyal at Elmira. There is a range of organic chemicals there that is most difficult to treat and certainly there has been an adverse effect on the sewage treatment plant. Mr. Good: I read an article a year ago about Germany—on the Rhine or one of the rivers there—where they had been doing a lot of work with phenol and some of these others, and they were able to neutralize their action.

Mr. Caplice: Phenol specifically can be very successfully treated biologically. The oil refineries in most cases handle their phenol problem by biological treatment systems. But, as I said, Elmira is more than just a phenol problem. There are trace amounts of phenol there, but there is a wide range of other organic chemicals that is posing the real problem. It isn't just phenol—and phenol, as I said, can be handled in biological systems, and is. So if you are specifically thinking of Elmira, there is not just the phenol problem; there are other problems.

Mr. Good: Okay. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Good. Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I want to follow the same lines as my colleague has, and this is the illegal dumping of chemicals in municipal sewage systems.

Perhaps I should read the letter I have here onto the record. It is addressed to the former minister, Mr. Kerr. Perhaps the new minister will take some note of the letter anyway. This is from the regional municipality of Niagara, a report to Mr. W. Brooks, chairman, and members of the public works utilities committee re illegal dumping of chemicals in municipal sewage systems:

We attach herewith a copy of resolution from the city of Windsor suggesting that penalties for illegal dumping of harmful and dangerous chemicals into the municipal sewage systems be increased due to the damage which can be caused by such action.

In the letter Windsor refers to a problem when:

63 lb of cyanide was discharged into the city's sanitary sewer system causing considerable damage to the pollution control plant including loss of treatment process. Our records indicate that we have encountered similar problems where in one case concentrated acid was discharged into sewage resulting in damage to concrete sewer pipe; in another, one of our digesters was completely upset due to the discharge of

heavy metals, and a similar case in another pollution control plant.

I assume that these are all happening within the Niagara regional municipality.

We would therefore recommend that the regional municipality of Niagara would support the resolution and that the following resolution be passed:

That the regional municipality of Niagara support the resolution of the city of Windsor which urges the provincial government amend the Municipal Act to provide for a substantial increase in the maximum penalty which may be imposed for violations of the municipal laws regarding protection of municipal sewage systems and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. G. Kerr, Minister of Energy and Resources Management.

I think they made a resolution from the city of Windsor:

City council is of the opinion that section 4821 of the Municipal Act which imposes a maximum fine of not more than \$300 on every person who contravenes the municipal bylaw is inadequate and that the penalty is not great enough to discourage all illegal dumping of chemicals in municipal sewage systems.

Madam Chairman, speaking of this letter, it is amazing that this is being carried out in different municipalities in Ontario. In no way should they be allowed to dump any of these dangerous chemicals into treatment facilities in municipalities.

In many cases here it is mentioned that it has seriously damaged their treatment facilities. I can think of one, the city of Port Colborne. The treatment facilities on the east side of the town, I think, were built only 10 or 12 years ago and they have had to rebuild them.

Does this refresh the memories of any of the members of the Ontario Water Resources Commission as to why they had to put in new digesters, or whatever you want to call it—the mechanical treatment—and had to build up the cement forms once again? I know where it came from but perhaps you would like to—

Mr. Barr: This is the east side plant? I have forgotten what the age of it is; I thought it was older than 10 or 12 years. I know it suffered badly from deterioration, the equipment, the concrete work and so on. Whether this was from toxic wastes in the sewer system itself—I am not really aware of what the

cause was but I certainly know they had a big renovation problem.

Mr. Haggerty: I am sure you know what the cause was. I think if you had put in the proper field investigation and the proper samples were taken at the time you could have traced it back to the plant which caused it

Mr. Barr: I am not so sure that all the problem there was associated with what was in the raw sewage. Lack of maintenance was one of the major problems with that particular plant.

Mr. Haggerty: The maintenance comes under your department, or it did at that time. It comes under the regional municipality of Niagara now.

Mr. Barr: We inherited that plant from the municipality. We built the west side plant and then inherited the east side plant. The east side was in a bad state of repair by the time we inherited it and I think we are now getting it back to proper condition. Of course, that plant is also to be phased out and everything taken over to the west side.

Mr. Haggerty: I think both plants were built about the same time. The one on the west side had the old system still and they added on to it. I am sure if you compared both of them, the one on the west side is still operating as it was built originally. In the one on the east side, the cement just seemed to shatter.

Do all municipalities have such a bylaw as this?

Mr. Barr: No, not all I don't think.

Mr. Caplice: Under the provincial agreements that the ministry enters into with municipalities for the construction of sewage works, it is compulsory that the municipality pass a bylaw. Where the municipalities construct the works themselves it is pretty well up to them right now whether they choose to pass a bylaw.

Mr. Good: Who sets the limits?

Mr. Caplice: The limits are set basically by the engineering staff of the municipality in co-operation with legal advisers in the municipality. They do consult us on the limits and we have, as you probably know, a model bylaw as we call it in circulation, where there is no specific limit set but there is a range of limits given. This is where we

ourselves have to rethink our recommended limits on the toxic constituents particularly.

Mr. Haggerty: But \$300 isn't going to cover any damages done, is it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't tell you whether my predecessor pursued this with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. I assume that he did. I will find out about this. I think though—

Mr. Caverly: I don't know-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Nobody here at present knows what, if anything, was done. Of course, I think you will find in many of the statutes that there were provisions there that were quite adequate years ago and they just havn't been updated from time to time.

Everything is being updated, I guess, constantly, but not everything gets dealt with as rapidly as possible. I would assume that that resolution would now come through the new municipal liaison comittee, which is a group of about 18 out of the Ontario Municipal Association.

Mr. Haggerty: This letter was on Nov. 25, 1971.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That group had its first meeting with various ministries two weeks ago. Friday, I think. I know they are spending an afternoon with us just on things that they want to discuss as far as our ministry is concerned, and also some things that we want to discuss with them.

Mr. Good: The municipal liaison committee?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. F. A. Burr: (Sandwich-Riverside): On the same point, Madam Chairman, the resolution in Windsor was prompted by a spill, I believe, of cyanide—

Mr. Haggerty: Cyanide.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Burr —that had killed off half the bacteria in one of the treatment plants and could almost have put it out of business.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that was the point that was raised in the resolution.

Mr. Burr: I must have missed it. Did the member for Welland South mention that just now?

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Mr. Burr: I am sorry, I was talking to the member for Thunder Bay. But, that, I think, is what prompted the resolution and it is a good example of the inadequacy of the fine that was available at that time. Did the minister say that he would pursue this with the proper legal authority?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, this is the first I have heard of it, I must say.

Mr. Haggerty: I have one more matter I want to bring up. Perhaps Mr. Caverly can advise me at what stage the West Bertie sewers are now. When will they be completed in Ridgeway? I believe there was a report in 1967 that they were supposed to be completed by 1971 or 1972 for the whole township of Bertie. You are now installing in East Bertie, but apparently you haven't even touched West Bertie yet. There is quite a serious problem of pollution in that area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are just looking it up to see if we have got the details.

Mr. Haggerty: That would be the town of Fort Erie now. Proctor and Redfern are the engineers, I believe.

Mr. Cockburn: All I can say on that, Mr. Haggerty, is that the report is being prepared; we are waiting for it. We are saying 1974 for completion of the total project, which means that we are about a third of the way through the development of that project.

Mr. Haggerty: This will include all the westend of Fort Erie?

Mr. Cockburn: Yes, there is a consideration now, as I recall, of adding an additional area into this, down on the cottage area. I don't know whether it is to the east or the west.

Mr. Haggerty: You are talking about going into the municipality of the city of Port Colborne. I suggest you visit the area. Why I prompted the question is I think you better start and do it where it is really needed in, say, the village here, in the area of Ridgeway. This is where the greatest need is and in the Bay Beach area, that is, just west of Crystal Beach. At one time, I thought you were going to tap into that with a new disposal plant out at Crystal Beach and Bay Beach area.

Mr. Cockburn: Yes, we tried several proposals down there over the years. With the regional government we are trying to coordinate the old Willoughby project, this type of thing, into one. I would say that the Fort

Erie part, the major part that your original question was related to, will not be held up because of the outlying areas. It is mainly a question of modifying what is going into the overall area.

Mr. Haggerty: Where do you propose putting the main trunk line if you head up into the city of Port Colborne. Will it not then take in the Sherkston beaches?

Mr. Cockburn: I don't know. I have not seen the report yet so I can't comment exactly how they are going to come up with the whole scheme.

Mr. Haggerty: Will it travel the lakefront?

Mr. Cockburn: I have no idea right now.

Mr. Haggerty: No idea at all, eh?

Mr. Cockburn: We will let you know as soon as that is resolved, because we are working on it with the regional government pretty well. So as soon as we have some information, we will be able to review it with them.

Mr. Haggerty: Well that would be a costly project wouldn't it, to bring it down to Ridgeway? Where is the outfall going to be-eventually down at Fort Erie, down on the Niagara River?

Mr. Cockburn: Well there was thought of going into the Niagara River, but right now we are talking about Fort Erie as the main sewage treatment works.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, that's overloaded now.

Mr. Cockburn: Yes, but it will be modified. It will be enlarged.

Mr. Haggerty: You will have to expand on that one.

Mr. Cockburn: Yes, but several years ago there was consideration of going out and using the Niagara River, but it was an extremely costly place to build a sewage treatment plant as well as the use of it. It is again a question of economics as to which way is the better.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I think Proctor and Redfern had suggested a plant at Six Mile Creek and the way the land contours in that area, it would all drain into this one focal point at Six Mile Creek. They are supposed to put an outfall out at the lake and it will then go down the Niagara River, I guess, later on.

Mr. Cockburn: I am not certain how we will finally resolve this. It is all under review right now by the consultant, not by ourselves.

Mr. Haggerty: And I understand that the Crystal Beach plant is supposed to be able to look after Bay Beach and Ridgeway both Can this plant handle it?

Mr. Cockburn: I don't know. I don't know if John has any figures—

Madam Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Drea.

Mr. Barr: Not right now. The Crystal Beach plant is suffering from an infiltration, which was noticed almost as soon as the plant was completed. There seemed to be a large pickup of water from the sewer system. The sewers, of course, were existing sewers before the plant was built. You will recall the old plant that was there many many years ago, and so the system which was installed didn't really replace too many of the old sewers.

We have an awful lot of surface water which reaches that plant, and so hydraulically the plant is either at or over capacity.

The region has been doing some infiltration work there to line these sewers with plastic to cut down the amount of surface water that reaches them. But right at the moment it is going to be difficult to try and get more sewers in there without either enlarging the plant or reducing the amount of infiltration that is reaching the plant now.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, very much. I think you have really worked this one over.

Mr. Haggerty: I just wanted one more question here. This plant at Crystal Beach has only been open the last three or four years, and you mean to tell me that the engineers didn't pick this out at that time? What you are telling me is that this plant isn't large enough even for Crystal Beach.

Mr. Barr: That's about true, yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Boy, oh boy!

Madam Chairman: Now we will have you, Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: Thank you, Madam Chairman. In all due deference, I would like to ask about seven or eight questions and I promise you we will get done within the time limit. Unfortunately, the answers to the seven or eight questions may take some time. So I would like the privilege of requesting that

when the tests are completed and the results are known that they be produced within limitations of this committee. All right?

Madam Chairman: I am not-

Mr. Drea: I am going to ask for some water samples.

Madam Chairman: Right! Well then, perhaps you will make your request to the minister.

Mr. Drea: All right! I will make it to the minister. I am going to ask for some water samples and in the fullness of time, and I am perfectly prepared to go along with all the laboratory analysis, etc. etc. barring some misadventure or something which could happen. They will be made available to the committee, is that pretty fair?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I am a little confused. I am told on the one hand that they are not within the terms of reference, but if you have some information you want, I'll get it for you.

Mr. Drea: The water quality samples aren't within the terms of the reference of the committee?

Mr. Good: There has got to be money in here for that.

Madam Chairman: I have a suspicion, Mr. Drea, that perhaps this is a question that you might better ask in the House.

Mr. Drea: Well, Madam Chairman, would you permit an indulgence, since I have the floor-

Madam Chairman: Proceed.

Mr. Drea: —and it is 25 after 10 and nobody else is going to, and if you rule against me I'll abide by—

Madam Chairman: No, I won't rule against you. I am just wondering how best you will get your answer and be satisfied.

Mr. Drea: I said if you do that I might-

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Drea: All right. Can I go along for two or three minutes?

Madam Chairman: Proceed.

Mr. Drea: First of all, to the minister: In the Sudbury area—and I am talking about the Wahnapitei and I am talking about the Vermilion and I'm talking about all known watersheds in the Sudbury area—would the minister be prepared to table for me a quantitative analysis of drinking water in that glass? How does the water in that glass compare to the water I drink out of that cup?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would we have that?

Mr. Caverly: Quantitative? Qualitative?

Mr. Drea: Quantitative—well qualitative. However you want.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well now, however you want.

Mr. Drea: No I would like it qualitative as to whether it would produce gastroenteritis or the following diseases. Would it be, in the vernacular, a foul kind of water? All right, would it, in the opinion of the water people be a decent glass of water to take? What I'm trying to get at—and I'm not a lawyer—but would the water that is coming out of the taps in the Sudbury area now be what is to everybody in this room a reasonable glass of water that they wouldn't have to take precautions with?

Mr. Good: Probably be better than Toronto water.

Mr. Drea: Listen, I'll accept—within your answers—as to what a reasonable; I'm talking about a reasonable—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I can give you the results of the tests that we have done. I suppose we can give an opinion as to whether it is reasonable water to drink as far as anything in it that might cause something or other—I suppose that is really a matter for the Department of Health. If I could, Madam Chairman, let me try and find out just what we can produce for you and we'll produce it. And I think probably—

Mr. Drea: Well, can you give me another moment to say what I want produced? Maybe that will do it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you want our opinion of a comparison between-

Mr. Drea: Well, maybe if you would let me talk for a minute, okay? Madam Chairman, I lived in the Sudbury basin area and I worked there from about 1961 to 1962. At that time I found no difficulty in the drinking water whatsoever. However, in the area of about 1959 to 1962 I lived in the Elliot Lake area and at that time, Mr. Minister, every-

body in the Elliot Lake area brushed their teeth with cognac. The alternative was to brush your teeth with water, and the water contained a very heavy element of yellow jaundice and at that time—you can refer to your own Department of Health—the jaundice incidence was very fatal.

Now in 1963 until 1966 I lived in the Sudbury area. Again from 1965 until 1966, anybody in the Sudbury area, save for the people who worked in the iron ore plant who had access to the stove water, brushed their teeth and took a bath in either cognac-flavoured water or whisky-flavoured bathtub because the stench was at such a point. Now then, in 1969 I had the occasion to work once again in the Sudbury area and once again—for purely medicinal purposes, you had to brush your teeth in whisky. I think if the members from Sudbury were here tonight, the three members would nod their heads in agreement.

All right, what I am asking is, very simply and very straightforwardly, is a glass of water in the Sudbury area—and I will leave it to your definition as to what the Sudbury area is today—is that area now such that somebody can take a drink of water, can bathe or can brush their teeth without having to put into it—and certainly not in the drinking water level, but certainly as to bathing and as to showering and as to other activities—have to put into it an alcoholic base in order to kill, I don't know what your experts would call it, but what certainly is the sewage stink of a catch basin.

I don't really think that is too much to ask of a department that spends the amount of money on research that yours does. If they cannot do it, what I want to know is, in terms of a yearly analysis, at what point in time those people will be able to bathe, to shower, to brush their teeth, to wash their hands in something that smells other than like sewer water. I am all for you. You have all the analysts over there. You can give me all kinds of definitions but I know what I am talking about. I really think that everybody here knows what I am talking about. That is all I want, a definition.

Now, second question; I would like to know, on behalf of the borough of Scarborough—and I don't care whether it is the Highland Creek or the Rouge—when the time will come that in the eastern borough of Scarborough we don't have to worry about sewage spills or this and that going into the lake. I would like it spelled in detail as to why, when there is a sewage treatment plant there now, these spills

go out into the lake, or into the Rouge, or into Highland Creek and everybody says it is unavoidable? I would just like to know why, because nobody seems to know what happens.

To come back to Niagara Falls-

Madam Chairman: Excuse me. Mr. Drea, I—

Mr. Drea: No, no, Mrs. Scrivener-

Madam Chairman: I think I will have to make a point. I am sorry. It is 10:30, and I would suggest that since we are almost finished with this particular item, if we could sit a little longer, for another 10 or 15 minutes, we might be able to conclude, because I am almost at the end of the speakers. I beg your indulgence to sit for another 10 or 15 minutes. Is everybody in agreement?

Mr. Burr: On a point of order, Madam Chairman, I have not spoken yet. I have been deferring to everybody all day.

Madam Chairman: I don't have your name down. You have not signalled to me.

Mr. Drea: He is the critic.

Madam Chairman: By all means, Mr. Burr, so that—

Mr. Burr: I don't think we can finish at this time

Madam Chairman: Well, I am mindful of the fact that the minister has his staff here from the Ontario Water Resources Commission. We are almost at the end of a single item which could, in my view, be finished relatively quickly at this point. So if you would make a motion to stay on, I think we could do this rather quickly.

Mr. Burr: We scarcely have a quorum.

Mr. Drea: Go on, you make it and I will second it.

Mr. Burr: I don't want to make it.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, this will take 30 seconds—

Madam Chairman: Will you let me finish my procedural—

Mr. Drea: What I am really asking for is points of clarification. I have been very patient all night. I raised some points earlier and I haven't even got to them yet. Somebody rudely interrupted me and I have gone along with the proceedings to keep them very—

Madam Chairman: Right. May I have either a motion for adjournment or a motion to continue, please?

Mr. Drea: I will move a motion to continue if Mr. Burr would agree.

Mr. Good: May I speak to his motion, Madam Chairman?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Good: I would agree to continue if we have an understanding we can finish this vote in 15 minutes, but other than that, no, I am not prepared to continue. Mr. Burr, how much more do you have?

Mr. Burr: Mine might take 15 minutes. But Mr. Stokes would like to speak and Mr. Martel was going to speak, but he saw he wouldn't be able to before 10:30 and he left.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel did not indicate to me at any time after his last statement that he wished to speak, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Oh, no, but that does not mean-

Madam Chairman: I really think that we have worked this subject over very extensively and really quite exhaustively. The answers have been given quite fully and with the few remaining speakers, I believe that we could finish this so that the staff could be dismissed.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, in all fairness, I don't really see how the dismissal of the staff has anything to do with it, and I don't mean that in a derogatory way at all. I have been very patient with Mr. Martel and I am quite sure that Mr. Martel would be very patient with me, because I have deliberately refrained from questions to let Mr. Martel ask his line of questions. And if you recall, at the beginning of tonight's session I asked on a procedural motion as to who were the critics; at that time the answer was given that it was Mr. Good and Mr. Burr. And at that time I conducted myself accordingly. And I really think for the lack of five minutes, 10 minutes, or 15 minutesand I would like to bring you back-

Madam Chairman: Well, Mr. Drea, we have your motion before us, and just so that you won't be cut off, that is why I raised the point. But—

Mr. Drea: Well, Madam Chairman, I am not going to be cut off. You see, what bothers me-

Madam Chairman: All right, we have your motion before us. I would like to take a vote.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, if I could only speak for another second.

I am not worried about my being cut off—I am perfectly willing to be cut off—but what bothers me is that Mr. Burr will be cut off.

Madam Chairman: No, he won't.

Mr. Drea: Well, you just raised it a moment ago. Mr. Good just raised it, that unless Mr. Burr somehow manages to finish within 15 minutes of me, Mr. Burr will be cut off.

Now, if you want to record against me and you don't want to hear me, that is fine.

Madam Chairman: Why don't you let us proceed, Mr. Drea?

Mr. Drea: But I very much want Mr. Burr to be heard.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea, why don't you let us proceed and we'll see what the situation is at 11 o'clock? Shall we do that?

Mr. Drea: If you want to.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): Madam Chairman, I have been listening to what's going on here and I had a few questions that I was ready to waive but I gather that Mr. Burr and Mr. Stokes want to proceed with theirs. I think in fairness, in the sense that we don't want to appear to be pushing these gentlemen—although I think we've all been pretty patient—maybe we should take the vote on this now and be prepared, unless the minister has some real dire reason for not coming back.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, no. We're-

Mr. MacBeth: I hate to see all this highpriced talent wasted here when they could be out working in the field, Mr. Minister, but I think maybe we should adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We'll get in another hour tonight when we get back to the office.

Madam Chairman: All right. Mr. Drea.

Mr. MacBeth: We have a motion here.

Mr. Drea: Could I just appeal to you? I will be no more than 30 seconds. Will you try it?

Mr. Burr: And then adjourn?

Mr. Drea: No, then everybody has got his chance. I want it recorded that Mr. Good would not go on with the debate tonight on the environment estimates. I want it recorded.

Mr. Good: There are three more speakers. I don't—

Mr. Burr: On a point of order. We are supposed to sit concurrently with the House. I think the House has risen. I think everything is out of order from now on.

Madam Chairman: I believe that we can make our own rules to sit, if we choose.

Mr. Burr: All right. I move we adjourn.

Madam Chairman: All right. In that case then, Mr. Drea-

Mr. Burr: I think Mr. Drea's motion is to continue.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea, you have a motion. Shall we put the motion now or are you going to withdraw it?

Mr. Drea: Well, my motion is that since it is 12 minutes to 11 o'clock we continue, in order to understand the continuity of the argument, until 10 minutes to 11 o'clock. That is my motion, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: I have the impression that perhaps the hour is late and it would be ill-advised to proceed. If you will withdraw your motion, Mr. Drea, perhaps that would be the wiser course.

Mr. Drea: Fine, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you.

The committee adjourned at 10:40 o'clock p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, April 27, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO



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### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972

The committee met at 3:12 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1, Mrs. M. Scrivener in the chair.

#### ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

On vote 1502:

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order. I have the following substitutions for this afternoon; Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy; Mr. Clement for Mr. Jessiman; Mr. Kennedy for Mr. McIlveen; and Mr. Good for Mr. Worton.

Carrying on from the discussion on Monday evening we are on page 188, vote 1502, item 3; my next speaker is Mr. MacBeth.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): Madam Chairman, you caught me by surprise, but I know what I had in mind from the other day.

One of the questions was in regard to Peninsula Lake; the Minister of Tourism (Mr. White) announced the other day a grant had been given to extend the Holiday Inn. Some years ago, I believe there was a problem with the original Holiday Inn in regard to sewage. Does anybody in the department here today know anything about that or can give us any assurance that the New Holiday Inn is properly regulated in regard to the disposal of sewage and Peninsula Lake?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): I would think that would be under the local health unit which would set the standards, see that the standards were enforced and were inspected. We can check.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): What's the name of the lake?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Peninsula.

Mr. MacBeth: Peninsula Lake; it's near Huntsville.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you know anything about that, Mr. Barr?

Mr. J. R. Barr (Sanitary Engineering Branch): Yes, Mr. MacBeth, this is the one in Huntsville—Hidden Valley, Holiday Inn?

Mr. MacBeth: Hidden Valley. Yes, that's the one.

Mr. Barr: They have a lagoon system there now and a spray irrigation system. We are aware of the proposed expansion which would mean more expansion of the lagoon facilities and the irrigation system. At the moment, it has been working well for the existing installation.

Mr. MacBeth: You will be keeping an eye on it?

Mr. Barr: Yes. We have been in touch with all the resorts in Muskoka and it is one of them. It is probably the first one that has gone into irrigation of the sewage effluent. We have been in there regularly during the summer season and the winter.

Mr. MacBeth: Just one other question, Madam Chairman. There were questions the other day about carrying orders—how far you could carry them, what authority you had and how far you'd pursue them. I would like to ask, through you to the minister, whether any orders have ever been given, either by your department or Water Resources, which have resulted in the closing down of plants; where they just closed down and moved away. Do you know of any?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know of any specifically. In the water end I think there are some operations which, for a variety of reasons including additional costs for handling effluent or air emissions, may have closed. This would be one of a variety of reasons. But as far as water is concerned—

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): There was one case in Brantford.

Mr. D. P. Caplice (Industrial Wastes Branch): About four years ago, Mr. Mac-Beth, there was a company in Brantford, Canada Glue Works, which was served with an order under the Ontario Water Resources Commission Act that in part, according to the

industry, led to closure of a portion of its operations. The industry was an animal glue industry and the products that it was making were being replaced rather quickly on the market by synthetics, so it was a combination, probably, of having an outdated technology as well as having to face up to a very costly pollution abatement programme to control the pollution arising from it that led to this decision.

Mr. MacBeth: In any event it would appear that your orders have not been so drastic to the present time that you have closed down many of them?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Oh, no way!

Hon. Mr. Auld: Apparently not.

Mr. MacBeth: Thanks very much, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Madam Chairman. I wanted to ask the minister, if the department requests reports of chemical compounds purchased by industry for the manufacturing process so that it could keep some type of record as to the disposal of the chemicals especially if disposed of by means of sewer outlets; that is by plants which do not have some type of treatment facility, and this liquid waste eventually ends up in one of our water courses.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We monitor their effluent as it goes into the water course. Do we inquire of them the chemicals that they purchase for processing in their plants, Mr. Caplice?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, we try to get a chemical breakdown from the industries whenever we suspect there is a significant carry-through. An example is flotation agents in the mining industry; and chemicals used in the plating industry. We try to get a total consumption of the chemicals they use.

The overall programme has not reached the stage where we are actually requesting a total inventory of the chemicals that are used in all stages of manufacturing and, in turn, trying to relate this type of inventory to the wastes that are being discharged. I think this type of approach is becoming fairly common in a lot of jurisdictions, and we are taking a look at it now.

Mr. B. Newman: I look at my own community, being a substantial manufacturing area. In the various manufacturing processes I know that certain types of chemicals, if not collected but disposed of by the normal processes where you people would not monitor—because you don't monitor the plants at all, you may simply monitor beyond—I can recall bringing to your attention a spillage of oil from a junkyard. Now, the department never knew anything about that until the time they received a phone call concerning it. The individual involved didn't bother reporting.

Mr. Caplice: Right. I think the junkyard in itself, Mr. Newman, would not normally be a wet processing industry and hence a potential problem. I think the junkyard was bringing in old material that it was scrapping and in the process causing a pollution problem.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I understand that -

Mr. Caplice: Dumping it on the ground.

Mr. B. Newman: — but you see, the junk-yard disposed of transformers. In the course of handling the transformers all the oil leaked out of the transformers and went into the municipal drain and eventually ended up in the Detroit River. Any company along that sewer outlet could have been accused of dumping oil wastes into the waterway.

I'm only using oil as an instance, but there are chemicals, especially as you have mentioned in the plating process, that are extremely harmful and could very easily get into the water courses if an inventory is not asked of the company. The company will buy—I don't know how much they buy of these various chemicals—fairly large quantities, and use them; they keep buying them. Yet they don't have any water treatment facilities, so how would they get rid of the chemicals, other than by means of the normal sewer outlets?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In connection with oil, I would not be at all surprised if it turned out that a fair amount of oil got into municipal sewers from people at home changing the oils in their cars. There are a lot of people who buy bulk oil.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How you would ever effectively stop that—some guy in his garage with the door shut—I don't know.

Mr. B. Newman: That's all right, you couldn't control each individual. But you certainly could have some type of check or control on your substantial industries, especially when there is the use of highly toxic chemicals which can be extremely harmful.

I wanted to ask the minister if his department is alerted at any time by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or by the Michigan conservation authorities when dredging is going to take place in the Detroit River and the wastes are going to be disposed of by dumping somewhere along the Detroit River.

For example, not too long ago, the US Corps of Engineers was going to do some dredging and dumping the dredged wastes on Dickinson Island, which is on the US side. Naturally, even though it may be on the American side of the waterway, it could still have some type of an effect on the Canadian side.

I know we complained bitterly when Detroit-Edison wanted to increase its power facilities directly across the river from Windsor. I know the Minister of Health at that time was certainly alerted to it and had observers down at the hearings. Now when it comes to dredging in an international waterway, are you alerted?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we are. As a matter of fact this came about originally, as I understand it, through the IJC and the Great Lakes reference which they had. One of the provisions of the Canada-US agreement signed recently is to set up joint operation techniques to deal with spills both from ships and from land-based things that go into the rivers — an even better programme than at the present time. As I say, I understand that we are notified, but we will be working out joint procedures to deal with these things.

Mr. B. Newman: What stand did the department take concerning the proposed dumping on Dickinson Island?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you know, Dave?

Mr. B. Newman: Probably never even heard of it. Mr. Minister!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I gather that we were informed about it. I assume that since it was on the US side, we said we would trust that they'd have some sort of an embankment so that the stuff wouldn't get back in.

Mr. B. Newman: Surely, some officials from your department should be able to tell us that they knew of Dickinson Island, even though it may be on the U.S. side? The effect that it can have on the Canadian side is the thing that concerns us. You mentioned that the US authorities did inform you but no one in your department seems to know so they may not have been informed. The liaison may not be as close as it should be.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My information is that they do inform us. On that specific one, there isn't anybody here who happened to be directly involved but I'll try to find out for you exactly what happened.

Mr. B. Newman: I have a newspaper clipping of March 3, which says "opposition grows to the dumping scheme." Another one, as late as Saturday, April 22, says US conservationists are now going to obtain a public hearing to prevent probably the US Corps of Engineers from carrying out its proposal to dump. They mention in the article, "mercury-laden dredge soils" so you can see there is some environmental hazard that the department certainly should be alerted to and have some type of representation there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is the name of the island again?

Mr. B. Newman: Dickinson. I'll give you people the clippings and you can look for yourself.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was just looking to see if I have anything here on it. If it's that recent and it hasn't taken place yet—

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. The only other thing that I wanted to bring up at this time, Madam Chairman, and that is an anti-litter week. I think the minister and his department should—we have weeks for everything now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We need an anti-litter year-

Mr. B. Newman: It's all right to have an anti-litter year, but-

Hon. Mr. Auld: -and it's got to be every year.

Mr. B. Newman: —we've got to be very frank. If you come along and concentrate on either a single day or a week you—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we should be more properly discussing that under the next vote, Madam Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: It could possibly be, but I would like the minister to endorse heartily the stand being taken by the city of Windsor in implementing an anti-litter week. If you sent a telegram endorsing it, it certainly would have a lot of weight with the community and it would show the provincial concern for it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Watt is here now. He is our IJC expert; perhaps he can tell us about the island and the dredging.

Mr. A. K. Watt (Water Resources Division): We have been informed with regard to the dumping on Dickinson Island, and we have been in touch with people in Michigan with regard to this. They are concerned about the possible effect of mercury getting into the atmosphere, and we have had discussions with them on this problem.

Mr. B. Newman: Will you have representation at the meeting when it is called?

Mr. Watt: I would expect so.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: The next speaker listed was Mr. Stokes, but he's not here so I'll call Mr. Burr.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Madam Chairman, I wanted to ask a question or two about the disposal of radioactive liquid wastes.

Back on Jan. 25, the Edmonton Journal reported that the University of Alberta was discharging about 20 gallons of radioactive liquid 'waste every month into the city sewers. Looking into this, I found that the university survey had resulted from inquiries by the public health engineer back in July, 1970. The latter had stated that he was barraged with inquiries by government, professional groups, industry and the public.

During the year and a half in which this report was being assembled, the university had appointed a radiation protection supervisor, who initiated changes in the issuing, the control, the inspection and the disposal of radioactive material. The Edmonton Journal reports him as saying that a witch-hunt of the university's waste disposal practices a year ago would have been justified. He added, "The situation is reasonably well

under control now, but we're not satisfied. It will take time and money."

As a result of reading this I wrote to the minister—he may recall—asking what was the situation in the universities of Ontario—how were they controlling the waste disposal in this area? About a month afterward, the minister may recall, he wrote to me and told me that the University of Toronto and Mc-Master had satisfactory arrangements, and that it would take another six weeks to find out the answers to the other questions I had asked.

At the University of Alberta the radiation protection supervisor they have appointed has established a programme of disposal for radioactive wastes, involving incineration; the shipping to an approved burial site; storage until the activity has decayed; and dilution to safe limits before release into the sewers.

What I would like to know, really, is thisperhaps the answers are available by nowin-how many of Ontario's universities is there use of radioactive materials? How many of these universities have made a survey of their radioactive and non-radioactive chemical waste disposal problems, and how many have appointed the equivalent of the University of Alberta's radiation protection supervisor.

Over in the United States, the disposal of radium is not regulated by the federal Atomic Energy Commission. Because it is a naturally occurring radioactive element, it is left to each state to assume the responsibility of having regulations governing the disposal of radium. Now many of the states have no regulations. The disposal is left simply to the integrity of the user, which seems to be a rather dangerous method of dealing with a dangerous problem. So, my question is really how are radium and other radioactive materials disposed of in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Auld: First of all, all radioactive waste is controlled by the Atomic Energy Central Board, which is a federal agency and which sets up the rules. As to how they enforce this in the research field, I am afraid I don't know. They have inspectors, but it is not in our field. If we come across some indication, I assume that we would report it to them but we don't normally check for it. If we find something, we tell them about it because they are the people who have the rules. I think that is the situation. Mr. Burr: How would you find something?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then our own Ministry of Health would be also involved, because it becomes more of a health responsibility. You get mixed up in the X-ray, the radiography field. So, provincially, if anybody were directly involved I think it would be the Ministry of Health, but it's primarily an area of federal regulations.

Mr. Burr: It is a problem of waste disposal into water usually. If harmful amounts were being poured out from some university campus into the sewerage system, who would detect this? Who is in a position to detect it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Caplice, can you answer?

Mr. Caplice: To elaborate a little bit on the minister's comments, there are in operation in Ontario reactor safety advisory committees which have been set up by the Atomic Energy Control Board, and on which there are representatives from the Ontario Ministry of Labour, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and the Ontario Ministry of Health. Through the work of these reactor safety advisory committees, all the large users of radioactive material are basically governed as to the type of use that they want to put the material to and the ultimate disposal of spent radioactive isotopes. There is a burial ground in operation at Chalk River – federally approved, I might add – and the long-lived isotopes from Ontario are taken there.

The inspection programme is a combination, I think, of federal inspection and provincial inspection. We have a radiation protection lab here in Ontario, operated by the Ministry of Health, which has a capability for radioactive analysis. It is through the combined efforts of both of these agencies that the control programme is carried out.

Mr. Burr: Do you take a sample from the sewers near the outlet or how is it monitored?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, samples are collected where there are known users of large amounts of this material. The monitoring is carried out both to protect the health of the workers who are associated with these radioactive operations and also to protect the general environment. At the time of licensing, both the protection of the worker and the protection of those who are in the ex-

ternal environment are closely looked at before the licence is given by the Atomic Energy Control Board.

Mr. Burr: The University of Toronto has apparently a satisfactory system worked out and reported. How many of the other universities have this problem and have reported a satisfactory internal arrangement?

Mr. Caplice: We are in the process of assembling that information through contact with Ottawa. I believe it's the intention of the minister to relay to you some further information.

Mr. Burr: I see. Thank you.

I wonder what the minister's reaction is to the statement which came to me in a letter the other afternoon in this room. I opened it up and it was a clipping telling about remarks of a representative in the United States, Representative Charles Vanik, Democrat from Ohio, who said that in the newly signed Canadian-United States agreement to clean up the Great Lakes, the phosphate level that was being permitted was twice as high as it should be.

Further on in the article, he claimed that the pact also permitted levels of mercury, radioactive materials, pesticides, and other toxic materials that were too high. Have you any comments on this charge?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I think I mentioned at a previous meeting, or at any rate on some occasion recently, the levels in the agreement are, in effect, the maximum levels in either jurisdiction; because the levels have been set by the US in some cases, by the individual states in others for some things—the Canadian level presently established by the federal Department of the Environment for phosphates, for instance, is I think 25 per cent, by 1975. The States have decided that they are not going to lower their level until they do some more research on some other—

Mr. Burr: Substitute?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —substitute. I suppose it is fair to say that we would like to have seen higher standards in some cases that apply in our jurisdiction, but anyway, as I said when I referred to the agreement the other day, I think it is a good first step.

Mr. Burr: Would you say it is your policy-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know whether he is referring specifically to the US position on

some of these levels. I didn't see his statement nor hear his comments first-hand.

Mr. Burr: Would you say it is the policy to reduce the levels—that as time goes on you would press for the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is our policy and we expect that as time goes on those US states which presently don't, will improve their own standards. I have to say this, that there is some apparent difference of scientific opinion as to exactly what levels should be established.

Mr. Burr: There is one other matter concerning the water. I don't know where else it can come in here. I will discuss it only briefly anyway, that is, the question of fishing in, we will say, Lake St. Clair. Commercial fishing is still banned, but the anglers are out in greater force. Some of them are even giving or selling their surplus catch to other people.

There seems to be a contradiction here. Either there must be some difference between a fish that is caught by a commercial fisherman and one that is caught by an angler, or else the danger is the same no matter which group catches the fish.

Is there any chance that the commercial fishing can be resumed with some warning given to the consumer that a certain amount of fish of this kind per week—at least more than, say, half a pound per person per week—is perhaps considered unsafe?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't want to get into all the detail. As far as commercial fishing is concerned in those areas where there is some government support or there is some kind of marketing arrangement, the standard set relates to the standards of the countries to which the fish is exported.

We have a meeting coming up very shortly about the Lake St. Clair fisheries between ourselves, Natural Resources and the Department of Health, and at that time we are going to review just what the situation is.

Mr. Burr: You will be taking another look at it then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. I think it is—is it next week? It is very shortly anyway.

Mr. Burr: Yes, well, the point is that as far as I have been able to read or get information from anyone, there is no known harm caused to anyone eating freshwater fish, no matter how much of the fish a family

has been consuming. There seems to be no instance of any harm done.

Having taken the precautions which were certainly necessary in the beginning, it seems to me that another look should be taken at the situation, but with a word of caution that there is a possibility that more than a certain amount per week could be dangerous and perhaps warning against having pregnant women eat the fish under any circumstances.

We are depriving ourselves of quite a source of food; we are depriving a large number of people of their livelihood, people who have spent their lives in this industry and I think a very hard look should be taken at the situation now to see whether some easement could be allowed.

That is all I have under that section.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Braithwaite indicated that he wished to speak but he does not seem to be here. Mr. Deacon.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Yes. The other day Mr. Good told me evidence was submitted that with the sprinkling of the effluent from our package sewage plants on our golf courses and farm lands, there would be destruction of plants and grass and everything like that because of the salts.

I was wondering what evidence there was of this and I would appreciate the background detail on it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is Mr. Harris here today? I think basically the situation is, it is like a

number of things, Don. We would like to know a little more about possible effects and best measures before—

Mr. Deacon: I understood you had started experimenting on that a year and a half ago, so I thought you would know a lot about it by now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know anything about it, but if Fred does.

Mr. F. A. Voege (Laboratory and Research Division): Mr. Minister, we have not experimented on the discharge of effluents on golf courses, mainly because there is a transportation cost to be considered, as Mr. Harris said the other night, and he also mentioned that there would be the possibility of sodium and other ions being detrimental to the special grasses on greens and that type of thing. This is an assumption, but I think it is a fairly valid one.

Mr. Deacon: The reason I am so concerned about this, Madam Chairman, is because when we look at the whole Toronto area we recognize that our basic plan of development of the Toronto-centred region is really the Toronto-centred sewer plan, which will put all our effluent and these salts that are so harmful into the lake. The plan does away with a much more desirable method of development where we could have small communities in which people could really have a sense of belonging instead of this 15mile-wide band of urban sprawl that we are creating. The only reason we are having to do it is because we haven't an alternative sewage recycling plan.

I feel it is very regrettable that we have not gone into this matter in considerable detail. It is a question of tremendous costs, not only in the cost of these huge sewage projects for the Toronto-centred region plan that we are talking about, but in the damage to the whole life of the community that we are going to be causing by having these huge developments and urban sprawls. I would say that the costs we are talking about are astronomic.

We have a hundred and some-odd golf courses around Toronto and a lot of them need water. There have been experiments carried out in the States—and I don't see why we can't do it here—which have certainly proven that this type of water containing phosphates and nitrates is a marvellous source of nutrient. It does not have harmful effect on many crops and on many types of herbs. Why can't we get into this further and see if there is a way of our making use of this tremendous resource?

We are now distorting our whole plan of development because of this and, Mr. Minister, I would hope that your department would stop playing with the question and really get into it.

It is too important for us to have a little wee bit of an experiment going on at Listowel and have answers like that, that indicate that we haven't really investigated the matter thoroughly and found answers. We have got to find answers because I just can't conceive of our allowing this present Toronto-centred region plan to go ahead as it is now being proposed, based on a Toronto-centred sewage plan, instead of making use of recycling procedures, natural recycling, to handle these wastes.

The major problem in having upstream plants is the fact that there are certain periods of the year when the stream flows are

very low and you have to look at the percentage of effluent going into the stream and not allowing it above 15 per cent or so. Maybe we can think of other ways of getting rid of that effluent and doing it in a way that would actually recycle the materials, in a way that wouldn't force us toward phosphate elimination or removing phosphates from detergents for some other material or chemical that could be even more harmful because the phosphates could be used as a nutrient for our vegetation. I think that we should know about this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, without attempting to get into a discussion about the economics, I would just like to say this that from the short opportunity I have had to read a good deal and to talk to our people and others about some of these processes, and the fact that in so many cases you have got to have a process that will function 24, or at least 23, hours a day, 365 days a year—

Mr. Deacon: Oh no, you don't.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -or you have to have very large holding-

Mr. Deacon: You have to make some storage provision.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —some very large storing facilities and whether, in fact, to treat waste, municipal sewage individually in a variety of ways, depending on what is available in that community, is more economical and more effective than collecting it in one major place and processing it there. I suppose we could discuss that after we got all the detail for some length of time. My guess is that we would find that there would be a variation of some places that might work. In other places it wouldn't because of economic factors or the type of land, something like that.

Mr. Deacon: Madam Chairman, I submit to the minister the difficulty is that our present scheme of collecting into large plants means we have to have a high density of population in order to justify the expenditure of these large plants,

If you can work in package plants you can allow a much greater dispersal of population and surely that is a very desirable thing to go for.

You read stories of developments in many parts of Russia. Maybe we would find they aren't looking after their waste. They claim they are doing it in a great variety of ways but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not on the Volga River. I read that if you go down there in a boat—

Mr. Deacon: I am talking more in terms of some of the work they have done in some parts of Siberia and places like that. I haven't read a great deal about it except in books and I don't know what studies we have on this, but I am sure that we could be a leader in this whole field. We could provide our people with an alternative to this very high density development that we are forcing upon ourselves by our present outmoded systems of sewage that are so dependent upon heavy trunk sewer construction.

We could do a great deal to improve the whole stream flow, as Mr. Good has just mentioned, and according to some of the tests in Ohio and Pennsylvania we could do a great deal to improve the production of our agricultural lands. So much of our land here is good clay loam, and, although light sandy soil is not good for this type of operation, good clay loam is excellent for it, according to the test I have read about.

I'm just appalled to think that a year later, after hearing all the great things that are going to come out of this Listowel test, we don't know about that. I think it's time, Mr. Minister, that the branch got really busy on it.

Too much of the development of this province is dependent upon what this branch does. I think it is particularly important when you realize that our whole Toronto-centred region plan is really based upon our sewage disposal.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Good: On that same point, Madam Chairman, what about the answer we got the other day on that about the salts and chemical in it, was that answered?

Mr. Deacon: No. They have no evidence.

Mr. Good: It wouldn't be suitable for vegetation.

Madam Chairman: Right. My next speaker is Mr. Eaton,

Mr. R. G. Eaton (Middlesex South): I would like to raise a question regarding this budget where it talks about municipal projects. Is there any money directed toward water treatment facilities in the town of Dresden where we presently have a situation where the canning company is using a spray

irrigation system? The ground becomes completely saturated and there is a mess on the surface a times and there is such a stench that the people around can't stand it.

Mr. P. G. Cockburn (Project Development Branch): I understood the question was related to water supply programme. We don't have a water supply programme—

Mr. Eaton: Water treatment programme.

Mr. Cockburn: Yes. We have a proposal out with the municipality now—and it's been with them for some time, being reviewed by council—for the supply of sewage service through an activated sludge sewage treatment plant and whatever else they require there.

There has been quite a bit of confusion over the status of the cannery plant that you mentioned, on whether or not it is in. But this has been resolved and the proposal has been with them, I would say offhand, for a couple of months now.

Mr. Eaton: Does it include the canning company?

Mr. Cockburn: The canning company is in it at the present time; that apparently is one of the problems that the municipality is dealing with, what the charges would be to the cannery.

Mr. Eaton: I think we have some responsibility as a department to see that they are included.

Mr. Cockburn: The policy on projects of this nature is that an industry is in provincial sewage treatment works unless it is formally ruled out. We are working on the proposal that it is in. But it is strictly a question of negotiating costs with them over their portion of the annual cost to the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In fact, if they don't go in, we will require the cannery to put in its own plant to treat its wastes.

Mr. Eaton: I have another one. It goes back to item 1. Can I still get in here?

I imagine this comes under the water management co-ordination. It came from Water Resources originally and concerns a—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Eaton, I am sorry. We did vote on that.

Mr. Eaton: You vote on the whole thing at once, don't you?

Madam Chairman: No, we have-

Mr. Eaton: I would like to raise a question. In view of the fact that we didn't get a notice of this meeting the other day, I would like to just raise a question concerning that, if I have the Chairman's permission.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, if we could find out. Is it any sort of sanitary engineering, Bob, or industrial waste, or—

Mr. Eaton: No, this concerns water supply.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think since we have been trying to do it in order, if you ask me at 6 o'clock and we have the answer here, I'll give it to you.

Mr. Eaton: I would respectfully request of the Chairman that in future we get notice of when this committee is meeting.

Madam Chairman: You will, Mr. Eaton, you will.

Mr. Haggerty: It was posted on the bulletin board.

Mr. Eaton: It may have been on the bulletin board, but it wasn't on my desk.

An hon. member: It wasn't on mine either.

Mr. Martel: They don't put it on anybody's desk; only those who are on the estimates committee get one.

Mr. Eaton: Well, I'm on the estimates committee and I didn't get one.

Mr. Martel: Oh, that's raising hell.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): That isn't even worth doing.

Madam Chairman: Well, we will see that you get notices in future.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Martel: On a point of order.

Mr. Stokes: Just ignore him.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, on a point of order, I long ago indicated my willingness or desire to speak shortly after I arrived at about 3:10 o'clock.

Madam Chairman: I'm sorry, you sent a question. I understood that you wanted to know if we would be sitting tomorrow morning.

Mr. Martel: Oh, no, no, no, no, no. I inindicated to you I wanted to speak, Madam Chairman.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Martel: I'll deal with my colleague.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I want to ask the minister if he is aware of any programmes that the three major pulp and paper companies have been put on, and I am speaking of American Can at Marathon; Domtar in Nipigon Bay, a mill located at Red Rock; and the Kimberly-Clark operation, which flows into Moberly Bay.

Now, there were surveys taken, quite comprehensive surveys, and there were certain things required by OWRC in connection with the effluent that is going out of those three mills. I understand some of them have been put on a programme and that substantial sums of money have been spent in connection with those programmes.

The industry itself, the pulp and paper industry, is in a pretty tight squeeze—it is in overproduction, the markets are very, very unstable—but I think OWRC realizes and certainly the people living in the Lake Superior area realize, that we just can't stop the pollution abatement programmes. I am wondering if the minister has given any thought to assisting these industries by loan capital. Is there any way in which they can continue those programmes, notwithstanding their profit positions may make it impossible for them to do it?

I think the minister realizes—I think the Ontario Water Resources Commission realizes—that it is imperative that these projects be continued without interruption; and, in connection with that, I think the minister realizes there is only one Great Lake whose quality is relatively unimpaired. Have you had any thought about making representations to the State of Minnesota where Reserve Mining is dumping millions and millions of tons of effluent that is impairing the quality of water in Lake Superior? Have you had any discussion with them, or would you have to do it through the Interational Joint Commission?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, if I could give you a general answer on the pulp and paper industry, it is my understanding that all the mills have programmes. The real question as to how rapidly they can carry them out is the

financing. I have details as to what stage they are at and on various aspects, but I think you are more interested in the general reply as to how the problem is being dealt with.

Since I have been the minister, we have had two meetings with the Hon. Jack Davis, because this is a national problem. I suppose we have been most actively involved on the Ottawa River with the governments of Canada, Quebec and ourselves, concerning the paper mills there, as well as one or two municipalities. We have discussed the question of some sort of loan programme.

The pulp and paper companies have made representations both to us and to the government of Canada about the short-term economic forecasts and their long-term ones, which are considerably brighter. It becomes a question really for Canada—a national question—because there are mills in many provinces other than our own. And, of course, the federal Department of the Environment, through the medium of the Fisheries Act, has set up standards which, in some cases, are roughly the same as ours, and which apply nationwide. So they have done it in pulp and paper, and chloralkali, and two others—

Mr. Caplice: Two others are pending.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And two others are pending, I am told. So that the question of some sort of loan programme, similar to our relatively modest one through ODC in Ontario to industry—is that one which goes up to \$¼ million is being considered by the federal government.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now in connection with the interim reports that come out—I think it is twice yearly—one in June and I think the other one in November—with regard to the ongoing studies of quality and quantity of water in northern Ontario, particularly the major rivers that flow northward into James Bay and Hudson Bay. We did have the results of those surveys made available to us for a time and then they dried up. I don't know whether there is a Mr. Watt here or not, but he was the liaison with the federal authorities; and for some unknown reason those reports did dry up.

I don't mind telling the minister and the members of OWRC that it caused a great deal of consternation among the people, particularly those in northern Ontario, because these surveys—the interim reports—weren't made available to them. I appreciate that they were very very technical in nature, but

the very fact that they were withheld caused a good degree of scepticism and apprehension in the minds of the people.

I would like to know from the minister if we could have copies of those as they become available? Not for general distribution, but just so as I could assure people that this is the nature of the study and that it's purely investigatory—if I can use that word—and that all you are doing is assessing the quantity and the quality of water, the stream flows, and this sort of thing. And I can say, "Well, they are really not secret at all."

The federal people haven't made them available either and my federal counterpart was saying, "Here we are spending millions of dollars to investigate the possibility of major diversions, construction of dams, and the building of major hydro installations, and it is going to be used to flush out the Great Lakes, rather than clean up the Great Lakes." They said there was going to be a major diversion of water, down through the Mississippi starting at Duluth, and it will for all practical purposes wipe out the Seaway and the Great Lakes.

All of these things get thrown around in the rumour mill and I think it is important that we do get those interim reports, if for no other reason than to squelch these rumours—unfounded as they may be.

I don't think you've anything to hide about the nature of the surveys. I don't think the federal government has anything to hide. I think you owe it to the people to let them know the nature of the studies and keep them abreast of what is going on so that it will squelch all these rumours that there will be sale of our most precious resource—and that is good, clean, fresh, clear water. Can you do that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we have passed those items, Jack, and somebody asked me this question. My recollection is that the reports are available—what is it—twice a year, Mr. Watt?

Mr. Watt: Yes, they come out twice a year. They were intended more for internal report to the ministers and deputy ministers concerned, to keep them informed of the progress we are making.

The data collected during these surveys are made public to everyone and there have been some reports out. But a lot of concern was expressed the first time these reports had general distribution because they saw the dam sites the federal government were looking at as possible diversion sites and misin-

terpreted what those were. So now when we have any of the spare copies that are left over from internal distribution, Mr. Minister—we have given some to you. There are a limited number of them and it's—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's make sure that Mr. Stokes gets one so that he can reassure his-

Mr. Stokes: I would appreciate that. Thank you very much.

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Madam Chairman, through you to the minister. Last winter, I think it was, your predecessor banned the dumping of snow and salt into Lake Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think he banned it. I think he—

Mr. McIlveen: Stopped it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: He asked all the municipalities who could, not to do it, and in Toronto the harbour commissioner said that it couldn't be dumped in the harbour. At the time he also set up a group, a professional group, to see what was to be done with the snow because of both the salt and also the lead and the garbage, and other things in it. This was in Metro.

All the municipalities in Ontario were requested to review their snow handling practices and specifically to elect to eliminate direct disposal of snow to lakes and rivers wherever possible. Subsequently—

Mr. Haggerty: How come that direction didn't go on to the Department of Transport?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think the Department of Highways dispose of it—they just plough it on to the side.

Mr. Haggerty: You know it gets into the water courses that lead through drainage and it ends up in the lake anyway doesn't it? You can't get away from it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I announced in the House the other day, there is a Metro study. We have talked to the municipal liaison committee and asked them to put people on another task force which is going to look at it province wide and hopefully come up with some recommendations.

Mr. Haggerty: You were better off with studded tires.

Mr. McIlveen: This is what I wanted to get at. I notice now that they didn't dump

it into the lake, but in Metro they took it up along the Don Valley, just south of the Domtar plant and piled it up there with bulldozers—up almost to the top of the trees.

We have an exact replica of that in our own municipality where all the snow from the core of the city is piled right on the side of Oshawa Creek. The trucks come in from the core, and dump this, then they take bulldozers and pile it maybe 100 or 200 ft. high. The darn snow is there until the first of June almost.

And it's coming right back into the water course of the Oshawa Creek that leads to Lake Ontario. In my opinion it probably would be better to get it into the lake originally in order to get it out to sea quicker. The way it is now, it is polluting the lake half the year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only thing I can tell you is that it is a problem that OWRC were particularly concerned about, and we are attempting to find some feasible solutions. It's the same question: when the snow melts on the street and goes into the storm drains, whether it eventually finds its way out to a water course. I guess all storm drains wind up in a river or stream some place.

When it goes through the catchbasins and stuff, the solids—a lot of them—settle out and they are cleaned out in the spring. But whatever is dissolved in the water—to my knowledge nobody has found an effective way of taking salt out of the water except by evaporation, and that is a pretty major expense.

Mr. McIlveen: Have you gone into any principles of filtration through sand beds or gravel pits or things like that, where you could filter a lot of that salt out before it got back into our streams?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, as a non-technical person, I can say this. There has been some research in other jurisdictions, as well as our own, on how to deal with this, but the basic problem seems to be the vast quantities of liquid that you get at various times—the size of a plant that would handle, I don't know how many million gallons a day for 10 days a year during the fall; this sort of thing.

Are you our expert on that, Archie?

Mr. Watt: I'm not, Mr. Minister, but I might add a comment or two that might be helpful here. I think, because it will be studied in part by the group that will be responsible to me from here on in, there is some advantage in stockpiling it high as the

gentleman just indicated. This brings slow melting and discharge to the river, rather than allow a lot of the contaminants to come out at one time.

I think the ground, in this way, absorbs some of the materials and helps to neutralize—or at least hold back—some of the materials that might get into the water course if dumped directly to there.

I think there is a feeling that it isn't so much the salt problem as it is a lot of the other heavy minerals and various types of pollution that are contained in the snow, and that this is one of the major problems.

Mr. McIlveen: One of the major problems in our particular municipality as far as I'm concerned is that it's in a greenbelt place, right to the south of our golf club. It's between a golf club and an arena as you go along one of the main thoroughfares of the city. This darn thing is completely unsightly until June, and then no grass will live because of the salt which is filtered out.

But because it is so much cheaper to haul the salt and snow from the city core, rather than taking it out someplace where it wouldn't be as cheap, there is no way the city council will change their ideas on this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Particularly when we have been requiring them to do other things that are pretty costly about their water, their sanitary sewage and sludge, nitrate removal and so forth.

In the short time I have been here it is pretty apparent that the biggest single problem we face is an economic one in dealing with a lot of these things. You look at the incredible sums of money that are involved, and I guess you have to pick out some priorities, Charlie.

Mr. McIlveen: That's right. And I wanted to ask a second question. This deals with nuclear medicine in some of these major hospitals that have major nuclear departments. What does the department do about the waste from these labs getting back into the ordinary stream?

I know they are all lead-shielded in the hospital, but they are just counting on dilution from there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If they are radioactive things then the federal agency, the Atomic Energy Control Board, is involved. If it is material that is incinerated, we can deal with that under air management because we do have certain standards for hospital incinerators where they are drained. What did you call it, pathological?

Mr. McIlveen: Most of them are waste secretions that I am wondering about, say urine, or any other specimens that still has atomic—

Hon. Mr. Auld: When they have been using radioactive tracers, you mean?

Mr. McIlveen: Radioactive substances for testing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is the same answer that applies to universities. There are certain procedures set up by the federal people, and they have inspection staffs and they work with our Department of Health.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Madam Chairman, may I go back to the earlier one? I have a feeling that sometimes the department moves into areas—for example, a "request" does not order municipalities to review their snow removal procedures—without the necessary degree of planning. I share Mr. McIlveen's feeling that it's really a gesture towards solving a problem that ultimately you're not really solving.

As a layman who knows nothing about the details of it, I am wondering, for example, if the answer isn't to designate areas for snow removal and which must be kept for that. You can pile it high—100 ft high, or whatever you want—so that while it is melting the pollutants are retained as much as possible through screening in that particular area where it is dumped.

That isn't going to solve the problem completely, but it seems to me that technology suggests that the only way that you can really reduce this problem, if not eliminate it, is to make certain that the drain-off goes through some sort of straining process. Then you designate a section of land—and presumably you pick the land with the right kind of soil, or you may even put in the right kind of soil—and that becomes the dumping area for snow.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That may well be one of the solutions that comes forward, I think, in answering—

Mr. MacDonald: You see, I am just talking off the top of my head, and you disturb me when you say that may well be the answer. I'm just talking off the top of my head and I come up with a suggestion that you think is the answer. My point is: What plan, what

research is done? We're in this to suggest those things.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say in the case of snow, it started off by the then OWRC expressing concern about the things we have been finding in snow recently.

Quite aside from the salt, lead from automobile emissions is something which is a relatively recent concern. It was apparent from samples that there was a lot of it in the snow just as there is within—what is it—50 ft of a road.

You'll find residual amounts far greater than the usual trace that you find in the atmosphere, and it was obviously impossible to say, at that point in time, "Nobody can dump their snow at a water course," because we are surrounded by snow and you have to put it someplace or everything grinds to a halt. Because of this, my predecessor gave notice that this was a problem and asked people to do what they could on short notice to minimize it until such time as better solutions-perhaps not perfect, as you say Don, but better-could be found and with the realization that because of the difference in geography in the province and the different problems that a large built-up area has, compared with the smaller area, that we try and start the research now.

I suppose it is like a lot of other things. It would have been better if we had started 10 years ago, but—

Mr. Haggerty: Has the Department of Highways any scheme at all for the removal of salt? I am thinking of the Highway 20 bypass in Fonthill that has involved quite a controversial scheme in what site they pick for the highway.

I think one of their programmes, or one of the suggestions in their site plans, was that they were going to have some type of holding tank and this would remove the salt, and then it would filter out into 12 Mile Creek.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think a holding tank will remove the salt. It might settle out some of the other solids, bits of paper and waste and whatnot.

Mr. Haggerty: This is what has been suggested in this particular area so that the salt wouldn't destroy the area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We had Highways in on that task force that was set up for Metropolitan Toronto last winter. The committee, or study group, and Highways will be involved in the larger group with expanded terms of reference that we have just set up.

Mr. Haggerty: Getting back to what Mr. MacDonald was saying, maybe you should have a defined site where you dump the salt and then provide holding tanks to remove the waste.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, I am not that technical either and that may well be a solution, I don't know.

Mr. MacDonald: I don't want to spend very much time on this, but it seems to me that when the department gets to the point that they are apprehensive about a problem, and they send out the kind of letter that you just quoted to each of the municipalities, there is an obligation to go one step further. They should say: "We haven't got the full answer to this, but this looks like the possible answer," and indeed, invite municipalities to act in accordance with one or other of your suggestions and enlist their co-operation in trying to find the ultimate solution.

But just to send a letter out and say: "Don't dump it in a water course," seems to me to be almost worse than nothing, because it is a gesture that is not moving towards the solution of the problem—though I suppose you have at least acknowledged the existence of the problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say it is a little more than that, because if you don't dump it in the water, of course, you obviously have to store it someplace. It's going to be piled up some place.

Mr. Burr: On the same point, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Good: Or use more salt to get rid of the snow in that way. Many municipalities this past winter, I know in my own Waterloo and also Kitchener, used programmes reducing the amount of salt. The last two years we have been reducing the amount of salt used in the municipalities.

Do you envisage an order coming from the Department of the Environment limiting the amount of salt that may be used, depending on snowfall, of course? We have proven that you can get by on less salt, and many people preferred driving on snow on all our back streets. The police reported that there was no increase in accident rates in our community because of it, and you weren't dragging the slop—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, do you have a question? Could we just receive Mr. Burr's question and take the two together?

Mr. Burr: There are two points. First, could one of your officials give us a rundown of what pollutants in the snow besides salt and lead are cause for concern? Secondly, if you designated an area as a snow dump, wouldn't that destroy the soil there indefinitely, and more importantly perhaps become a source of ground water contamination?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In answer to the last part, I would say it is quite possible. One of the concerns about dumping any waste any place is whether it is going to get into the ground water supply. Perhaps John Barr could mention what you find in snow.

Mr. Barr: Some of those you mentioned, of course—the chlorides—and Mr. Watt, I think, made reference to some of the other toxic chemicals such as phosphorus and organic materials, phenols.

Much of this changes with the length of time that the snow is on the street. In other words, it is picked up from the atmosphere to some degree, from car exhaust systems and so on. The longer the snow is on the street the more concentrations tend to increase in the snowbanks before it is removed. And debris itself, what you might call just the normal trash off the streets, is picked up while they are removing snow from the sides.

Mr. Burr: Is there any cadmium?

Mr. Barr: I don't know of it being at any significant level. It could be, but I can't recall there being a significant level of cadmium.

Mr. Burr: Of course, a very low level is significant with cadmium. But that hasn't come to your attention?

Mr. Barr: No.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In answer to your question about setting standards for salt, I suppose that is possible. But from what I read, municipalities just for economic reasons have been experimenting with lesser amounts of salt.

The Department of Highways has certainly done so from the complaints I've had in my riding about it. You know the roads are more slippery than they used to be be-

cause Highways isn't using as much salt, or it is only using it on the hills and curves instead of the whole piece of road.

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): But it will not-

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen has an extra question on the same subject.

Mr. McIlveen: It seems to me that one of your people back here said that if you piled salt 100 ft or 200 ft, the higher it goes the slower you get the absorption. But it also seems to me that you should get it away from a water course such as they have here in Metro or in Oshawa, where it goes directly from melting right into the stream and right into the lake.

Perhaps you could take it inland or to a spot where you could somehow protect it. If you had it on a sandy soil, or someplace in a gravel pit where it would get away a lot more slowly, you would probably blend it out over the whole year.

Mr. Haggerty: If this keeps up, we can't go on with this.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister is new in the portfolio but I can't believe that his department hasn't done some thinking and research on it, and I don't see why this isn't made available.

Everybody talks about this. It is almost like the weather in the wintertime. Everybody talks about the salting, and what it does to cars and everything else. Now that you have the new dimension of water pollution, it seems to me that there should be some not too lengthy, but authoritative statement on what the thinking is and what the state of technology is at this point in coping with it.

Mr. Biggs: Mr. MacDonald, first of all you recall that there was a report tabled quite recently by the minister on snow removal. And emanating from this report, a much broader task force with broader terms of reference in looking at the whole situation was set up.

Now I think that is is only recently, like a lot of things, that there has been interest in snow removal. As a direct result of this, Mr. Good, people are cutting back on the amount of salt.

Now what happens to the various items, the trace elements in salt and the normal pollution that is in snow? There is a lot of general information available on this, and the question was asked whether salt, for example, would permanently destroy land. It will not do this. It is in direct proportion of the amount of salt and the type of salt and so on.

The prime example of how land is not destroyed is found in Holland where, since the beginning of time, the land was under the sea which was very salty, and it is purely a matter of time until the salt is cleared and crops are produced.

So this is another one of these recent problems. We are working on it very closely, and hopefully we will find some of these answers expeditiously, and in co-operation with Transportation and with Health and the other ministries concerned.

Madam Chairman: Right, Mr. MacDonald, do you have any further statement? You were sort of interrupted with questions.

Mr. Germa, do you have a statement or a question?

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): I would think Mr. Martel wants to present one.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lawlor.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, on a point of order-

Madam Chairman: At this point we are at questions.

Mr. Martel: On a point of order—all the nonsense aside. At 3:10 I came in here and indicated I wanted to speak. You did not recognize me.

I raised a point of order approximately 25 minutes ago but didn't really pursue it then, except to indicate to you that I had left my name with you a second time, and now you have deliberately continued the childish game.

Madam Chairman: No, no, I've not.

Mr. Martel: Now, Madam Chairman, my name was down there many, many speakers ago-

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): His name is Martel.

Mr. Martel: —before previous speakers even came in here. Now let's stop the ridiculousness.

Madam Chairman: Now, Mr. Martel, you have spoken—

Mr. Martel: It doesn't matter if I've spoken a dozen times.

Madam Chairman: -and spoken extensively. At the last meeting you made a strong

point about the fact that you were going to speak and speak as long as you wanted.

Mr. Martel: That is it precisely, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: And you did voluntarily relinquish the floor when you were through. Every person here now has spoken and spoken extensively and as long as they wished.

At this point I will admit further questions to the minister on points which have been raised through our debate. I think at this point we are at questions which will refine the information which has been divulged.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, with the greatest of respect, what kind of new rules are you making?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, these are worth-

Madam Chairman: I am saying that at this point now—

Mr. Martel: Where are you getting that type of ruling?

Madam Chairman: We are at a question point.

Mr. Martel: Where are you getting that type of ruling is what I want to know?

Mr. Lawlor: No, you can't do that.

Mr. Martel: I simply want to know who is giving you that type of instruction for that type of ruling.

Madam Chairman: I am making the ruling.

Mr. Martel: Well, I am sorry then, with the greatest of respect, you had better learn the rules, Madam Chairman, because you are just way out of kilter.

Madam Chairman: In this case I am saying to you-

Mr. Martel: I am sorry but you are.

Madam Chairman: -at this point if you have questions to raise, please raise them.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I have all kinds of questions. I've been sitting here very patiently.

Madam Chairman: Please proceed.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Lawlor: Not very patiently.

Mr. Martel: Well I have been, Pat, for over an hour. Don't overwork my generosity.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, we had other speakers on Monday who were as equally as impatient, and you told them at that time that they could wait until they had the floor. Now you have the floor for questions.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, on the point of order which you've just raised. On Monday I had the floor. I continued to speak, which is the right of every speaker.

Madam Chairman: Right:

Mr. Martel: You do not have a right to indiscriminately decide who's going to speak or not after the person has given you his name.

Madam Chairman: I told you earlier that I had understood you were inquiring about whether the committee was sitting on Friday morning.

Mr. Martel: Well right-Oh fine.

Madam Chairman: I didn't know that you were indicating you wished to speak.

Mr. Martel: Oh, now you just contradicted yourself.

Madam Chairman: I understood that you were relaying a question to me.

Mr. Martel: You just contradicted yourself, Madam Chairman, because at approximately 4 o'clock 1 indicated to you I wanted to speak.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, come on.

Mr. Good: You have been.

Madam Chairman: All right, ask questions please.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister the other night I started to raise this matter regarding the drinking water supply in the city of Sudbury. I didn't have all the information before me at the time. I now have it.

I have before me a letter signed by Mr. Caverly, who is with us today. I'm not happy with Mr. Caverly's letter for a number of reasons. He indicates to the city of Sudbury—and I am going to quote a part of that letter which is very, very disturbing:

There has been some reference to the concentrations, (about heavy metals occurring in rain water and snow in the Sudbury area) being perhaps from particulate matter which could have originated from

emissions by local industry into the atmosphere.

An hon. member: This was brought up an hour ago.

Mr. Martel: Well, perhaps. It is a rather disturbing statement. That isn't the worst of it

Such concentrations of these and other heavy metals sometimes occur in the rain and snow of other areas of the province as well.

That is a red herring for the city of Sudbury. And then Mr. Caverly goes on to say, Mr. Minister:

We will be endeavouring to confirm the origin of such particulate matter and take the necessary corrective action.

Now is the Ministry of the Environment trying to tell us they have not as yet determined the source that is contributing these concentrations to the water in the Sudbury area?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It seems to me that is what the letter says.

Mr. Martel: That is what it says to me too. Well let us look at your study, Mr. Minister. Your study on page, I guess 15, states:

Decreasing nickel concentrations in lakes as distance from Sudbury increases.

And on page 16, the graph:

Decreasing sulphate concentrations in lakes as distance from Sudbury increases.

Now that is completely contrary. You can't have it both ways; you can't have the concentrations in the water decreasing as you move away from Sudbury and not know the source; it is just impossible! It has to come from, where? Either Falconbridge or Inco.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well if you want to get into that part, then I think we deal with that in air management; because you are now saying this is from the air, and that is where we deal with it.

Mr. Martel: It deals with the drinking water which the city of Sudbury will have to obtain from Wanapitei. This letter makes reference to, in fact deals directly with, that drinking water and the concern that council expressed when Mr. Kay was in Sudbury.

In fact I have a letter from one of the councillors indicating that contrary to what is in Mr. Caverly's letter, the city of Sudbury requested our Mr. Kay to recommend to the

Ontario Water Resources Commission that legal action be considered against any industry. The councillor tells me that is completely erroneous, that in fact Mr. Kay volunteered—

Madam Chairman: I am sorry Mr. Martel, I think you are off the subject. You are on item 2 which we have already passed. Now we are on water treatment and waste control.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, what do you think a water treatment plant is?

Madam Chairman: But you are talking about the quality of water, drinking water.

Mr. Martel: I am talking about water treatment, because we are coming to a water treatment plant which will not have facilities for the removal of iron oxide nor the particulate matter, the sulphates.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Martel: In the water treatment plant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are asking questions about the proposed water treatment plant?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Right!

Mr. Martel: The council feels that Mr. Caverly is misleading them somewhat, is misinterpreting what transpired when Mr. Kay was in the city; that in fact Mr. Kay volunteered to bring to the attention of the then OWRC the suggestion that the persons who are responsible for the iron oxide and the sulphates and the other particulate matter, which is in the Wanapitei River and Wanapitei Lake, be brought to court. It was our understanding that Mr. Kay volunteered this, according to the council. Mr. Caverly says just the opposite, that the city requested it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Kay is on Mr. Barr's staff and perhaps he would have some comment on that.

Mr. Barr: It is my understanding, Mr. Martel, Mr. Kay attended a council meeting and was asked whether the OWRC at that time would take action against the industries. Mr. Kay volunteered to bring this information to the OWRC on behalf of the council member, and I think the action is expressed in Mr. Caverly's letter.

Mr. Martel: Here is the letter which I I received from one of the councillors:

At no time did we request that Mr. Kay do anything. We asked repeatedly what he was prepared to do and we argued very strongly that something should be done by the OWRC since the fallout was significant and heavy metals are toxic.

After we explained our point of view and made our point that the OWRC could not ignore the problem, in good faith, of the people of Ontario in Sudbury, we repeated our question for the fourth time. By this point he seemed to understand what we were talking about and he volunteered that he would recommend to the minister that action be taken.

That is completely different. Mr. Germa has a similar copy of this letter.

There are certain things that bother me now. I don't know what Mr. Kay reported. Maybe if we saw Mr. Kay's report it might help.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Did he have a written report?

Mr. Barr: A memorandum.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we will see if we can find it.

Mr. Martel: Right!

The second point, to come back to the original point I raised—

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I have to tell you if we are talking about air emissions getting into the water, which is what I think you are talking about, then we have to deal with it in the air management branch.

Mr. Martel: We should talk about water treatment where?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you want to talk about water treatment and what facilities are going in the plant, I will be delighted to find out.

Mr. Martel: I am talking about the water treatment plant; this is what is behind the whole thing.

Mr. Barr: I answered this the other night when I said we had no indication in the water samples that we had the water quality data—indicating anything that was significantly high from fallout or from air emissions.

Mr. Martel: Well could I ask a question then? Why is the aquatic life dying and why is the vegetation in the area dying; and then, how would this affect human life? Hon. Mr. Auld: I think Mr. Barr has answered your question as far as human life is concerned. The samples taken from the supply source don't indicate that any special treatment has to be taken—that they are harmful in the quantities they are present. As far as the aquatic life is concerned, I think I said the other night there is some disagreement as to exactly what has been happening with the fish and so on. We are doing a study this year with Natural Resource on the lakes there to see exactly what is happening.

Mr. Martel: The fish can't reproduce, right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know.

Mr. Martel: Well, it is a known fact. Am I right, Mr. Barr, that the fish can't reproduce?

Mr. Barr: I don't know. I am not a biologist.

Mr. Martel: You are not a biologist. Well, you must have someone in your department who knows.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's why we are doing it with Natural Resources.

Mr. Martel: Right, I make the point. They can't reproduce.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well-

Mr. Martel: How does this affect-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Without being facetious, I haven't observed that.

Mr. Martel: Well, I didn't suspect that you would take your aquatic lung and your—what do they call those things?—your flippers and go around swimming.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know. The Prime Minister of Canada said that the state had no business in the bedrooms of the nation and I don't know whether that applies to the fish too.

Mr. Martel: The fact is that if the fish can't reproduce, Mr. Minister, something is causing that and it could affect people in the same manner, right?

Mr. Biggs: Madam Chairman and Mr. Martel—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, not necessarily.

Mr. Biggs: You have seen the report and we have seen it. There are many lay people who say the same thing as you; but all I can

say is that the scientists will not put their name on a report as yet to say that they believe you or they believe the lay people who are saying this.

Now, we are proceeding. There is a working group that has been set up and will be continuing to monitor and check these lakes closely and hopefully we can get the scientific part of our administration in here and in Health and Natural Resources to put their name to something specific. But at the present moment they will not, irrespective of the fact that you have a report there that points out certain matters.

Mr. Martel: Irrespective of the fact—what happens when the pH is low? That means the acidity is higher, right?

Mr. Biggs: When the pH is low-

Hon. Mr. Auld: It depends. It is supposed to be-

Mr. Martel: When the pH is at four instead of seven, which is normal.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Archie, would you? Is that your field, about pH? It varies from—

Mr. Watts: Yes, this is right. There is a study under way to try to find exactly what the problem is there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But the pH is not naturally the same in every lake, is it?

Mr. Martel: No, Mr. Minister, you have got the counts.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It depends on the rock formation and the variety around it and everything else.

Mr. Good: Is this why you brush your teeth with cognac?

Mr. Martel: Yes, this is why I brush my teeth with cognac. The point is the pH in some of these lakes is 4.5 and 4.3 and you sit back there and that means the lower you get down towards a pH of one, the higher the acidity, right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I assume that is right.

Mr. Martel: Well, I assume it is right too, and I assume that when fish can't reproduce, and I assume that if vegetation is ruined, and I assume that if soil is completely sterile, there has to be an effect on human life as well. The studies by Dr. Mastromatteo show this as I indicated the other night.

The studies indicated all throughout the world, Mr. Minister—for God's sake, I have got them here—the studies from the American Department of Health Education and Welfare indicate a great variety of all ailments that occur from SO<sub>2</sub> if it is taken. I don't want to get off the water but it is significant that SO<sub>2</sub> can affect you adversely. The same thing would apply if it was in water.

You are getting water that has a high degree of acid. What about the other toxic materials? What you are saying is that toxic materials are not harmful, or do you simply not know?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, as a layman, I would say that toxic materials are all around us and in certain cases chlorine is toxic, if you take enough of it. Fluorine is toxic, if you take enough of it. Almost anything is. It is a question of what the standards are and what use is being made of the water or of the product that has various materials in it. The only place you get pure water is in a laboratory and we all know that.

Madam Chairman: Have you got another question, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Might I ask Mr. Caverly, if he would answer, if he is not convinced that the source is Inco and Falconbridge?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that that's a fair question to ask him.

Mr. Martel: Well, I'll ask the minister then.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know.

Mr. D. S. Caverly (Assistant Deputy Minister): Well, from our standpoint, this is an air management problem. All that we are saying in this matter is that attention has been drawn to fallout and in my letter we indicated that we were going to endeavour to find out where it comes from. Our position in regards to the suitability of this as a source of water supply is that it meets the criteria which we use in Ontario for raw water or a municipal water supply and we simply leave it at that.

As far as the water being acceptable for a water supply and being acceptable for fish to live in is concerned it is quite a different matter. I am not a biologist so I am not going to get into the matter of why the fish are not reproducing in these lakes. I think some of it might be due to the availability of food or something and I can't speak on that.

I can say only that this source of water meets our criteria and therefore we have no objection to the city of Sudbury using it as a source of water supply.

Mr. Martel: Well, you know, Mr. Caverly, it has been documented, they took the letter apart bit by bit—

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Mr. Martel: -and for example-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, you have an answer to your question, please move on to the next question.

Mr. Martel: I am moving on, Madam Chairman, to another quote from this letter, if you don't mind.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): You are taking a long time.

Mr. Martel: "We shall be actively protecting the Wanapitei River to maintain and improve its present excellent condition." If it is excellent, what is there to improve?

Hon. Mr. Auld: To make it super-excellent.

Mr. Martel: Is that it?

Mr. Caverly: The minister has said it; I think it is simply words here.

Whenever there is surface water being used as a source of water supply, we have to take certain measures to protect it. I think what we were referring to in that particular letter was, of course, protection from bacterial contamination in the future, any discharges of untreated sewage and things of that nature.

Mr. Martel: Well, you see, Mr. Caverly, one could go on at great length to pick that letter apart. That type of letter just leaves the council in the city of Sudbury pretty upset. You should have been more direct and not try to mislead them, because they have been at this game in Sudbury for about 40 years, dealing with Inco and with every government agency passing the buck.

No one wants to admit that Inco and Falconbridge have done the damage. No one ever admits anything in this government unless a file gets misplaced or sent out in error. We can start through the Department of Mines; we can go down this department, we can go right down the whole list; and wherever big brother and little brother are concerned, this government just backs off. It has been proven over and over again and I simply suspect it is not the people on the staff, it is the government policy.

You people just carry out the policy, so my axe really isn't to grind with the technical staff. It is more or less because of the government itself, Mr. Minister that they know what type of letter they should write.

It is too obvious for anyone in the Sudbury area to be deceived at all any longer. You just can't fool the boys up there any more. Mr. Minister, the troops have had enough. We will come to that when we get to air pollution and George Kerr's promise of a monitor during the election and now you haven't got enough money.

I have a couple of other points I want to raise. Could someone indicate to me at what state the St. Charles sewage treatment system has reached in the planning stage or—

Mr. Cockburn: Jennings, and Appleby?

Mr. Martel: Right! Jennings and Appleby, right!

Mr. Cockburn: What is it?

Mr. Martel: Jennings.

Mr. Cockburn: I can't think of the name of the municipality. It is not under St. Charles.

Mr. Martel: St. Charles? Jennings and Appleby.

Mr. Cockburn: I can't find it.

Mr. Martel: It has to be.

Mr. Cockburn: Appleby is in there and Jennings is in there, but there is another one.

Mr. Martel: You are thinking of Mason, Cosby and Martland, which is one I will come to as well.

Mr. Cockburn: Well, the St. Charles programme—I am sorry, I can't think of the municipality and I can't think of the status.

Mr. Martel: I'll let you think about that one and I will ask Mr. Caplice a question.

Madam Chairman: Ask the minister, please.

Mr. Martel: Well, I will ask the minister. He will get Mr. Caplice to answer.

Mr. Cockburn: Ask him to -

Mr. Martel: All right.

Mr. Cockburn: The sewage works is going ahead and the water has been made inactive as I think you are aware. We are not going ahead with the water and as a result of that decision we are in the early stages. The pre-

liminary report, which precedes the main report is currently being prepared and will be expected in June, I would say, maybe early June.

Mr. Martel: And Mason, Cosby and Martland, better known as Noelville.

Mr. Cockburn: Yes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cockburn: You gave them to me backwards, Mr. Martel.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think you are trying to help.

Mr. Martel: They have been sitting there for a long time.

Mr. Cockburn: The preliminary report on the sewage is being prepared and, as you are aware, we ran into a problem on test drilling, but the municipality has agreed to go ahead under the old type of project—for which they will be paying us back—rather than a provincial project because we had doubts that it was going to be a fruitful test drilling programme and they have agreed to go ahead on that basis now.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, East Rim is a mine adjacent to Falconbridge and there was a study done on it several years ago because there were some leaching problems I believe. It was then decided that at East Rim, which has gone out of business, someone would have to go in to prevent this leaching, and I ask you has anything been done to overcome that problem? It was leading them to Bowland Bay, which is part of the Wanapitei water system.

Mr. Caplice: Yes, I believe, Mr. Martel, that the abandoned site was either revegetated and reworked last summer or will be done this summer, but I will check into it. That is an abandoned property.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Caplice: The East Rim Nickel Mine.

Mr. Martel: Right, but it runs into the Wanapitei.

Mr. Caplice: There has to be work done on the tailings to rehabilitate them and revegetate them to prevent a pollution problem from arising.

Mr. Martel: Fine, thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Right, Mr. Good, do you have questions?

Mr. Good: I would like to ask the deputy minister, what's the policy on the operation of pig farms where there is large concentration of production on a small acreage? When they start out, do you insist on lagoons or liquid manure tanks, or do you wait until they have actually caused the pollution of the water course?

Mr. Biggs: Well, Mr. Good, I think you will recall that when the Environmental Protection Act was passed last session an exemption was made for farmers who carried out a normal practice. This is rather hard to define, but the idea was to take care of the man who was doing a decent operation. I think there has been real concern about the development of large poultry operations, hog operations and even the odd feed lot on a relatively small acreage.

First of all, rather than a regulation there was co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of the Environment and they came up with a building code—or a code of ethics—which lays down certain distances between the farm buildings and any urban development. But having said that, these small operations, if they are polluting a stream or if they are contravening the water portion of the Environmental Protection Act, will be subject to the same restrictions as anyone else.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We put an order on somebody out around Norval—a poultry operation —not too long ago. They're putting in some kind of a—

Mr. Good: Air management.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, it was air management, I guess.

Mr. Good: This is the point I want to get at. Now, in certain aspects of environmental protection you deal with it before the problem arises, but it doesn't seem that you do this with the polluting of water. This is what I am trying to get at, the pollution of streams. Under air management you can't move a brick or build anything without getting the approval of the air management branch.

In my view, the whole basic philosophy of the department has got to be preventive, rather than waiting until the problem arises. In some areas, especially in the pollution of water, I don't think you are as preventive as you are in air management. Even in waste disposal, you are getting into good preventive legislation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, I guess there is a slight difference in the farm operation in that when does it become sort of a big operation if—

Mr. Good: Oh yes, you can see a 100-acre farmer or a 150-200 acre farmer running an operation. He's got enough land there. But you get—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but for instance, if he decides to take 10 acres and put in a feed lot and has 100 head—depending on what he does with what he gets, you could have different kinds of problems there.

Mr. Good: He's not really a farmer in the true sense of the word anyway, is he? He is more of a production operator.

Mr. MacDonald: Factory farmer.

Mr. Good: Yes, factory farmer—pig factories they call them out home. The point is that I hope you are moving towards more preventive measures.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Part of this international agreement has to do with some pretty careful study of farming and forestry and something else, I think.

An hon. member: Oh, parks and the like.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And what the long-term implications are and what the likely problems are.

Mr. Good: The agricultural grants—are they available for that type of thing?

Mr. Biggs: Yes, they would be for antipollution equipment or antipollution works. Constructing a concrete wall alongside a farmyard to stop the flow of the effluent into the nearby stream would qualify.

Mr. Good: I don't mean qualify for the rebate of five per cent.

Mr. Biggs: No, I mean qualify for capital grants.

Mr. Good: The whole farm gets what, a \$3,500 maximum grant? You would qualify the same as you would for a tractor—something like that?

Mr. Biggs: They don't qualify for a tractor. They don't qualify for anything that they can move away.

Mr. Good: Oh, that's right too. Yes, aside from a silo or something like that.

The next point I would like to get some direction on-I am asking this for the member for Perth (Mr. Edighoffer) whose estimates are on in the House-that is, the latest report on the Listowel situation where you have the town and OWRC and Campbell Soups in a joint disposal plant. This was supposed to have been effective until 1974. I understand it is now at capacity and it is necessary every now and again to lower the level in the lagoon-or waste stabilization pond, I guess you call it. It is causing an adverse effect in the surrounding areas when the water level is lowered by the spray irrigation method and when it is lowered just by letting it into the Maitland River.

Mr. Edighoffer said he has observed the creek and the pipe from the lagoon entering it and the colour of the water before the pipe enters it is just no comparison to the colour after it leaves it. What is the final disposition or the answer?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. McTavish? I understand you are a resident expert on Listowel.

Mr. D. A. McTavish (Plant Operations Branch): Well, Listowel, we expanded the lagoon last summer and an aerated cell was added in front of the lagoon. That aerated cell went into operation in August of last year and, since the wastes that were in the lagoon had not had the benefit of the aerated cell treatment—it was agreed that we would spray the effluent from the lagoon during the fall period.

Spray equipment was brought in and started in August and we sprayed on approximately 100 acres of land until Nov. 9. That spray programme was stopped at that time because of the freeze-up. From Nov. 9 on there was an overflow from the lagoon itself into the creek. That is continuing now.

The raw sewage coming to the treatment facilities has now been getting the aerated cell treatment, then into the lagoon, then out from the lagoon, out the Chapman drain. Any lagoon, during the winter months, is septic. It lacks oxygen because of the ice covering and there were odours there this spring. We had indicated to the local residents that there would be odours. There were also odours during the winter months—partly due to some problems we were having with mechanical equipment on the new aerated cell.

But the treatment facility is operating as designed. We are sampling the effluent from

the lagoon. We are sampling the stream and we are making plans for further expansion in 1974.

Mr. Good: This is what I am asking. Not until 1974? Is this what you refer to as stage two? What's the hold-up? Why 1974?

Mr. McTavish: There is a little bit of confusion on stage two. There is a stage two in the town of Listowel itself which was mentioned in the papers recently, and this is additional sewers. Stage two at the treatment works itself involves two things—one, expanding the treatment facility so that it will handle more flow and, secondly, providing phosphorous removal facilities to remove phosphate. This is required by the end of 1973, beginning of 1974.

Mr. Good: Is it correct that they can't do stage two in the town with the trunks and whatnot until you get your stage two done out at the treatment plant? Is that it?

Mr. McTavish: In the stage two in the town, we have insisted that they include enlargement of the pumping station, as well as the sewers they are putting in, because the present pumping station is right up to load and we don't want any more flow coming to it until the pumping station is enlarged.

Mr. Good: What caused the discrepancy here when the original plant was supposed to last until 1974 and you already had problems with it reaching capacity in 1971?

Mr. McTavish: The plant was not enlarged until 1971. The construction of the enlarged plant took place in August 1971. We've had some trouble this spring because of the failure of the mechanical aerator. The supplier has replaced that under warranty. We did have some difficulties for a period of time with the mechanical equipment.

Mr. Good: The problem now seems to boil itself down to the fact that the town is facing what they feel is going to be retarded expansion due to OWRC not being able to get their enlargement through until 1974, instead of this year, or next year.

Mr. McTavish: The original design report on the present work, which has been completed, indicated that further expansion would be required by 1974 and negotiations between the town and Campbell Soup have been initiated for this enlargement.

Mr. Good: They have been initiated?

Mr. McTavish: Yes.

Mr. Good: So you don't see any completion of the enlarged plant and trunk sewers until 1974?

Mr. McTavish: Not before 1974. I see the sewers and the pumping station being enlarged before 1974, but the treatment facilities won't be ready before the beginning of 1974.

Mr. Good: All right, thank you. And one other short matter. In the report, Mr. Minister—which I thank you for sending me regarding the pumping of wells 50 and 51.

Hon. Mr. Auld: At Kitchener?

Mr. Good. Baden, yes. I hear that you are recommending a permit to a maximum of 2,100 imperial gallons there, "and that the terms and conditions which state the responsibilities of the permitee with respect to interference, based on established OWRC policies".

Now I want to know whether established government OWRC policies are going to include a statement regarding compensation payments rather than just the restoration of water supply. That has not been an established OWRC policy.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think we have passed that one, haven't we Madam Chairman?

Mr. Good: I know we've passed it, but she didn't recognize it so you can answer. You say is it yes or no?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, basically, the thing is that if they take more water out—if they interfere with the water table, which goes up and down during the year depending on the rainfall and all the other things, we withdraw the permit. That is the situation.

Mr. Good: The only thing I want to know is if you include and establish with respect to requirements of the established OWRC policy, whether that is going to include compensation to farmers if they run into problems of a dry well as well as restoring their water, which is part of your policy now. You gave them a verbal assurance, but it is not in writing here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That was the basis of the discussion we had with the Kitchener people.

Mr. Good: Would there be something in the permit specifying that?

Mr. Watt: Mr. Minister, if I may add a comment on that? The former minister (Mr. Kerr) had indicated last year that some consideration would be given to compensation for costs involved—not directly with the well itself, but with regard to perhaps hauling water for stock, or something of that nature. There has been no policy agreed upon with regard to that, and I think certainly this is one of the points that you were going to look into. But with regard to the conditions of the permits going out, no specific comment was made with regard to them.

Mr. Good: But don't you feel there should be, after the verbal assurance that was given to them that day?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and I gather that the Kitchener water people felt that they had undertaken to compensate people, when they heard about it, for some of the problems that I gather occurred last year. But there was some question as to whether they knew about all the people who had been affected, and they undertook, at that discussion, to compensate them. To supply water, I think is what they undertook to do.

Mr. Good: I am talking about this new permit that you are going to issue on wells 50 and 51.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and there is nothing at the moment incorporated in that permit that, as I say, can be withdrawn at any time. As far as having this as a matter of policy where we are licensing wells, I undertook to pursue that. We haven't completed anything yet. That was about two weeks ago.

Mr. Good: I thought it was finalized in the room that day. Mr. Kerr had given us the assurance verbally, and in his office the year before. You reiterated it, and now I don't see it in writing. This is my complaint, this is what I am complaining about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I-

Mr. Good: Mr. Biggs will look into it, he is a farmer man, he-

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I undertook to do this, but I haven't got it through all the processes yet. That is what I am saying.

Mr. Good: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Any further questions?

Item 3 carried. Vote 1502 agreed to. On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: We now move to page 190, vote 1503.

Item 1, air quality. Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald: May I go back for a few minutes to our old friend Canadian Gypsum?

Mr. Good: If we can all get in on it.

Mr. MacDonld: I wanted to ask the minister a few questions, but there are some potentially encouraging developments and perhaps I can start off on that note.

The community became aware of these developments at a public meeting which I had the opportunity of attending some two or three weeks ago—on April 11, 1972, if I recall correctly. It was interesting to learn that at this point the company has appointed a project engineer who was willing to put himself and his reputation on the line in terms of "this problem is going to be solved and I give you my pledge it will be solved." They spelled out with diagramatic illustrations the programme over the next year involving some \$645,000 in expenditure.

There are two or three things in relation to that that I would like to ask the minister, for my own satisfaction and for others too.

How did the meeting that you had with the officials in the parent company in the United States take place? Did you ask them to come up? Or did they for some reason at this stage finally recognize the pressure was going to be irresistible and come of their own volition? Or what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I recall, the original information I had from our own people was that they had indicated that their technical people wanted to see us. Originally there was to be somebody from the US, and then in turn they decided to have the Canadian president come and, along with his engineers he met with our staff people and I said that I would like to have a word with him, if he had time later on.

Mr. MacDonald: The parent company officials weren't there at all then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The fellow who was there—was it Mr. Lane?—was the president of the Canadian company. In essence I supposed what he wanted to tell me was that they had been not been too active, and that they were now taking a real interest in this at the cor-

porate level rather than with the local manager.

He assured me that they wanted to clean up and that they were going to. In essence I said, "Well, looking at the record, I am delighted to hear that, but we will all believe it when we see it, although my people tell me that the programme that you have put forward, if carried out, will work."

Mr. MacDonald: Is the equipment that they have bought now new equipment that wasn't previously available? Or has that equipment been available for some time?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I understand it, in most of these industrial fields, in some of them, you can buy some of the stuff off the shelf, but almost everything has to be custom-made, custom-designed? Is that the case here, Colin?

Mr. C. J. MacFarlane (Air Quality Branch): This is all custom-designed equipment. While it is of a standard type, it's custom-designed for every particular job.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes. In other words, though, it was available. Sure, they had to put in the order and it was custom-made to meet a particular need, but it didn't represent a new technological achievement.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, as I understand it the methods are known, but some parts of the equipment can be bought, some of it has to be fabricated specifically, and the design part of it probably takes as long as the actual manufacturing and installation of the equipment. Is that roughly correct, Colin?

Mr. MacFarlane: That's approximately right, sir.

Mr. MacDonald: According to the information at the meeting that night you expected by May 1 to be able to give approval to all of the various phases. Does that prospect look like a realistic one at this stage?

Mr. T. W. Cross (Air Quality Branch): We are practically working daily with the company, and we may miss that date by a week or so but not much more than that. We certainly have agreement in principle on all of the equipment to be installed, and it is just a question of finalizing the details.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, a week's delay is not going to have any real effect upon the fixed deadlines which range anywhere from July 1 to September this fall, or next spring for the various stages.

In other words, one can take it that the departmental approval is going to take place, so that there won't be—if I may put it bluntly and skeptically—any further excuse on the part of the company for not getting on with the job.

Mr. Cross: That is correct.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If there is, they will have to explain it in court.

Mr. Burr: On the same point, Madam Chairman, do I understand that the technology was available years ago?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You had better answer that one, Colin.

Mr. MacFarlane: The techniques that are being used have been available for some time, sir. This is correct.

Mr. MacDonald: Thank you. May I make a particular plea to you, Mr. Minister.

I think some of your officials who were at that meeting would be the first to agree that one of the problems here has been a lack of communication, partly because of the attitude of the company up until this stage. I am willing to admit this is a new chapter, and I hope it will be a somewhat happier chapter than the past, but part of the problem has been a lack of communication—providing information to the community.

You are going to have to work for a long time to convince these people to agree that anybody is really serious, including yourself. There was a request at the meeting that periodic reports should be made available from the air management branch and from the company, to the York-Weston Times, which is the local paper—and I notice that the Humber Valley Clean Air Committee also made a request to the Toronto Star—so that the public can be kept abreast of what is taking place there. Is that too much to ask?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. As a matter of fact, we have a monthly sort of summation of all the projects now, don't we?

Mr. McFarlane: Yes, and it is a bit more regular than that in the sense that we are answering questions as they are posed by the people and by Pollution Probe, who showed a keen interest in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think it would be too much trouble, Don. We have Mr. Cheetham and his people. He has reorganized the information end so that he's got people to produce material dealing with each branch. And if you want to give us a list of where they should go, we will send out a monthly report or something like that,

Mr. MacDonald: Well, you have a citizens' committee out there that you are going to have to live with until this problem is solved, so I don't need to enter the picture. They want the information. The community wants the information and you are coming to the very point I wanted.

It seems to me that if you have a PR department, any PR man worth his salt can get in touch with the various people who have provided information and produce something.

This problem has been created because of the 30 to 40 years of neglect that you have heard of so often. It seems to me that it is in your interests and in everybody's interest to do a bit of PR here to recoup the situation.

Okay. One final point, and I raise it specifically, and I raise it in reference to general policy. What are you going to do now with the 10 charges that you had laid? Do those die?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. We are keeping them alive, but we haven't got any more trials set up. I think the charges are laid and we have them just sitting. We are not asking for trial at the moment.

There are two stages in these things. You lay the charge and then you have a hearing, or whatever it is called, which sets a date for the trial which may be a month or two later.

Mr. MacDonald: Look, I don't want to be dogmatic about this, but I think if you want to create in the public mind, and particularly in communities that have suffered for so long with this kind of problem, some credibility in seriously grappling with this problem, I don't know whether you can really afford to let the charges go dormant after you've laid them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, there is a problem with a couple of them, or perhaps more than that, because they are on the same basis, as I recall, as one that we laid against Ford Motor Co., where we got a conviction and they appealed.

Mr. MacDonald: No, you appealed and won the appeal.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is another appeal.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh.

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Air and Land Pollution Control Division): We lost the first one on a point of technicality, and we appealed it and won it. Since that time Ford have appealed it to a higher court.

Mr. MacDonald: This is challenging your regulations?

Mr. Drowley: Right sir, on a point of law.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes.

Mr. Drowley: So it hasn't been heard on a basis of fact yet. And I believe two of those charges with Gypsum are laid under the same part of the old regulations.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay, that's two of the 10.

Mr. Drowley: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: And you are going to proceed with the other eight, or are they going to rest?

Hon. Mr. Auld: To tell you the truth, I haven't really looked at it for a couple of weeks, and I haven't decided.

Mr. MacDonald: I raise this as a matter of principle.

You remember a few years ago there was quite a little furor, for a day or so, about some company up in the Kenora area, which had, in effect, defied or not met the regulations for cleaning up. Charges were laid and then they suddenly became repentant and adopted a cleanup programme so that charges were withdrawn.

You know, the average Joe says "This is an interesting kind of approach. If I go out and rob a store and the charge is laid against me and I plead that I'm a reformed man and not going to do this again, you don't withdraw the charges, the charge is proceeded with."

Why do you not proceed with vigour against a corporation which has a record of refusal to really come to grips with this problem? Even the minister must now be persuaded of that. He admitted in his earlier comment that the corporate heads finally came in and in effect said—"As a corporate body, the message has finally got through to us and we are going to do something about it"—instead of leaving the local people play a cat-and-mouse game that had gone on for 30 years.

Any company that has that sort of a record, I think, should be persuaded that you are tough now; you are going to continue to be tough and if charges are laid, you will proceed with the prosecution.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't entirely disagree—although that analogy I think you might take a little further. It seems to me that I have seen cases where somebody has been in court on a criminal charge of theft, has made restitution and is given a suspended sentence—this effectively is the same sort of thing. They make restitution and it's on the record, but they aren't penalized.

Mr. MacDonald: You haven't made up your mind? You haven't made up your mind whether you are proceeding?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say that politically it seems like a good idea.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, I think you are darn right. It is a good idea and I think there are a lot of people in the northwestern part of the city who will be waiting to find out what your final decision on this is going to be. They will judge your final decision as a fair indication of how serious you really are.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think we have made a little progress with \$645,000 worth of cleanup, so—

Mr. MacDonald: Thirty years late.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You have to be fair—air management only started up three years ago.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good is next.

Mr. Good: On this same subject-

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was just suggested to me that if we don't continue with the charges then somebody might think that we don't always operate on just a political basis.

Mr. MacDonald: Come again? If you don't proceed with the charges—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Somebody would say that we don't always operate strictly on a political basis.

Mr. MacDonald: What will they think if you do proceed with the charges?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Somebody might think that it was only for political purposes.

Mr. MacDonald: Only for political purposes.

Mr. Good: If you do proceed with the charges people will know that you treat large and small people the same.

Mr. MacDonald: Exactly. Precisely.

Mr. Good: If you proceed—and I would like to just expand on this exact point if Mr. MacDonald has finished. That is, regarding the 10 charges and your announcement that they are going to have a target date of May, 1971, and you are going to have the road paved by July, they are going to look after the fly ash by another date, the fly wool by March, 1973, and the total cost. There are 10 charges against the firm now—and you indicated in the Legislature that some of them will probably be remanded and you haven't made up your mind—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are a couple that are actually proceeding at the moment too, I think, aren't there? One is April 10—however, carry on.

Mr. Good: But, now they are in fact on programme—as we talk of being on programme—and regarding the Environmental Act, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Good: So no charges can be laid while a company is on programme, I am told by Mr. Drowley—that's correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's right—unless it is something else that isn't included in the programme.

Mr. Good: If it is not included in the programme. But these charges were all laid before the company was on programme.

The point I want to get at is—if you don't proceed with these charges you are not treating everyone the same, and that has been the biggest complaint, I think, regarding the enforcement of legislation in the province.

Let me give you an example. When I spoke to the people in your legal department about this—and certainly the man involved is not held in high regard by your legal department because in their view he may be irresponsible in some respects—but the fact still remains that on his second charge—it was his second offence, I admit that—when his case went to court the offending boiler had been torn out and the replacement boiler was on site, the day it went into court.

He was told—which I can't substantiate—that if he pleaded guilty they would ask for a minimum fine, and if he didn't plead guilty they would ask for a maximum fine. He refused to plead guilty and he came off with just the minimum fine of \$100, where he could have had a \$1,000 fine.

The point is simply this. The charge was laid before his new boiler was there; he should have had the new boiler before the second charge was laid, I grant you that, but he didn't. There was no way they would withdraw the charge.

I have been through the whole matter with your legal department and I was given the answer—I made notes at the time I was given the answer—that the idea of prosecution is not as a deterrent, but to do justice for a violation of our legislation. That in no way ties in with your attitude towards Canadian Gypsum, in my view.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know all the circumstances, but I have made no commitment to the company as far as the charges are concerned. But what I am concerned about basically is getting the thing done on time. I suppose that I have learned in the short time I have been in this ministry that the vast majority of companies are anxious to co-operate. There are some who aren't.

I have also learned that the ones who don't, seem sometimes to be able to find a fair number of reasons why things don't proceed on schedule—a supplier originally gave them the date of the 30th and he says they can't complete it. A whole lot of these things—

Mr. Good: Do you check these things out as to whether-

Hon. Mr. Auld: There's no way — unless we have a staff of another 30 people and send them all around the world and phone up companies, motor manufacturers and fabricators and so on. I don't know how you could do it effectively.

I am not saying here what I am going to do, other than to say that my interest is to get things done as quickly as possible. It is often nice to have something up your sleeve.

Mr. Good: What do you think, Mr. Minister, brought about the sudden-

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I didn't say that.

Mr. MacDonald: I just whispered it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was afraid it might have gotten into the mike.

Mr. Good: What brought about the company's sudden decision to co-operate? I imagine when you put them on programme here, this programme is worked out in consultation with them? Why weren't they put on the programme a year ago? I realize you weren't the minister, but you are part of the government.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I have said before, they gave us the very clear impression that they didn't want to co-operate.

Mr. Good: Oh, that they didn't want to co-operate? And then you had the original—

Hon. Mr. Auld: And as I also said, perhaps the number of charges laid finally—and I think I also mentioned at one point somebody, Pollution Probe I guess, sent me a long brief on them which indicated amongst other things that their legal firm was McCarthy and McCarthy; and I think I said that night to the citizens, "I don't think McCarthy and McCarthy go into court for an hour for \$20." I think the message finally got through.

Mr. Good: According to my information, the first charge against them was in 1971, last year. This doesn't add up.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This won't take long to read. I will give you the background. The first three paragraphs are really sort of the historical background:

Following a survey by the air management branch in 1968 and protracted discussions, the company installed partial control equipment on the cupola exhaust. This equipment did not adequately control the odorous emissions and a ministerial order was served on the company in the spring of 1969. This order required that the company control all particulate and odour emissions from the two cupolas. It was our opinion that emissions from the wool-processing line would be resolved to acceptable levels.

In compliance with the minister's order and in accordance with agreed extensions to the compliance date, the company installed a new waste heat bore on the cupola exhaust system in late 1970. The odorous gases were incinerated in the boiler furnace. At approximately the same time, the cupola exhaust stack was extended and modified to give increased exhaust velocity. The company claims to have expended \$350,000.

Since the completion of the latter control equipment, two new highrise apartment buildings have been built in close proximity to the plant. Further control measures have now become necessary to avoid the impingement of particles and sulphur dioxide from the cupola gas incinerator. [It's just about in line with the stack in the prevailing wind on the upper floors of the apartment.]

Experience has shown that, contrary to our expectations, local dust fallout has been experienced. Presumably this is due to the breaking away of agglomerated, fine particles that have adhered to the sides of the chimney after they have been wetted in a scrubber designed to remove a major fraction of the dust. The company [this was at the beginning of the month] is carrying out tests to evaluate the extent of this problem so that suitable equipment can be purchased and installed. Numerous violation notices have been issued within the past year, arising from those three court actions—and so on and so on.

So that something had been done since 1968, but not nearly enough.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, and it wasn't successful.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, some of it was successful until the apartment building came; some other things hadn't been done; some things had been done and hadn't worked.

Mr. Good: I am left with no other alternative but to believe that if a company doesn't co-operate, there's nothing you do or can do, either you don't do it or you can't do it. On Feb. 24 our research people spoke to Mr. C. J. MacFarlane, and he gave us the background that you're talking about and no deadline had been given for a cleanup yet. In the words of Mr. MacFarlane, that's not up to air management branch officials.

In order to take a company like that to court, you must have a specific case with enough evidence to prove that the company's responsible for pollution. It is then up to the judge to sentence the company. Well, we know on the first two sentences there was one fine of \$1,000 and another of \$200, although the maximum sign is still up.

So, according to Mr. MacFarlane, the air management branch simply does not have the power to stop Canadian Gypsum Co. from polluting our air.

When were these 10 charges laid? When were they laid?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the period-

Mr. MacDonald: February or March?

Hon. Mr. Auld: February or March, was it?

Mr. Good: It must have been after this. It must have been after this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There were some after that. Yes, there may have been one or two before.

Mr. Good: Well then, was it the laying of these charges, do you think, that brought this nice dialogue that you can get them on programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it's an interesting coincidence.

Mr. Good: Yes, and I just wonder whether you really exerted the pressures, or whether the department exerted the pressures, that should have been exerted years ago, or at least when the Environmental Protection Act was passed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that pressure was advanced. Of course, one of the things that you have to remember is that we've had to cover an awful lot of ground in the last three years, and I don't think that any of the staff would say that we had enough people—and they're not easy to get either—trained people, to deal with the mass of work that has to be done.

I think we've got a damn good staff and I think that we're starting to catch up, but I'll bet you there's something going on around the province right now that we don't know about, and we'll have to step in once we hear about it.

Mr. Good: Well, on that particular point, flowing from that Canadian Gypsum thing is the fact that you have been using them as an example in two or three speeches in the last week about the irresponsibility of municipalities allowing residential development next to a known polluter of the atmosphere. I presume you are referring to Canadian Gypsum in both of those speeches. You certainly sounded like it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, there are some others around and there are some rezoning applications that we have heard about.

Mr. Good: But there aren't too many places where two highrise apartments have been built, right adjacent to—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh I agree, yes.

Mr. Good —a known polluter. I think we should get your attitude on the record as to what you really plan to do about the problem that I brought up in the Legislature today where Ontario Housing Corp. has bought land and is putting in services for a 150-unit townhouse development out in West Hill in the east end of Toronto, right across the road from a Johns-Manville asbestos plant.

The municipality is opposed to it. They have something else which they think could go in as a buffer between that and residential. And Ontario Housing, another department of government, is now doing what you have been telling them down in Hamilton and other places shouldn't happen.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's right and I heard about it on Tuesday.

Mr. Good: And as Minister of the Environment you should exert your authority over some of the other departments in your own government first before you go out and tell municipalities—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that we advised Weston at the time, and there was a rezoning hearing, that we were opposed to that one. As far as the Johns-Manville situation is concerned, I heard about that on Tuesday. Mrs. Scrivener was one of those who was concerned—

Mr. Good: It was the member for Scarborough East (Mrs. Birch).

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or Mrs. Birch.

Mr. Good: It's in her riding.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are both so attractive it is hard to remember—and sent a message to OHC. Previous to that I had a discussion with the responsible minister about the zoning end.

Much as I hate to see more red tape on subdivision applications, I think that we are going to have to be involved in the whole planning process. Inevitably we approve an installation some place, and we base our approval of some things, particularly as far as the air end of it is concerned, on how close other buildings, residences and stuff, are.

If somebody rezones a big chunk which was acting as a buffer or dispersal area or something, it isn't fair to the manufacturer—or whatever the company is—who has met our standards if, all of a sudden, totally outside his control, somebody comes along and builds a house next door.

We've got to have an input, and we are in the process of getting that into the procedures.

Mr. Good: Just in the process. I feel as I said before, the basic effort must be towards prevention. Really, if you don't look after environment, Mr. Minister, the developers aren't going to, and I hesitate to say because it is a sad commentary, but the municipality is interested in the tax revenue and the assessment which is generated. It has to be, because of the present property tax situation and because the tax that is generated by development is of prime concern to the municipality.

So the protection of the environment and the whole environmental issues in all our province comes right back to this department, and I think that preventive medicine is most important in this regard.

I hope that you really exert your influence as Minister of the Environment when you do meet with the Minister of Trade—no, the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman) who has responsibility for OHC. He should know better than to do a thing like this, or his people should. Now, I have other subjects, Madam Chairman, but I will let someone else take up something now.

Mr. MacDonald: Before you leave that I would just like to make one brief comment.

Mr. F. Drea: (Scarborough Centre): Madam Chairman, could I just make a point of order? I have some other remarks. I realize that they were made with the best of intentions, but I would like to set it on the record that when you said the municipality is opposed to it, that is not true.

Mr. Good: Is opposed to what?

Mr. Drea: They are not opposed—the municipality, the borough of Scarborough—is not officially opposed to the project.

Mr. Good: To the project?

Mr. Drea: That's right.

Mr. Good: Well, then-

Mr. Drea: Just a moment. I said I could see how you could get into this. I'm a little bit more familiar with it because it is in my territory, but I would point out to the hon. member that that land was rezoned by the municipality of Scarborough from commercial, which is what it was originally, into low density residential. So they were hardly opposed to low density residential. What

their feelings are about OHC may be another matter. But they did it on the zoning.

Mr. Good: Some of the aldermen are opposed to this.

Mr. Drea: Yes, but not the municipality.

Mr. MacDonald: To continue: When Mr. Good asked the question why the company suddenly got going and the minister said it was something more than a coincidence that they got going when his department laid charges. Forgive me for being ungenerous, but the real source of getting the ball rolling again, I am persuaded, was the community activity. It persuaded you people to lay your charges and it gave a clear picture to the company that this time they were going to have a concerted attack from the community, with the assistance of Pollution Probe and the Upper Humber Valley Clean Air Committee, enlisting the ratepayers, enlisting the borough council-which has fought this issue for years, had thrown in the sponge and was dormant on the issue again. They all came back to life. You are going to face a massive attack such as you had never had before. I checked with your department, and your department wasn't laying charges back in the early part of February. The hangup then was this appealthe Ford appeal. Eight months had gone by since you got convictions last summer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As a matter of fact, I think I told the group—one group that I met—that very thing. That they were a great help and that they were getting some action.

Madam Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Lawlor.

Mr. Lawlor: Madam Chairman, the minister probably well knows that I have been engaged last year, even while the House was sitting, on matters of immediate concern in my riding, touching the construction of an incinerator there, a brand new, in-excess-of-in-excess-o

May I say that in as far as the details of the matter are concerned and the specific arguments touching that incinerator, I had previously made an arrangement to meet the minister, and intend to do so again, and will not occupy the time of this committee in going over the very great niceties of the situation in reviewing it with your staff, etc.; I know they are quite prepared to accord me that attendance.

At the moment I wish to speak on far more general matters affecting the matters of air quality. It's true that rises out of incineration; my questions will be directed in that particular way. There are two areas in which it seems to me a critique-or even worse, a criticism of your present standards are very much in order. Perhaps not enough care has been taken-or maybe you are in such a primeval, primitive stage of development with respect to your standards and criteria, that they have not yet been weighed or thought has not yet been brought to bear-in any great measures by your department touching these two things. One of them concerns, first of all, the level of air contamination proceeding from any particular source-your standards, etc., in granting approval either of the construction of that source or the expansion of an existing source. The second one has to do with what is called technically the synergism of gases, which we will come to in a moment.

What you do, as I understand it at the present time, if a new industry wants to set up its plant, you measure, through having the technical drawings and whatnot, whether or not that particular industry located at that place will exceed certain criteria within the generative power of the industry itself. What you don't do—and what is crucial that you give consideration at least to doing—is to take the general overall impact of both particulate and gaseous emissions in that area into account in reaching those figures.

The example given was in connection basically with water as an analogy. You know, at the top of the stream, if a new industry goes in, it may well meet your criteria and be fine and well within the confines, and your contour lines. But as you go down the stream, each industry in turn meeting the requisite criteria adds a little bit more to the concentrate. By the time you get to the mouth of the river, you have an overwhelmingly bad situation; each single source itself contributing only a little.

The overall impact is after all the thing that is the health hazard and the thing that we are particularly worried about. I would have either the minister or his department comment upon your present level of standards set forth in your regulations in this particular regard.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually, we have produced what I think is technically to be called a model which indicates the level of emissions in various parts of Toronto. I think we haven't quite completed the one in Hamilton, but we are working on it for the very purpose that you mentioned. That has a bearing on emissions and I suppose would eventually have a bearing on zoning aspects and planning.

As far as the Kipling incinerator is concerned, the situation is that we have to approve the equipment that is put on the incinerating plant, the chimney and so on. Metro works have been discussing this with us and we have given them the requirements.

The land was rezoned by the Municipal Board but when the Municipal Board approved it—the rezoning—they indicated in their ruling that a complete review of all aspects of garbage disposal would be made at the time Metro applies for financial approval. I think the point that you are making, the general one, is this question of what the quality of the air is in a particular part of the city.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is now taken into consideration when we look at these approvals and we see what the emission will be, based on the equipment that we specify.

Mr. Lawlor: Good. In other words, up to this time, your department, being fairly young as yet, the magnitude of the outpouring, the added accumulation, has not been a matter of foremost consideration. But now you have it under study and that would be a factor and a very salient factor in reaching your future levels of approval to new industry going in.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is correct.

Mr. Lawlor: Could any indication be given—it seems to me this is the crucial nub of the whole air control scheme. It seems to me really vital, with new industries established and so on. Have you any idea when the results of that inquiry might be congealed and some possible regulations or legislation passed?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm not sure I understand you.

Mr. Lawlor: How long is it going to take?

Hon. Mr. Auld: How long will what take?

Mr. Lawlor: This present inquiry as to the model being set up.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The model is complete. Do you want to expand on that, Brad?

Mr. Drowley: Madam Chairman, the model is in operation right now. It has been completed, and we are utilizing it at the present time; it is actually in effect in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

Mr. Lawlor: In your approvals going through your department at the present time, is the model taken into account? And where is your authority for so taking a model into account? Is it embodied in regulation?

Mr. Drowley: I don't think the authority for the model is embodied in any regulation that I am aware of, Mr. Lawlor. It is a working tool which you use to assess the total picture.

Mr. Lawlor: Take an area like my own—Lakeshore—which is badly contaminated. I won't go through the long list of industries, but they range from Anaconda to the Hydro station at Lakeview which pours out an awful lot of sulphur dioxide. There is a concentration of industry there of 15 to 20 plants; three of them being chemical plants. Stauffer Chemicals, for instance, is a very bad polluter in the area, on which I am going to have to chase the minister during the next few days. I just got a report about it again.

With this condition existing, and with this model in existence, would you permit the installation, say, of another industrial plant, which, while that industrial plant fell well within the terms of the regulations so far as levels of pollutant were concerned, nevertheless added to an already bad situation? Would this model act in such a way as to prevent that industry establishing itself there?

Mr. Drowley: Not initially, it wouldn't, Mr. Lawlor.

What would be taken into account are the programmes that exist on the other industries and the prediction of what the air quality will be when their programmes are completed, and then allowing the other industry to come in. We have not taken the step of saying to an industry that it cannot locate in that area. I don't think we have the authority for that.

Mr. Lawlor: That's right, and if, hypothetically, I were that industry, and I said,

"Gentlemen, I am presenting you plans, blueprints, and drawings, which indicate that I fall very well within the contour lines which you have set forth in legislation, by what right would you refuse me a permit? Sure, I am adding to the overall outpouring, but the fact is that I fall well within your criteria—give me my thing or I'll take you to court".

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that Brad can answer that because I think it would be a question of a change in regulations or a change in legislation.

Mr. Lawlor: Are they imminent at all, as far as you know, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't discussed them in the short time I have been here.

Mr. Lawlor: May I enjoin you, or could I seek to prevail upon you, to give this matter extremely serious consideration? As I have indicated, that's the nub.

Because of fairly primitive applications of the principle—taking each particular kind of emission on its own hook and judging impingement standards, sincerely, point by point—you don't take the overall picture in this particular regard. What is actually being effected, as industrial growth continues, is a policy of reverse margin utility, let me put it that way. You may have individual plants, fine, but you nevertheless continue to add to the overpowering buildup in terms of pollution in the Metro Toronto area and in all areas which have these kinds of concentrations.

Again on the general principles, the second fallacy in your legislation, as it presently stands, is precisely that you do take the berylliums or the fluorides, or the sulphations or the oxidization counts, singly, separately and apart, and have each of your indexes touching them. Some day I must interrogate for myself and find out how your levels accord with, or contrast with those of other jurisdictions. But that would be a mighty study.

Leaving that as it stands, a Dr. Ross Hall from McMaster University is in the school of medicine but concerned with the force of pollutants in the air as a health hazard, and he has made very penetrating studies. He appeared as a witness without fee and testified in yeoman fashion, I thought, as to this whole thing.

I would like you to look at his evidence some day. You could obtain it very easily from the Municipal Board. It is not long, and he talked about something called synergism and that means the intermixture of the gases. A single gas may be fairly innocuous taken by itself, but when it mixes with other gases it goes up exponentially in its toxic effects.

The chief example of that is the sulphur counts. When sulphur dioxide is moved with water and dust in a dustfall situation, it becomes a thousand times more toxic, and is known as SO<sub>3</sub> or sulphur trioxide. That's precisely the condition that he felt was imminently to be generated in the riding of Lakeshore with the introduction of the incinerator. He stressed the effect upon lung conditions—with young people particularly. With children he says that this is a devastating thing.

His evidence was really quite cataclysmic in its impact, and I think at the very frontiers of the science as things presently stand.

Now you have made one move and maybe you have two moves. You do take sulphation counts up to a point. I don't feel that you use them—I have stacks of paper here taking the Queensway Hospital as a monitoring station. There are six monitoring stations in the area of my riding.

If you take the sulphur dioxide count at that particular point and you take dustfall counts, but you do not take a wide range of counts. For instance, it is my understanding you don't take sulphur trioxide counts in this particular area.

These are, I say, the pernicious elements where the synergistic effect takes place. And you don't, as your part in the process of giving approvals to new installations, you don't—because of the vagaries or vagueness in your legislation—zero in upon and give the proper attention to them. And this is the most crucial thing of all.

Could I have the minister or his staff comment as to what they— Oh, I want to finish one other thing.

In your pollution index you have, in a somewhat simplistic way, if I may say so, begun to combine the effects of the interrelationship of gases. There you do take a sulphur dioxide mix with the dustfall and your index is based upon the mix, and that is the first groping attainment toward the effect that I am talking about, which is the deleterious effect. But I say it seems to me to be in a very primitive state of development. In terms of the effect upon cellular tissues, upon growth, upon exidation of the brain, and upon any number of things which are going to be and are detrimental to our population—

heart attacks and oxidization of the blood—you haven't really begun to grapple with it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Dr. Fitch would comment on that? Dr. Fitch has been sort of seconded to us from the Department of Health.

Dr. M. Fitch (Air Quality Branch): Without disparaging any of the speaker's remarks, I think I should mention that the Dr. Hall whom he mentioned, who may be associated with the medical school, is not a physician. I think—

Mr. Lawlor: He is a biochemist.

Dr. Fitch: If he made some of those statements, I think some of them are grossly exaggerated, but there is—

Mr. Lawlor: Do you know Dr. Hall?

Dr. Fitch: Yes. I think that it is true obviously that if there are more harmful things in the air than just one, we must take into consideration the joint effect of more things at a time. We are well aware of the subject of synergism, which is a word that has been bandied about, but many people have done experiments to see whether there actually is a synergistic effect between different pollutants.

Currently, the people known as inhalation toxicologists who have done experiments in this work have not been able to show that there is any such synergism. However, there is one thing and that is, that gases may be carried into the lungs on particles and have some effect which they would not have otherwise. That is the reason why in designing the air pollution index these two things were put together.

Mr. Lawlor: Doctor, if I may, the two things were put together, yes, but are there not quite a range of other matters that might have been thrown in, or in the future as your science develops, might they also be taken into account?

Dr. Fitch: Yes, I think that that is certainly a possibility. One must never neglect any possibility of that kind. There are still experiments going on, some rather extensive ones, that are mostly on animals, and a few on human beings, in which people are being subjected to different mixtures of pollutants in order to see whether there is such an effect.

Mr. Lawlor: You may as well stay there for a moment, because I want to make another

statement. It is this. The third critique of your department is that there are a wide range of extremely toxic, noxious gases, which are not indexed, or at least only peripherally indexed. There are some kinds of things done at various parts of the province. I have some kind of sheet on it. I am thinking of, and Dr. Hall thought of, and gave evidence with respect to, the effect of a range of gases which he felt were probably more detrimental to human life and to plant growth than the ones that you were presently indexing, the obvious ones.

He was talking about formaldehyde, for instance, and a polynuclear carbon. I had a list of them here; there were about six. Are there analhydes that fall under this designation? In other words, there are about five or six other types of chemical emissions which can be terribly detrimental to human systems and, at the same time, do not fall within the ambit of your present legislation or, as I say, negligibly so. Do you know much about those gases?

Dr. Fitch: The ones you have mentioned are familiar, sir.

Mr. Lawlor: And are they highly detrimental gases?

Dr. Fitch: Yes, if you have got an adequate concentration of them, they could be.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you know that incinerators emit these gases?

Dr. Fitch: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: And do you know that your department has not got monitoring devices or ways of squelching them sufficiently, as things stand?

Dr. Fitch: No incinerator emits any of these things in a concentration that could be harmful to human beings.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, I see. Well, Dr. Hall thinks they do. Just under this point, in touching my own riding situation, I would ask the minister, with deference, to consider doing something that was mooted at the time, which I think is crucial now. Crucial now, because Ross Clark, the Metro man in charge of disposal of waste matters—I have to measure my words carefully in this case because he's not professionally, maybe personally, but professionally he's not my closest friend—he seems to me to go cavalierly on trying to get rid of the garbage, no matter how, simply to get it off his doorstep, so to speak.

His doorstep is all over Metro and he couldn't care less how he manages to do it. He is somewhat obtuse with respect to experimentation, with recycling, with composting, with any number of other ways in which to deal with the matter. That's my experience.

Now we had these hearings during a week in May. We had one and it went for a full week at that time, and we went back in August for another, pretty well full week—nine days in all. And discussions were held on Professor Brown's project in Kingston and other areas in the world where recycling was being envisaged, or it was actually being tested. Each one magnificently discounted in the process, knocked down so that the world was left bereft of tangible evidence of the possibilities of recycling at that particular time.

The problem struck me that while we have several—four or five—monitoring stations in the vicinity—and I won't go into where they're located—would you consider the crucial monitoring station for the area, and therefore for the impact of the prevailing westerly winds on the greater metropolitan area, coming out from the west end of Toronto, would have to be a station somewhere in Mimico? Somewhere closer to the Humber River? There is none.

The stations that we have are located north and west of the hydro station. Some of them are up close to the Queen Elizabeth Way, but where the main impact, it seems to me, would come would be downwind from Anaconda, from Goodyear, from Campbell Soup, from this whole concentration. And here my argument has been for the board and is here today, that you're putting this incinerator slightly to the west of the concentration, and dead level with the sweep south of the Queen Elizabeth Way and what winds may prevail there.

Would the minister, in the interests of not being accused of causing a mass exodus or mass human death in the Etobicoke area, some time in the future consider putting a monitoring station somewhere where it picks up all the forces? Nothing does that at the present time.

The closest monitoring station as a matter of fact is located to the west of where the concentration really is. If you would just put in one station down there somewhere—perhaps on the grounds where the sewage plant is located, which is already government property, in on the lake in the south part of Mimico or New Toronto.

Mr. MacBeth: There used to be one there.

Mr. Lawlor: There isn't now.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lawlor, I think that this might be a good point for us to rise. We'll come back to your question first thing when we commence at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can give you an answer to the question and then we won't have to—you know it will be done.

Mr. Lawlor: I thought maybe you would want to think about it over the dinner.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will certainly consider it.

Mr. Lawlor: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will certainly consider it.

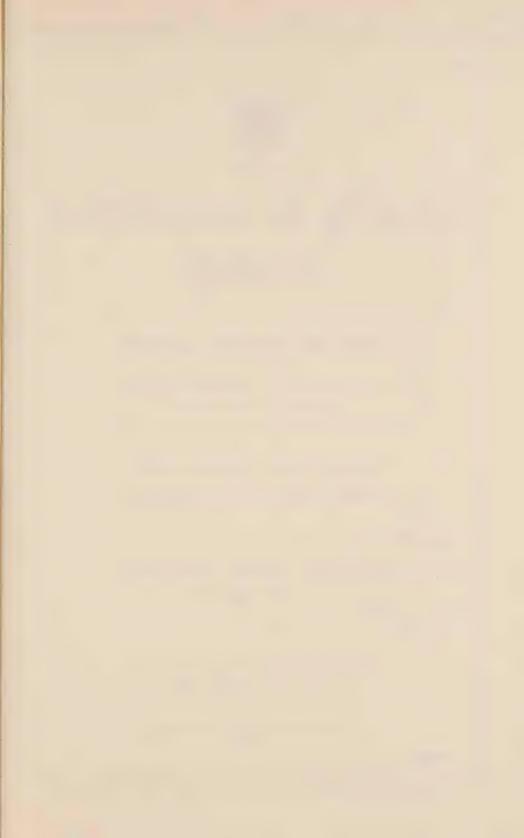
Mr. Lawlor: Good for you.

The committee recessed at 6 o'clock p.m.

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## Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of the Environment** Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, April 27, 1972 AY 1 5 1972

**Evening Session** 

LIBRARY

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER



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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, the meeting will reconvene. The substitutions I have for this evening are Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Clement for Mr. Jessiman, Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Nuttall, Mr. Good for Mr. Worton.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Madam Chairman, before we start, could we make the decision that we will be sitting on Monday and not tomorrow or what?

Madam Chairman: As far as I know, Mr. Good, there will be a session on Monday afternoon and evening, concurrently with the House after question period.

Mr. Good: And not tomorrow?

Madam Chairman: Yes. If there is any change, I will certainly see that you all get individual notice.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): Breaking from 5 to 6? Is that the final motion?

Madam Chairman: Yes, we will break on Monday from 5 to 6. We will sit Monday from approximately 3 to 5 and then reconvene at 8.

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: We had a question from Mr. Lawlor to the minister and Mr. Lawlor was then awaiting the minister's reply. Can you recall the question, Mr. Minister?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Yes, I recall the reply. I said I would consider it.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): I mentioned a number of gas systems that are not, I suggest to you, properly monitored, monitored on any scale or very diversely or with any depth. The list of those gases, as I dug it out, is in a Richard C. Corey book called "Principles and Practices of Incineration," the text of 1969. They are as follows—without attempting a definitive or comprehensive listing—aldehydes, specifically formaldehyde,

amines, organic acids and hydrocarbons have been found. The one that Dr. Hall was particularly anxious about because of its cancerinducing effects was something called polynuclear hydrocarbon. I am sure the department is perfectly aware of them, but it is our job in the opposition to spur it on to deeper and higher efforts at all points. By the way, I don't want my remarks touching Dr. Hall in any way to seem to bind him. I don't suppose it is even necessary for me to say that. The man is fairly competent to look after himself and he knows the lingo which we laymen are a little deficient in.

I want to bring in this connection a wider possibility, to inform the minister of something very curious that has happened while I was making some rather snide remarks about Mr. Ross Clark, the man who has charge of waste disposal in Toronto. Those hearings that we had in August, as you say, Mr. Kennedy put them over. He granted what I considered a rather secondary matter, a clear and straight matter of zoning as to whether that land on the designation given by the municipality in question could be utilized for the purposes of a waste disposal plant and under the designation of industrial one or industrial two.

There is no question that under industrial two it could certainly be, but the problem was that this was a kind of model area being built up on the former Mimico reformatory. As to whether such a unit, or such an installation, should go in in an industrial one zone, on the interpretation, it is a matter of clear technical verbiage. He had come to the conclusion that it did; but as I understood it, that's when the matter ceased. He said he would not grant any further financing until in his mind he was satisfied that this was the best alternative possibility, an alternative use, not only with respect to site, but with respect to method. The whole matter as I see it is still up for grabs and is still to be determined.

May I say this, and make a special plea to the minister in this regard, as I understand Mr. Kennedy's position on these matters, he feels he is a creature of the government; that his powers are derived, are derivative; that he couldn't possibly question the minister, or look in the eye of the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough), or yours, sir, in your ministerial capacity; that he is in a lesser function, secondary. Your department comes before those hearings and says conclusively, that you are completely satisfied.

That is the end of the ball game, Any other evidence that we may bring, expert or otherwise, however appealing it may be, will not weigh in the mind. So, really, I must address myself to you. Try and use whatever persuasive powers one has in this particular regard because, as your good Mr. MacFarlane did the previous time, he came with ministerial authorization to say certain things which, so far as I was concerned, were most detrimental to our cause. If he had been neutral even, but once having said that he had administrative authority as far as the design for that incinerator was concerned—and it met the specifications of the department so far as one could see up to that particular point-that was conclusive of the issue, and as I said, one walks away with his cap in his hand.

We heard a great deal of evidence at that time about just how terrifying was the impact of the garbage disposal situation on Metropolitan Toronto, particularly on the westend, and how crucial it was to come to a decision. Yet, since last August, all the months gone by without so much as a peep or a burp from the direction of Mr. Clark. The only thing I can surmise is that he is awaiting the withdrawal or the disappearance of Mr. Kennedy, who has a formidable intelligence and who is not easily misled in these things and who makes people stand up to their position.

So, I hardly anticipate that the consequences of this mooted incinerator will come to the fore, will come to a head really in a final way until next fall, until Mr. Kennedy resigns. If you could use any special powers to influence the fact of his non-resignation, I can assure you I would be infinitely grateful. As long as he is there, he is a bulwark between certain forms of autocracy and the citizen body as a whole. I say that advisedly now.

Various things happened in your legislation, your waste disposal Act of 1970 and prior thereto. Prior to that time you had some kind of aggressive powers and even directive over municipalities in the area which I would ask you to reconsider taking back into your own authority. What's happened is that for

instance, Vaughan township, which I attended upon, looked at their maps. They have substantial—I'll even go this far—vast disposal sites, land disposal sites—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Could I interrupt you a bit because technically we are dealing with the first item?

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, you think I should wait for the second part, the waste disposal, before we get into that. All right, I will put that aside then.

The business of the air pollution, touching the incinerator situation and the contamination of the air is supposed to have been met by things called precipitators. The evidence is that they purify from 95 to 99.3 per cent of all emissions that may be pollutant in the air.

I just want to bring to the attention of the committee and to you, sir, that it's the parts that aren't filtered out through the process of the technical means known to man at the present time that are really the detrimental parts. There is a certain micron level in a dustball. I forget whether your provincial standard is two microns or five microns, but the position as we got it was that the human lung has always been able to filter out for itself and doesn't ingest that level of micron pollution.

Whether it comes out of the stacks or however it gets into the air, that's not the dangerous thing. It's the part—despite the scientific business and the introduction of what we call water walls and precipitators, however efficient—it's the portion that remains that is of such a micron smallness that it goes down the passages and penetrates the nasal passages and so into the lungs. And these are the ones.

The point I'm trying to make is, you must be preciously careful how close builtup population areas are to any of these installations, whatever your officials and others, who are proud of their scientific achievements, present to you as being acceptable levels and however marvelously they may describe the filtering powers of their so-called new apparatus. The evidence is that still, good as that may be, it does not reach down far enough to remove the really potential source of hazard in this particular regard.

There is a second thing which we have really never got into, and this is the business of these water walls; they are filtering walls too. I never did find out that if the water walls do absorb some of the anehydes, some

of the nitric acids, take them out of the system whereby garbage is got rid of, what happens to the water then? We're back into the other vote-you are into problems with water pollution then. But that was never explained or even dwelt upon at any great length. And it's a matter for considerable consideration by your department and your good people before you come to any final determination on these matters; and personally, with deference, I don't think they have been thus far adequately assessed and looked into, and I think my portion and role is precisely to bring that to your attention and to force it. It simply has to be done unless a great error is to be made in the present intention, as it appears to be, to grant approval to that second incinerator.

I would like to know from the minister or your officials, is the justification in part for installing the 1,000- or 1,200-tone incinerator in the centre of my riding, that this in turn will take out of operation three or four other incinerators—Commissioner St., I believe, perhaps Wellington St., Symes Ave. and certainly Grand Ave.—a very small incinerator but a very polluting one, not far from the site.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think as I recall the proposal they are to be phased out over a period of years running up to about 1973.

Mr. Lawlor: Has any been taken out of operation thus far? Actually taken out?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think so.

Mr. C. J. MacFarlane (Air Quality Branch): A small one at the Don, sir.

Mr. Lawlor: And that is going to be used for a recycling testing plant?

Mr. MacFarlane: That is the present intention.

Mr. Lawlor: But the one in north Mimico is still in operation, is it?

Mr. MacFarlane: Right.

Mr. Lawlor: The Grand Avenue one?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes, it is still in operation, sir.

Mr. Lawlor: My contention is, and I would like to see what has to be said, that you would have to take those ancient and extremely polluting incinerators out of operation, no matter what. No matter what other alternative you've found for the processing of garbage in Metropolitan Toronto, those incinera-

tors could not remain. Would anybody care to comment on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The way it works is that we set the standards and the municipality has to follow them. We say that either you have to clean it up and if that is not naturally feasible then you have to find another method, or another location.

Mr. Lawlor: But you see, thus far your officials have presented this to the municipal board in the alternative, namely, we are trading off. We're trading off a brand new spanking incinerator over against three incinerators that are admittedly, at all counts, and everybody knows—it's in the paper constantly—perhaps the direct sources of inceration in the whole of Toronto at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that we have put it quite that way. We have said that these have to be cleaned up. Metro and/or the city and the boroughs have said this is our alternative, and we have said it is a reasonable alternative from the air-pollution end. Not the locality, not the size of the plant, not the type of the plant, we just said that this is a reasonable alternative or an acceptable alternative provided it meets the standard.

Mr. Lawlor: So you think there is a measure of trade-off involved?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know. I assume that that must be Metro's view.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, I am interested, Mr. Minister, in yours. I shall see Metro in due course. As a matter of fact, one never gets the opportunity to talk to them like this. What do you think, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I really don't know, because that has to be Metro's decision, within the ambit of all the rules that they have to follow and all the checks and balances, the financial end, the zoning end, all the other things.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Minister, with respect, I hold in my hand the transcript, 100-and-some-odd pages in evidence, given by Colin James MacFarlane at the Ontario Municipal Board hearings in which he took a very definite stand with respect to this on the advice of his minister, apparently, namely that it was a tradeoff. And the reason that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It may well be, but it is not a tradeoff as far as the authority of this ministry is concerned. It is a matter that we said, "You have to tidy up some things," and Metro said, "This is our solution."

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, well, you see my position is that of course you have to tidy it up. I mean, these vile sources—there is one incinerator 45 years of age and another one on Symes Rd., very bad—have to be shut down in the shortest possible time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that I'd say that because something is 45 years of age it has to be shut down, because I am almost 51.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, but you're not an incinerator.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I am. Dr. Finch will tell you, I think.

Mr. Lawlor: You may burn with a dull, gemlike flame, Mr. Minister, but you don't give off the same amount of smoke, not even as much as I do.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Madam Chairman, somebody said earlier tonight that we couldn't pass water on Monday and we might pass air tonight, and—I think we all are little incinerators, some of us are larger than others.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, I would hope that you wouldn't consider it in that light, that is all, as a matter of tradeoff. You say these incinerators, which are admittedly black holes, ought to have to be shut down. I don't see the reason why you think that you should start another black hole in order to effect that particular purpose, and that was the basic reasoning.

Let's talk about alternative possibilities. No doubt you'll get a good deal of that here in these estimates. I mean the business of—this is being more and more mooted—of recycling. There were two professors in Kingston, Ont., at Queen's University, who were making overtures to the municipality to obtain enough money to put in a testing recycling plant, and when they appeared in August of last year before the Ontario Municipal Board they were on the verge, as they felt, of obtaining funding and launching out. They had their plans formed—

Mr. Good: Were they going to recycle air?

Mr. Lawlor: They were going to recycle just a little more than air.

Mr. Good: That is the next vote. We are on air management right now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and I think if we could it would be perhaps a little easier to

stay on the air. I shouldn't put it that way, but to stay on this item about air because I think there are some other members who want to talk about it. And then we can get on to the waste end which is the next item.

Mr. Lawlor: Bear with me, Madam Chairman, just for a second. These things somehow get mixed up in my mind. I find it very difficult to segregate air off from waste.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well it is difficult.

Mr. Lawlor: All right, I think that's okay. We will come back on this stuff in the next vote.

Madam Chairman: Our next speaker then is Mr. Burr.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Is Mr. Young on your list?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Burr: Could I change places with him?

Madam Chairman: He is much farther down.

Mr. Burr: Could I change places with him then?

Madam Chairman: Surely, Mr. Clement wanted to speak, he is not here. Mr. Smith?

Mr. Burr: No, no, Mr. Young.

Madam Chairman: Oh you are going to exchange places with him, I beg your pardon. All right.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. Just a very short question or two that I would like to ask the minister in respect to combustion in the motor car engine.

They tell us that this villain is responsible for about half the pollution in our cities today, and I am wondering just how much research has gone into the actual effective combustion within the motor car. I know the companies are doing quite a bit to cut down pollution counts, but there is a theory which has been talked about a lot and which I raised last year in the Department of Transportation estimates and I haven't heard from it since. I will make some inquiries when those estimates come up again.

But the question is whether or not the filters which are being put on the motor cars today are efficient and continue to operate efficiently.

It used to be some years ago, you remember, we drove our car in for a grease job, and there was a bit of oil in the bottom of the filter. The air went through the oil and was cleaned up, and that oil was changed automatically with the change in the oil in the motor, and that still happens with some cars today but not very many.

We have changed to a paper filter, a filter which filters the air, puts the air into the carburetor, and which accumulates the dust and accumulates that dust over a period of time. There seems to be no agreement among motor car manufacturers as to how often those filters ought to be changed—10,000, 12,000 miles. Some of them say at 3,000 miles it begins to get pretty dirty and should be watched carefully, but it is up to the judgment of the person who is looking at it, I suppose, to determine whether or not it is functioning.

Now if the filter gets dirty, then of course it lets less air through. Combustion becomes less and less efficient as time goes on. With less efficient combustion you are not only using up more gasoline but you are spewing more hydrocarbons out into the atmosphere.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is based on the assumption that the filter, when it is in ideal condition, will only let enough air through for combustion? Is that a reasonable assumption?

Mr. Young: Yes. The assumption is it lets the air through-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but just enough.

Mr. Young: Just enough or adequate for proper combustion. And it cleans the dust and dirt out of the air on the way through. But with the paper filter you pick it up with the paper and then it gradually builds up.

Now whether or not the same thing happens with oil filters is a moot question, although the general consensus seems to be that with the oil bath the air goes through and, while it gets dirty gradually, it is pretty efficient right through until it gets really dirty. Then, of course, it can have the same disastrous effects as the other one when it is thoroughly plugged with dirt.

Now of course this is a matter of, I suppose, profit for the motor car manufacturers. We don't know whether it is entirely efficient or not. Certainly the new paper filters are extremely costly. It is big business.

But the thing that interests me is this has there been any research into the efficiency of these filters vis-à-vis the oil bath filter? I can't find any record anywhere of any real research having taken place.

I have correspondence here, volumes of it, from motor car companies and all of them evade that question of research. They say, "Well that is not our business, it is up to the state government of the United States to do this job."

We haven't faced up to this in Canada, and I suppose we could say it is a federal matter since they set federal standards, but in the United States and in Canada there are no standards to my knowledge for the air filters.

While we are getting standards for other parts of motor cars and while we are thinking in terms of cleaner air, we have so far failed to set standards for the intake of the air, the oxygen, upon which depends efficient combustion inside.

I just wonder, Mr. Minister, whether anything has been done in this field, whether you are aware of any research that has taken place in this whole field of air intake in the matter of the filters.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well to give you a very fast answer, no. As I understand the federal approach, they don't say how you do it, they say what you have to achieve.

Philosophically I would say that is a good approach because if you start putting standards on the front end when you are trying to achieve something out of the exhaust, you really stifle experimentation in research, or in fact you wind up doing it yourself, which I don't think is the job of government at that end.

I think that there is lots of research to be done at our end to find out what is harmful and, in fact, going along with some of the things that were said this afternoon, to find out whether in fact they really are harmful and, if they are, in what degree—what degree of pollution is harmful. Having said that I will ask Mr. Drowley if he knows, because he follows these things.

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Air and Land Pollution Control Division): As far as I am aware, Mr. Minister, no there hasn't been any research. It has been on the basis that they set emission standards per se and, as the minister said, how they achieve them is up to the motor car manufacturer.

Mr. Young: Well my problem again, Mr. Minister, through the chairman, is that those emission standards are set by government and

my car, for example, will meet those standards for a while after I have it inspected and a new filter put in, and certain other things done. But I go back again in 5,000 miles and I find that the car is failing to meet the standards, and so I have a new filter again, and—

Hon. Mr. Auld: If I might make a comment, the one thing that worries me about the approach that is being taken internationally, at least in North America, is that we are producing all kinds of exotic methods which are supposed to achieve something but they still fall back on the individual to make sure that they are carried out—proper maintenance.

I don't know of any way that you can get conformity in these unless the vast majority of people are seized with the necessity of them being achieved. I don't know that there is any way you can have enough inspectors in Ontario in 432,000 square miles and 2,000,000 vehicles, to check every vehicle every two months.

Mr. Young: I quite agree. Except that in this field I would very much like, for example, to be able to put an oil bath filter on my car.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And know that it would work.

Mr. Young: And know that it is going to work, or at least have a chance to test it out.

They don't make them for my car. All I can get is the expensive paper filter and then I have to depend on somebody telling me when it is dirty.

In the meantime I may have lost 1,000 or 2,000 miles of pretty high-priced running because it is not efficient and more than that I have spewed out too much hydrocarbon into the atmosphere because of that inefficiency.

You see this is the problem in this whole business where we set the standards. Those standards, I suppose, are supposed to be maintained right throughout, and so I should take my car back for inspection every 1,000 miles or so. Well the province wouldn't stand that. We just couldn't do that. But there is a real suspicion among people who have been looking into these things that a thing like an oil filter would do the job efficiently for a long time and very cheaply and save immeasurably on the air pollution.

Now here is a place where I think in specific instances like this I agree with you that it is better to set the standards and then

say "Meet the standards," but if the motor company is going to make a fortune out of me in maintaining those standards then there is something wrong. Somebody should come along and make certain tests somewhere along the line to see whether I'm being really taken for a ride in this whole field, if I have to meet the standards by paying the shot to the manufacturer of, in this case, the paper filter.

I think some research ought to take place in some of these fields, spotchecking if you will someplace, and surely that is not a very difficult thing to achieve and yet somehow or other it's been evaded right down the line. Nobody has been willing yet to undertake that kind of very simple research.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess what you are saying is that there should be sort of a CSA for parts.

Mr. Young: That's right.

Mr. Good: The trouble with that is that manufacturers claim that it would add \$600 to a \$1,000 on the car to meet the standards. That's their claim, but somebody certainly should make them verify that statement. That's a big amount.

Mr. Young: All they have to do is cut out one model year and that would save them the amount, because it costs about \$700 per car per year for model changes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I guess if that's your question, Fred, I don't have a fast answer for you.

Mr. Young: Well, is there any way that the Province of Ontario, your department in cooperation with the Department of Transportation and Communications, might look into a question like this? Now the other department last year indicated they were prepared to do this. I don't know whether they can or not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Transportation and Communications do this with some things like brake linings and brake fluid and a few other things where they have set standards for stuff to be sold here.

Mr. Young: That's right, they have tested tires.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, really, from an effective point of view it should be done nationally because it is a national market. From the point of view of cost to the consumer, if the manufacturer has to produce material to eight different standards it is going to cost everybody more money.

Mr. Young: That's right, I agree. The National Research Council perhaps should be doing this job. But now, my question is, could this department and the Department of Highways combine to make representations to the federal government, the federal Department of Transport, asking them if the National Research Council will undertake these kinds of spot experiments, and this is one that perhaps you could begin with and use as a specific illustration where research might be done.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We might pursue it, but I think now we are really talking about something—when you get into the division between ministerial responsibilities—that is more of a consumer thing than an air pollution thing. We are anxious, we want to see—

Mr. Young: You want to see clean air.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Young: Maintained.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And there are all kinds of factors involved in that throughout the sort of consumer chain.

Mr. Young: Right, except the automobile is a very prime polluter.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But what you are saying is that you want to know when you go in and buy something whether it is going to work.

Mr. Young: I want to know-

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are talking about automobiles but you are talking really about consumer protection.

Mr. Young: I want to see the air pollution cut down as well.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't think we'll decide it tonight—

Mr. Young: Some place the initiative has to be taken, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -but I'll undertake to pursue that with two of my colleagues, one T & C and the other the consumer.

Mr. Young: And we can raise it again in both of these departments so that we can really push the thing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And if they don't happen too soon, the three of us might even have a chance to chat before you ask it again. Mr. Young: Well, I don't think the others are coming very soon. My guess is that the Department of Transportation and Communications is not coming until June, perhaps. I understand the deputy minister is leaving the country for a while. But the other one, I don't know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: By June we just might have a chance. We've got a few other things on the plate that we have undertaken to get going but we will pursue it.

Mr. Young: Well, thank you, Mr. Minister. That's the question I want to ask, and I feel it is a very important aspect of this whole business of keeping clean air in our cities, particularly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As far as the automobile thing is concerned, if the approach that is being taken internationally is going to work it is extremely important. We also have to get people motivated to go in every two months and see whether the thing that leads the fumes from the crankcase up to the carburetor is not plugged, and a whole lot of other things.

Mr. Young: The PC valve is working and all that.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Young. The next speaker is Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): I have a few questions that I would like to direct to the minister, perhaps to some of his officials, in regard to the Sudbury stack which certainly is a bone of contention with the people in my area, since Sudbury has most things that we would like to have but this is one thing that we would like them to keep.

I would like to start off by asking the minister if he can give me an unequivocal answer that the Sudbury stack won't be put into operation until the emissions from the stack meet their criteria and until the emissions from the stack are those that have been set out to Inco under his ministerial orders?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Oh, that's only 1978.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, that is what I am asking.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, you are sort of contradictory. I guess we are anxious to see the stack functioning properly as soon as possible. You are talking about the Inco one I assume?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right, The super stack. The large one they've built.

An hon. member: North Bay is right in the path of the westerly winds, though.

Mr. Martel: The one with the largest outhouse in the world.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that we may have some more discussion on this, Dick. If I can reserve my answer until Sudbury and air has been completed, it might be faster.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): The minister is shaken now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I may hear two conflicting points of view.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but I would think that what I am asking you is much different to the presentation that may be made by other people, you know, because obviously I represent the interests of an area that can be affected—

Mr. Martel: Will be.

Mr. R. S. Smith: -and likely will be affected by the operation of this stack, and as you and your people are well aware, even with the stacks that are there now-the much shorter stacks that are there-there has been a considerable amount of foliage damage and that type of thing down into my area, some of it within a very few miles of North Bay. The Lands and Forests have done some studies on foliage damage due to the emissions from the present stacks that are now in Sudbury, and it is obvious that as far to the north as Temagami and as far east as North Bay there has been crop damage-and in the Vernier area-as well as damage to the natural foliage that is there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is it greater now or less than it was, say, 30 years ago?

...Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh, it is very hard to tell because the only studies—as I understand it, maybe your people can correct me on this—that: have been done have been done with Lands and Forests over the past four or five years, but the only ones that we—

Mr. Martel: That we know of. They had been doing the Dreisinger report for 17 years before we found out about it. We found out about it by accident—again one was slipped to us.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And there are other studies that have been done in regards to that-

Hon. Mr. Auld: We keep sending you copies-

Mr. Martel: No, you haven't sent me this. He's now with Inco. Is McGovern, or whatever his name is, doing it? Maybe you'd give us a copy this year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And the other studies have been done similarly by Lands and Forests, as I understand it, in regard to the fallout into Lake Nipissing, which we will get us back to perhaps something that Pat was talking about earlier—that the pH of the lake is being varied by the fallout and this is having some direct effect on the reproduction of the fish in the lake and this type of thing.

The people in our area specifically stand to have a lot of damage done to them, both in regard to their own health, and as well to the economy of our area. We depend on the tourist business and related businesses which depend on the beauty of the area. We certainly are not going to watch a large stack being built in Sudbury which is not only going to endanger the health of our people but also the economy of the area.

I'm asking you if the stack is going to be put into operation prior to meeting the standards of your Act and your regulations in regard to the emissions from that stack. I'm asking you if you will unequivocally tell me that that stack will not be put into operation until those standards are met? Now obviously you've set those standards knowing the Inco can live up to those standards at a cost to them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is part of about \$600 million, as I recall.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, the amount of the cost is not the question as far as we are concerned. That's a question for International Nickel to work out.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But our question is-

Hon. Mr. Auld: And whether they continue.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And our question is—well you've put a ministerial order on them to spend that much money if that is, in fact, the amount.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we told them what they had to achieve.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What I am asking you is that they not be allowed to open up the use of that stack until they've met those criteria. We feel that we are getting to be the ones who are endangered by the use of that stack without the proper criteria and without the proper installations within that stack and their other equipment to cut the emissions to the proper level.

I'm sure I'm taking a different tack on this from the member for Sudbury East or Sudbury, because they have a different outlook on this. They would like to get the emissions up high and over onto somebody else.

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Rather than have—as a secondary result they might like that!

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I think this is one case-

Mr. R. S. Smith: We have a different interest from theirs.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —where we all have an interest in common. All of us in this room, I think, would like to see a stack with no emissions, just hot air.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Mr. Haggerty: What about the new process?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We might start it right here in Queen's Park.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just a minute, I want to get an answer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't give you an answer. First of all, you are obviously concerned about effects. I am not sure that the effects which you say are going to flow from it will, in fact, flow from it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you can't unequivocally tell me that they won't.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Good: Did you make any study?

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I can tell you this, if the stack starts up and something breaks down in it, as sometimes happens—because it is, you know, one of a kind; there may well be a period when it won't be working—if the index gets above 50 we'll tell them to turn off—

Mr. R. S. Smith: But the point of the matter is-

Hon. Mr. Auld: -which we do every now and again.

Mr. R. S. Smith: -if the stack isn't working properly, then obviously you shut it down

and everybody in the area would benefit by that in that sense at least. But there is a probability that our area could be affected adversely and the people in our area are not prepared to accept that probability. We don't see it as a necessity to our area.

I know it is a necessity in Sudbury. On the other hand I don't see how you intend to allow Inco—and that's what you're doing, allowing them—to use the stack without proper facilities within that stack to cut the emissions to the levels outlined in your legislation and your ministerial order.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The whole purpose of the stack and the equipment associated with it, is to cut down emissions—

Mr. Martel: To increase production.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: To increase production from Shebandowan by 30 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, that is your opinion. That may be an interest of Inco's.

Mr. Martel: Yes, that's right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We really are not that concerned about their production. We are interested in the emissions and particularly the SO<sub>2</sub> and the tonnage. You can't go into a shop and take a look at 10 stacks and see which one you would like. I suppose this is a one-of-a-kind thing.

An hon, member: Yes, this is a one-of-a-kind thing.

Hon, Mr. Auld: I would be the last person around to say tonight that the day it starts working it will work perfectly. Now it might. One of Murphy's laws is that no matter what you do something will go wrong.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You miss the point. The first purpose of building the stack that high was to disperse the emissions over a larger area. This was looked at by the then Department of Health, which approved the stack in the first place as the answer to the problem.

We in my area, who could well be affected by a dispersal over a larger area, object to that—and have objected continually all along—as a means of controlling air pollution. We have always maintained that under your ministerial order and under the provisions of your Act the emissions must be held to a certain level.

That's fine. We say go ahead and build the stack as high as you like as long as you make Inco put in the necessary equipment to keep the emissions to the level that satisfies your legislation, your regulations and your ministerial order. What I'm asking you is that they not be allowed to use that stack until they meet those regulations and your ministerial order.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That really is the way it is supposed to work.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I don't think it is, because I have been given to understand that the stack is going to be used long before the installation of the proper equipment to meet your ministerial order and the regulations of your Act. That's two different things.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you are right. I think the order was in two parts. One was to build the stack; that can be done, as I understand it, more rapidly than the installation of the equipment that goes in the bottom or in part of the stack. I don't know the technical part.

The other thing that I recall reading in a report a few weeks ago was that without doubt if the emissions stay at their current rate, whatever that is, and you get them up higher you are going to spread them around a larger area. The immediate Sudbury area is going to have considerably less and those people—

Mr. R. S. Smith: And we will have considerably more! This is my concern right now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But considerably more might be an increase of three parts per million from four parts per million. I doubt very much that you would note a great difference.

I think we are getting into a kind of technical area, I think I'm going to ask Mr. Drowley if he would first of all tell me whether I'm right and put in a few figures.

Mr. Drowley: Madam Chairman, the order was designed in two parts as the minister has mentioned.

The first part was the installation of a stack as an interim measure only. The second part was the removal of SO<sub>2</sub> from the process. The reason it was done this way was to alleviate an immediate problem in the Sudbury area.

The stack was so designed, to the best of anybody's knowledge, that where the stack emission would come at ground level there would not be any adverse effects—let's say, to the best of anybody's knowledge. We have installed a monitor. There is one over by North Bay now to get background levels on it, to pick this up.

The second part of the order constitutes a complete process change for Inco. This was the reason for the extended period of time in which to accomplish it. As far as we can ascertain there will be no measurable increase in levels in the North Bay area.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, that is as far as you can ascertain.

Mr. Drowley: That is right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Really we are not prepared to accept an answer in that way. I realize that may be the best answer that you can give under the circumstances and with the knowledge you have, but we are not prepared to accept that. We feel that the health of our people and the economy of our area is dependent upon the things that will be damaged by any increase.

We are not prepared to accept that chance if you want to put it that way. Now what is the time difference between the first use of the stack and the implementation of the changes in the process at Inco to provide satisfactory emissions?

Mr. Martel: 1978.

Mr. Drowley: I don't have that right now, but I will get it for you.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The first use of the stack. What is the time difference?

Mr. Martel: It's after 1972.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But it is not there yet?

Mr. Martel: They are trying to blow smoke up it now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I will find out-

Mr. Martel: The ministerial order is 1978.

Mr. Drowley: That is the completion date.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Drowley: We are at the stage in between.

Mr. Martel: That is when the criteria will be met—in 1978, not before.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I want to know when they are going to start to use the stack.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Can you do it any faster?

Mr. Drowley: The stack is the summer of this year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Pardon?

Mr. Drowley: The summer of this year; August of this year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: August of this year? Inco is going to meet that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm sure everybody would be delighted if you could tell us how you could do it.

Mr. Drowley: As far as I am aware right now, yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What we are looking at really is a six-year period in which the emissions from Inco are going to be allowed to be above the levels set by your Act and by your ministerial order.

Mr. Drowley: Excuse me. The stack is designed to meet the permissible ground level concentrations.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But not the emissions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the emissions produce the concentration.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh, really, yes. That's taking into consideration the best of conditions between the emissions going out up there and falling down here. But there are all kinds of variables involved in that. Dampness, air currents, all this type of thing.

Mr. Martel: Does that include a 31-cent increase from Shebandowan?

Hon. Mr. Auld: One at a time. One at a time.

Mr. Martel: I just wanted to throw that in.

Mr. Drowley: As far as I know it did, Mr. Martel. Excuse me. To follow on on that, by 1974 they're to have a reduction of 15 per cent, 1976 30 per cent, and 85 per cent by 1978.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Fifteen, 30 and-

Mr. Drowley: Fifteen, 30 and 85, by 1974, 1976 and 1978.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, what I am saying to you, Mr. Minister, is that the people in my area are not prepared to accept use of that stack without the changes indicated in the order for 1978. And we do not feel that we

should be put in the position where we have to take that chance.

And my people have gone to International Nickel, and their people have not been able to satisfy them. And anyway, their attempts to satisfy them that the emissions from that stack, the large stack, will not affect, detrimentally, the growth, the health and the wellbeing of our total area, including the economy of the area, have been very negligible.

I don't think that it's being fair to the people outside of the Sudbury area to say to them that we don't want to make Inco spend this money right away. We'll let them take their time spending it, and in the meantime, we'll allow the dispersal of the emissions over a larger area.

Because that's what it is. It's just a dispersal method. That's all it is, it's nothing else. You put it up higher and it blows farther. I could never understand that as an acceptable alternative to having Inco put in the necessary equipment, or process changes that would eliminate the 85 per cent emission that they have now.

I don't understand the expenditure of the funds on the stack, to follow with the changes in process. Why wasn't the cart put after the horse, instead of before it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I guess it's a combination of two things. One is that you have to have the stack before you can have the equipment running, and secondly, that the equipment is specifically designed for that installation.

It's a complex thing to design it. It takes quite a while to get it manufactured and, from what I've learned in the last couple of months, it would probably take quite a while to make it run properly, too.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, they started to build the stack what, four years ago?

Mr. Martel: Three.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Three or four years ago. You mean to tell me that it takes longer than that to obtain the equipment necessary for the changes in the processes at Inco?

Mr. Drowley: Madam Chairman, this is a complete process change.

An hon. member: Right, I understand.

Mr. Drowley: And it has to be worked right from the pilot plant stage right through, and it will take this long to develop and perfect it. This isn't a matter of just going out and buying a piece of equipment and putting it in.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. Well, what about the equipment in the stack then? Other areas, you know, have similar type situations.

Mr. Drowley: I don't know of any other similar type situations.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about the BC experience in Trail?

Mr. Burr: Trail.

Mr. Drowley: The BC experience in Trail is a different situation, in that the concentration of stack gases which they had there could be converted into acid and used in fertilizer production.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Mr. Drowley: The concentration of gases coming off this current production up there is not strong enough to concentrate and use in a fertilizer operation.

Mr. Martel: But you can make sulphuric acid.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But they can be taken out under the same process, maybe not economically now, maybe not economically to produce sulphuric acid, but they can be removed.

I'm not talking about the economics of the situation and that's what you're injecting when you talk of sulphuric acid as a byproduct.

I'm talking about the question of getting the emission down to the level, and I'm not talking about Inco's economic situation. It's altogether different. If that's the overriding factor then that's more reason for being more stringent and setting the standards of emission, regardless of the internal changes in the method of production.

If there is another way with the use of the stack, then I think they should be forced to do that now. Either that, or make the use of the stack—the initial use of the stack—the same time as the 1978, if that's the time limit set on the internal changes in production.

Is the minister prepared to indicate to Inco that they have to remove the gases that are produced under the present production facility in a similar way as they're removed in other jurisdictions and in other areas—even though it might not be economically feasible for them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, our concern is not-

Mr. R. S. Smith: Not economically feasible –economically profitable.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —by any means primarily economic as far as our client is concerned, if I can put it that way. We are anxious to get things tidied up—

Mr. R. S. Smith: We're anxious to clean up before they're messed up.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —if there's a better method. Well, first of all, we start off by setting standards.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And we don't tell the emitter how to do it. We say this is what we want accomplished, and then we say, "How do you propose to do it?" and we pass on it.

As a matter of fact, I expect to be bringing an amendment into the House soon, because there are a lot of people in the anti-pollution equipment business today who want to experiment with things, which in effect will say that if we set a certain standard and you propose a method which we, in our expertise, aren't sure will work, we will permit it provided that if it doesn't work you don't come back to us and say you spent a lot of money and it didn't work and so you've got to leave it.

Because I think it's a pretty dynamic field and just in the last few years people are getting interested in it—governments all over, and I'd repeat again that I think Ontario, in the last few years, has been, if not the leader, one of the leaders.

Certainly from all the stuff I've read, we're well in the forefront in water and air and waste and everything else. We want to encourage some experimentation, because there are all kinds of new ideas around, and if we get too regulatory, we'll stifle it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, yes, that's fine. You say you set the standards and you tell them that they have to live up to this. But the other thing you do is set the time limits under which they have to live up to the standards. And this is really what's in question here. And what I would like to ask you—

Hon. Mr. Auld: All the information that I have, and I can assure you that Sudbury is something that I was inquiring about the second day I was in this job, because I've heard about it—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Fairly often.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Quite often. And it's almost unique as far as the community is concerned. There are two great big similar industries. So I've attempted to find out what's going on, and I'm satisfied in my own mind that what we are doing is the best route and the fastest route.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I might say that it may be the best route in the long run. I presume from what your people have said that this may be obvious, but in the short run, from the viewpoint of clearing up the emission and getting it down to your standards, I don't think it is the best route. I would just like to ask your people if it is possible, with the installation of equipment similar to that that has been used elsewhere, to remove the noxious emissions now with the installation within the new stack of that type of equipment that's been used elsewhere now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will ask Mr. Drowley to answer that, but before we do that let me ask you a question. What do you believe at this moment in time will be the result in North Bay before the currently approved equipment is installed? In other words, what is going to happen? What is the amount of SO, in the air in Sudbury? How much is it going to increase? What is it now?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't know and nobody can tell me, and this is what worries me.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, maybe we can tell you.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, you just indicated that you can't make an unequivocal statement that the emission, or the ground level monitoring will not increase.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but-

Mr. R. S. Smith: And that is what I am talking about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of course we can't, but what is it at the moment and if it were doubled would it be any hazard? That is what I mean.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I am sure you know the indications from the studies I mentioned earlier in the damage to foliage and some crop damage, as well as the variation in the pH of the lake. These things are indicative of what has happened with the present emission at the low level and if you follow from that that the fallout of emission is going to

increase over that area then the damage is going to increase.

Nobody can tell us how much it is going to increase or anything, and nobody will come out and make an unequivocal statement that this is the level it is at now and it won't increase from that level. This is the problem.

But one thing that I would like to find out is if, in the opinion of your people, there are alternative methods available that could be used within that new stack to cut the emissions down to the level indicated by you that they have to do in 1978.

Mr. MacFarlane: Mr. Smith and Mr. Minister, there is no method that we are aware of at the moment that will deal with a situation the size of Inco's. It is our belief that the stack will produce concentrations that are lower than those specified in the regulations.

Part of the substantiation for this comes from the reliance that has been placed upon high stacks without any SO<sub>2</sub> removal to follow in Britain and in western Europe where the reliance has been placed very heavily on the stack alone.

The attitude that has been taken here is that the stack alone is not sufficient, that it may well provide an interim solution, but it doesn't displace or replace the removal of sulphur dioxide at the source.

So while the stack itself may well be sufficient to meet the regulations in terms of the concentrations received downwind, it is not a sufficient solution for the size of the problem that is presented in Sudbury.

It has got to be accomplished by a sulphurdioxide removal method at source to diminish the amounts of sulphur-dioxide which are available to the atmosphere.

We don't know of a technique at the moment to deal with the quality of the gases that are being issued from the Inco operations or the Falconbridge operations in Sudbury in total.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I am not talking about in total, because I don't think we can ever talk about any of these things in total. But you are telling me that there isn't a technology available to produce equipment that can be placed in those stacks?

Mr. MacFarlane: Not in the time framework that we can have at our disposal with a stack. And this is the thing, this is the question of time—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You mean not between now and August?

Mr. MacFarlane: That is right. There is no chance of its being done between now and August.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about 3½ years ago when the stack was approved?

Mr. MacFarlane: I doubt it—certainly not then.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In those 3½ or four years, there wasn't the technology? The technology couldn't have been developed to provide that type of control?

Mr. MacFarlane: No. Well, just as maybe a diversion here for a moment—roughly comparable situations, but by no means in total amounts, but roughly comparable situations, arise in very large thermal power stations in Great Britain, where all sorts of devices were attempted to remove sulphur-dioxide from the stack gases. They were all failures. The most recent failure occurred in St. Louis in the course of the last few weeks where limestone injection at a plant called the Meramec Power Plant was terminated because it had been a flop.

This in a way bespeaks the situation in sulphur-dioxide removal from stacks. It is by no means on the doorstep. It is by no means here. For power stations it is believed that sulphur-dioxide removal might be a matter for the early 1980s.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words you are telling me that the only way that they are going to remove that is the change in the process at Inco?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes. It is the only positive way I am aware of right now in this time framework.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And you feel that the only possibility for Inco to arrive at that point is between now and 1978?

Mr. MacFarlane: This is our belief, yes. That is the time in which we believe that we will be able to achieve this.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, and if that is the positive statement of your department, I would ask that the use of the stack be put off until 1978.

Mr. Burr: On this point, Madam Chairman-

Interjections by hon, members.

Mr. Burr: I have two or three observationsMr. R. S. Smith: There is no benefit to us, there is just a chance of a large loss, and we are not even prepared to accept this.

Madam Chairman: Did that complete your statement and questions, Mr. Smith?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would like to have a yes or no from somebody up there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: From up there somewhere.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, away up there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes or no to what?

Mr. R. S. Smith: To my request.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That the stack not be put in operation?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Not until the proper procedures are followed to cut the emissions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am afraid the answer to that would be no.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, that is all I wanted.

Mr. Burr: I have a point-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Well I am going to talk on this subject at some length.

Hon. Mr. Auld: One of your colleagues wants—

Mr. Martel: Well unfortunately I have the floor.

Mr. Burr: No, I have the floor.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Well, I have after you, Mr. Burr and Mr. Haggerty—

Mr. Martel: After me?

Madam Chairman: -and Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Burr: But on this particular point, what I wanted to say will take about two minutes.

Mr. Martel: Pardon me?

Madam Chairman: I have three speakers after you.

Mr. Martel: Right, after me.

Mr. Burr: I am one of them. I imagine most of us have seen the aerial picture from one of the—

Madam Chairman: Are you making your statement now, Mr. Burr?

Mr. Burr: No, I am just making an observation on this same point about the Sudbury stack.

Madam Chairman: You are not on the speaking list. You had a chance to make your statement earlier.

Mr. Burr: No, I am not making a speech, I am just asking a couple of questions on this very point which is the place to make them, I think.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, we usually work it that way, Madam Chairman. As long as you don't take too long.

Mr. Burr: So that it is kept fairly tidy.

Madam Chairman: Well, we haven't been doing it, as you know, but go ahead.

Mr. Burr: Well, we have been doing it most of the time.

Mr. Lawlor: You shouldn't ask permission, that's the trouble.

Mr. Burr: I imagine that most of us have seen the aerial picture from one of the satellites, or perhaps it was from one of the Apollo astroships, showing one of the power stations in the midwest, the far midwest, I think it is called the Four Corners, where the smoke was spreading across the western states, a distance of about 300 miles—and this is visible from a considerable height above the earth; so there is no doubt about it that these particulates do travel. What I was wondering was—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You can't always be sure when you see a plume that it is carrying particulates.

Mr. Burr: Well, there is something in there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It might be water vapour, if it is a gas plant.

Mr. Burr: There is something in there besides the water I am sure.

In any case, I was wondering about the standards that you are setting. Are you setting the standards only for the immediate Sudbury area, or do you extend your standards out to say Sturgeon Falls or North Bay? It seems to me that perhaps around Sudbury there might be a fallout of 25 units. By the time it gets to Sturgeon Falls it might be five. By the time it gets to North Bay it might be three.

Now what I think is of interest to Mr. Smith, at least one of the things, is how much is going to be diverted from the immediate area around Sudbury and added to the, let's say three, units at North Bay? What I am wondering is will you have studies made and kept of the vegetation around points such as Sturgeon Falls and North Bay? Will you study the effect on the forests now, in the last few years, and the effect in the coming years; and the same for the vegetation, like grass and other small forms of vegetation? Will you be monitoring the air, so that we can tell how much of this load off Sudbury is actually being transferred to places such as Sturgeon Falls and North Bay?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, basically the emission standards that we have established are based on where it falls and how far away. The enforcement, or the regulations rather relate to what has to be done at the end of the process, before it gets up the stack, to meet those standards; with some exceptions those more rigid standards.

As far as the method of putting those standards together is concerned, it is based on a whole lot of things. It is based on the effect on people, and as far as it is known on vegetation I suppose one of the reasons that we are in the process of amending the regulations and changing some of the standards is because of more recent knowledge, more current knowledge, about possible effects on things.

I think that sort of sums it up in layman's terms, but perhaps Mr. Drowley wants to give a little more background about—

Mr. Drowley: Well as far as what we think will be the effect in North Bay, I think we have already written the city of North Bay on this—I haven't got the correspondence with me, but I am sure that I can find it; and through you, Mr. Minister, we would be glad to send it to the member.

Mr. Burr: Will you have a study, a continuing study as I outlined?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes, we mentioned a few minutes ago that we have been monitoring, and we are going to continue to monitor, and we will then be able to tell the change from a year ago to—

Mr. Drowley: Yes, we have been monitoring in that area for a year now.

Mr. Burr: I mean extending as far as North Bay?

Mr. Drowley: Right!

Mr. Chairman: All right Mr. Martel, you may proceed.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Just let's get a few things straight, Mr. Minister, before I go into this. Did I understand Mr. Drowley to say that you couldn't recapture the sulphur presently being emitted from the stacks and utilize that sulphur?

Mr. Drowley: No, I didn't say all of it, Mr. Martel, because I know some of it is being done right now.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but it is not even being done to near capacity is it? In fact, about one-third! The rest, because it would glut the world market of sulphuric acid, is being emitted in the form of  $SO_2$ .

Mr. Drowley: Not to my knowledge, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I would suggest rather strongly that out of the three machines that are at CIL, two are down continuously and one is operating, one is in a state of repair and the other is standby.

Mr. Drowley: That's at the iron ore plant?

Mr. Martel: Right!

Mr. Drowley: That is a different way of-

Mr. Martel: They could reduce the emissions greatly by converting more into sulphuric acid if the world market would absorb the sulphuric acid, is that not right?

Mr. Drowley: No, I don't believe that is correct, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Well you do know! You and I both know it is right.

You and I both know they could recapture a good deal more and turn it into sulphuric acid, but the market for sulphuric acid is soft and this would drive the price down even further, therefore you don't recapture as much. The same is going to apply with the pure sulphur that is going to come from Falconbridge's holding with the new plant over at Falconbridge, because the world market is soft on raw sulphur.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Soft? My God, it has gone down from \$3.54 to about 50 cents!

Mr. Martel: Right!

Hon. Mr. Auld: And now people are trying to find out ways to use it in paving blocks.

Mr. Martel: Right!

Hon. Mr. Auld: But that is not our concern.

Mr. Martel: And so what they do, is rather than go to great expense converting a lot of SO<sub>2</sub> into raw sulphur, they will simply dump it into the atmosphere.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well that isn't the point at all. I think-

Mr. Martel: Oh but it is part of the point!

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, the point really, which was mentioned a few minutes ago, is that technically, it presently is not possible to remove all the sulphur in the air in a plant that size.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I am not suggesting for a moment that you remove it all. I am saying that you could remove at least another third, if Inco wanted to, today.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well could they?

Mr. Drowley: Are you referring to the iron ore plant or the smelter itself? They are two separate operations and I am sure you are aware of that.

Mr. Martel: Right, you could convert more into sulphuric acid.

Mr. Drowley: Well which plant are you talking about?

Mr. Martel: At the CIL plant.

Mr. Drowley: At the iron ore plant. As far as I know, they are operating at their capacity now with their present level of iron ore production.

Mr. Martel: Well the people who work in the plant tell me this is not the case.

Mr. Drowley: Well then I will check it out.

Mr. Martel: People like Mr. Falkowski, who knows his way around a little in that place.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And who is a great engineer and a great chemist!

Mr. Martel: Who? Mr. Falkowski? He is neither; but Mr. Drowley knows all about him. Well let's get onto the topic of fallout in the Sudbury area. In 1969 I believe—first of all, might I ask for some technical information? Can you estimate, using the pollution index, the quantity of SO<sub>2</sub> being emitted in terms of ounce?

Mr. MacFarlane: No sir.

Mr. Martel: You can't convert that?

Mr. MacFarlane: Not readily, sir!

Mr. Martel: Not readily!

Mr. MacFarlane: The index is a combining of particulate matter and sulphur dioxide to describe a condition present at one time in concentrations; but it is not readily translatable into terms of how much is coming out of a stack for example.

Mr. Martel: Well we do know how much is coming out of a stack at Falconbridge and Inco. We do know, for example, that there are about 1,028 tons a day from Falconbridge. We do know that it is in the neighborhood of 374,000 tons a year from Falconbridge alone. We can just guess, Inco being at last five times larger, that Inco emits at least 1,870,-000 tons annually for a combined total of over two million tons annually in the Sudbury area, without the increase which has gone on in the past two years, which would indicate to me at least 2,500,000 tons of SO, in the Sudbury area annually. When you compare that to the United States from all sources of sulphur for refineries and smelters, in 1968 it was only 3,318,000 tons. In other words, the city of Sudbury alone was getting almost as much as the entire United States in all of the refineries and smelters. What bothers me, Mr. Minister, is you say "how soon." That's been going on for 40 years, and people have been crying about it in the Sudbury area for 40 years. But you have totally ignored it. You had studies going on which you knew of and you kept them secret. No one knew Dreisinger was doing reports. That was a military secret. Why? And now Dreisinger no longer works for your department. Who does he work for? International Nickel Co.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, these are questions-

Mr. Martel: International Nickel Co.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, then, you don't need to ask that question. You have the answer.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't. But the committee doesn't know where he ended up. But what about the other studies? McGovern, I guess, is doing them now. Why aren't they made available to the members of the House?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't tell you, but I presume it's because they are not complete.

Mr. Martel: Oh, he does one a year. He does one a year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What do we do with them?

Mr. Drowley: They are available if people ask for them.

Mr. Martel: They are hidden. They are as if they were in Brinks.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You have asked a question: Where is the report? We'll send it to you.

Mr. Martel: Fine, because I want to tell the member for Nipissing that they killed white pine within seven miles of North Bay.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I didn't say-

Mr. Martel: Well, white pine; you didn't specify the type, but the amount that is going to be there. And the reason I am putting all this background in, Mr. Minister, is because your colleague, your predecessor, in October he was in the Sudbury area, you know. George got on television and he announced another monitor; lo and behold, within two months, and old Jackie Raftis, you know, he ran for the Tories; he got that; that was a news release, and so he ran it four or five times more to convince the people of Sudbury of getting a monitor within two months.

This is now April and you announced today that you didn't have the funds. That's a little bit ridiculous, isn't it, because that was announced in last year's budget from jolting George, and here is a new budget and you haven't got the money for it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Was that a political promise?

Hon. Mr. Auld: All I can tell you is that somebody asked me the question today, your colleague, and I gave him the answer.

Mr. Martel: Well, why would it be promised right in the midst of a campaign that within two months there would be another monitor? You see, Mr. Minister, one more monitor in Sudbury isn't going to help a hell of a lot anyway. You need four of them. Because where you have got the one located on Ash St. is a farce, and I say that with the greatest respect for your staff. Unless the wind is in the right direction, and the wind is blowing hard enough, unless you get it riight in the proper stream, that count is down so low every day that it is almost nauseating.

I am suggesting to you that every day in the Sudbury area it exceeds 50 parts per million, in some parts. I am suggesting it

based on the amount of sulphur dioxide which is emitted and admitted by your department. You cannot have over two million tons annually and have a count on your meter of eight and six and two, unless you have put your monitor in the wrong place. That is part of the game that is going on with your department and with the Department of Mines and its monitor in the plants. I get the long distance calls from Coniston. The wind is from the north today. So where has the Department of Mines got its monitor? In Coniston, because the wind is away from it, you see. So you don't get a big reading. And when it's from the south, you put it into plants in Copper Cliff and you get a low reading there as well, and the men phone me and say, "The wind is in the right direction today, the monitor is here." Who do you think you are fooling? It's so ridiculous. Don't you really want to know what the counts are?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of course we do, and we are not attempting to fool anybody.

Mr. Martel: But you are, you are. Your department has done it. We can follow the Department of Mines where they have put their monitor, for God's sake, and the men know which way the wind blows, where the gas concentrations are going to be.

Mr. Lawlor: In more ways than one.

Mr. Martel: And that's where you find the monitor will not be. They keep it away from the wind.

Mr. Haggerty: What do you do, shut the monitor off at night time?

Mr. Martel: No, the monitor on Ash St. runs all the time. This is a portable monitor the Department of Mines has, and so when the wind is from the north you take the reading in Coniston. That way you don't get a count. When it's from the south you take it at Copper Cliff. The one on Ash St. simply doesn't work and your staff is not going to contradict me, I know. You never get a count.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My understanding is that they all run all the time except when they break down.

Mr. Martel: The one on Ash St. does. I am talking about the one that doesn't run all the time, the Department of Mines one, which is a portable monitor. I am just saying that manipulations go on, Mr. Minis-

ter. You tell me that you can dump 2.5 million tons annually and most days the count is six or seven or 10? Who are you trying to kid?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Nobody.

Mr. Martel: I am going to ask your staff-

Hon. Mr. Auld: You asked a question, who are we trying to kid?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And I said nobody.

Mr. Martel: Well, those counts really aren't accurate as to what actually is happening, are they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of course they are accurate.

Mr. Martel: They are definitely not; they are definitely not. You can't dump 2.5 million tons annual and get a count of six. You don't have 2.5 million tons in Toronto here annually. You have grass here. We don't have grass in Copper Cliff. Oh yes, Copper Cliff you do; there is Coniston, there isn't a blade of grass for miles and miles and miles. Who are you trying to kid?

Mr. MacBeth: Pierre Berton says you have never had it.

Mr. Martel: Never what?

Mr. MacBeth: Never had grass that grows up there.

Mr. Martel: Well, that is nonsense because my mother was raised in Sudbury.

Mr. MacBeth: Well, I thought Pierre Berton was a pretty reliable fount.

Mr. Martel: Well, you go and talk and bring the red herrings in some other time. I am talking seriously to the minister now.

Mr. MacBeth: Oh, it's nice to know you're serious.

Mr. Martel: These are their figures; not my figures, the figures from the press release. Oh yes, now how do you interpret 2.5 million tons? What would that do to an area?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It depends how it's dispersed, over what an area.

Mr. Martel: Well, it's dispersed over about 1,500 square miles. But with that type of emission—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The wind though-

Mr. Martel: -you've got to have a higher emission rate.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you know that it is only dispersed over 2,000 or 5,000 or 15,000 or 20,000 square miles?

Mr. Martel: Yes, surely, the Dreisinger report gives it all. I have read the copy of the Dreisinger report. We were fortunate enough to get that one.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we'll send you another.

Mr. Martel: Oh no, that was the first one that was ever released and it was like a-I can recall asking the Minister of Mines for it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But you have it.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I have it, yes.

Madam Chairman: Have you got more questions, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Oh, yes, but I want the answer to this one. I want to know, how do you interpret that 2.5 million tons—

Madam Chairman; You asked him the question and he answered.

Mr. Martel —does not come up to more than a count of six or eight or 10? That is nonsense. You wouldn't have a blade of grass in Toronto with the same amount of emission, and the counts are almost the same as in Toronto. Who are you trying to kid?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Nobody.

Mr. Martel: All right. Okay, let us get some monitors in there for them, Mr. Minister, one in each corner, one in the north, one in the east, one in the west and one in the south. Do you know what is going to happen? You are going to have the plants shut down every day. That is what is going to happen, Mr. Minister, because the counts are far in excess of what you are admitting. and I suggest that that Ash St. monitor is useless.

Mr. MacBeth: Do you want the plants shut down every day?

Mr. Martel: If the plant had to shut down every day, my friend, they would find a way of improving the conditions. They have been able to get away with this for 40 years. Don't bring the red herring in. Forty years

ago, when the American government threatened to take Cominco to court in 1934, in a very short time Cominco found a way of removing sulphur dioxide.

Mr. MacBeth: Read your own authority. You have never had much in the way of growth up there. The area—

Mr. Martel: What kind of nonsense are you talking about?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, Madam Chairman, the question—

Mr. MacBeth: Well, this is your man, Pierre Berton. You read it.

Mr. Martel: Oh, why don't you go-?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the question is, which I think it is, when are we going to have some more monitors in Sudbury—

Mr. Martel: Three of them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —all I can say it it's one of the priorities, and as soon as we have the dough we'll do it. And if you think that we should look around at the location of the present monitors, we will.

Mr. Haggerty: Why not have a master monitor in the plant air shed so that you can funnel information from different areas on to one master board control centre. It has been done.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's what happens now. We get Bell telemeter—

Mr. Haggerty: Oh. Fine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —all the information from the Sudbury monitors—

Mr. Martel: From the Ash St. monitor, it comes here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -and it comes in.

Mr. Martel: That's just a monitor.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I meant in that particular area into one master panel.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know enough about the technicalities. But I think that you need to get—

Mr. Haggerty: It is used in other cities throughout Europe, you know. This is how they get a true picture of the air pollution.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but when you start taking averages, a mean, and say you have 10

points and one is very high and the other nine are very low, you get a low mean, but you don't pinpoint the problem. What I am saying is you want all the dope coming in—

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —but you don't want it all averaged before you read it out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: This would stop the shifting around. What is the cost of the monitor?

Mr. Martel: It's \$50,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: About \$20,000 operating-

Mr. Drowley: I think if I recall correctly the monitor itself is about \$5,000 and telemetering equipment is about another \$10,000 or \$15,000. You're talking roughly \$20,000.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Do you mean to tell me that this amount of money is not budgeted in the current estimates? Could you tell me why it isn't budgeted after the commitments that were made?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Without going into all the-

Mr. Martel: Your government made the commitments. Right in the midst of the election, ask Mr. Kerr. He got on television as proud as can be and said this. He said "In two months you'll have at least another monitor."

Mr. Haggerty: He didn't say that, did he? He said that same thing down in Welland at Union Carbide: "In two months you'll have the monitor."

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would like the minister to answer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As long as everybody has finished with the question, I'll be delighted to try.

Mr. Martel: I just have one question, two questions.

Madam Chairman: We have Mr. Martel.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the budgetary process, not everyone gets everything he wants. The priorities of this ministry were not entirely in the field of air pollution monitoring.

Mr. Burr: Only the Premier (Mr. Davis) did.

Mr. Martel: I would just like to illustrate-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I know you don't like it, but I'm telling you that's what happened.

Mr. Martel: I want to just make a point for the member who just spoke; I don't know his riding. He talks about things being so great. I wonder if he is aware that the Sudbury area has the highest percentage of forest fires in the province due to SO<sub>2</sub> fallout?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would seem to me, Madam Chairman, that the hon. member is posing the question to another hon. member. He might ask it somewhere else, not here.

Mr. Martel: I am not posing a question.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: He says it's so great. I am asking him if he really knows. I don't expect him to answer. Does he know, for example, that the highest forest fire incidence rate in the province is in the Sudbury area?

Madam Chairman: We are getting far from the point.

Mr. Martel: No, it's not and it's caused, Madam Chairman, by the SO<sub>2</sub> fallout. Any one of the technical staff of the former Department of Lands and Forests will tell you this.

Madam Chairman: Right.

Mr. Martel: The soil in the entire area is sterile.

Madam Chairman: Have you got any additional questions?

Mr. Martel: The fish can't reproduce; the vegetation has gone; the people are sick. What are you trying to run in this?

Mr. MacBeth: Long before, even before there was a railroad there, it had the forest fire incidence you are talking about.

Mr. Martel: I live two miles away from where the forest fire incident was so don't tell me. It's green now.

Mr. MacBeth: This is your authority?

Mr. Martel: Have you ever gone beyond Yonge St.?

Mr. MacBeth: Yes, I've been there.

Mr. Martel: Have you?

Mr. MacBeth: Yes.

Mr. Martel: You had your glasses on, did you?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, do you have some additional questions?

Mr. Martel: Yes, I have a couple more things. If these are interim measures what at the present time is going on? The stack is an interim measure; this is what we have heard. What is going on inside the plant right now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As far as air emissions are concerned?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Drowley, what is the second stage as far as the stack is concerned? The gadgetry that goes in it?

Mr. Martel: Within the plant itself.

Mr. Drowley: You mean, have they actually started to change the process within the plant? No, as far as I know they haven't.

Mr. Martel: Why would there be a delay in starting the second stage because most of the equipment is obsolete? Everyone in the Sudbury area is aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We gave our answer to that about half an hour ago.

Mr. Martel: Finance?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, about the problem of getting equipment designed and manufactured.

Mr. Martel: Oh, he is talking about the stack? Mr. Drowley was talking about the stack. I believe they have to convert to complete new equipment, do they not? In the converter aisles and so on?

Mr. Drowley: I see what you are getting at. You mean to get the gases to the stack at the present time?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Drowley: Yes, they do have to get their ducting in to get it over to the stack.

Mr. Martel: Is that going on now?

Mr. Drowley: As far as I am aware it is.

Mr. Martel: Well, I suggest to the minister that I would like to see the Dreisinger report.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I thought you said you had it.

Mr. Martel: No, I have the 1969 one, or the 1970 one. They disappear. They dry up.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I told you. We'll send them to you.

Mr. Martel: Good. I hope you do. I am looking forward to it.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Is one sent to the legislative library?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Martel: It's under lock and key.

Mr. Deacon: Could the minister undertake to have them put on the list?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I suppose, although the number of reports we produce on lakes and all kinds of things may require an addition in the library. What I am saying is that if we have them and, aside from those that are not in final form, as far as I'm concerned those sort of things are available.

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you something-

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I don't think we want to send out 117 or, say, 2,000.

Mr. Deacon: No, I am talking about one copy in the legislative library, so that when we want to look into a matter like this we can get information on what is probably the worst source of air pollution in the province.

Mr. Good: It wouldn't be available in your department?

Mr. Martel: We got 117, you know, when I raised it two years ago and no one knew we had a copy. I started to quote from it, and they knew we had one. They knew. Somebody goofed. And the same day the former Minister of Mines and Northern Affairs had one on every desk. He had telegraphed Sudbury to get them sent down. You don't kid the troops, you know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is your complaint?

Mr. Martel: You said we wouldn't give 117; well there were 117 given on that occasion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, if you have sort of an event, you can do it. But I tell you—

Mr. Martel: Was that an event?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you want a copy of every report that I read you've got to have a hell of a big desk.

Mr. Martel: Well, I've got a big desk, a tremendously big staff and my half of a secretary can translate it all for me in quick form.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you want a report, ask me.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman-

Mr. R. S. Smith: This is a report, made yearly, that is of particular interest to four or five members at least. I don't think it is too much to ask that each year the report be made available to those people who have a particular interest in it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sure.

Mr. Deacon: Is everything in it?

Mr. Martel: And it has been hidden in the past, has it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think so, from what you said; but we would certainly hope—

Mr. Martel: Ask your staff if it hasn't been a well-kept secret. They will tell you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll ask them tomorrow.

Mr. Martel: Don't ask them in front of me. I don't want to embarrass you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In fact, I am kind of delighted. This is a pleasant way to spend the evening. There's not a hell of a lot on TV tonight.

Mr. Martel: It might be a joke to you, but it's not a joke to the people in the Sudbury area.

Mr. Good: Madam Chairman, on that point may I clarify one thing? Are the reports in the department's management library available to any member of the Legislature? I presume they are.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Good: Are all your departmental reports filed in it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose they are—as far as I know.

Mr. Good: Well, there is the answer, Elie. They've got a pretty good library over there in the air management branch.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I hate to disappoint you.

Mr. Martel: He'll send me one, I know that. Well, I have a second problem I want to talk about. It concerns your predecessor and the former Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Bales). Going between those two was like being bounced around on a basketball court

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, what's the question?

Mr. Martel: I'm coming to it. Don't panic. You're jumping the gun?

It deals with a place called Happy Valley. A very romantic name, isn't it? And Happy Valley is not a very happy place to live in, unfortunately. It is the recipient of some goodies from Falconbridge in the form of iron oxide, which is red, and sulphur dioxide, which is a variety of colours—sometimes almost blue—and then your staff tells me it's a mixture with the emissions from the pine trees. I get that from your staff once in a while too. It's hard to take, you know, but that is some of the reports we get.

The problem with Happy Valley has been between your department and the Department of Municipal Affairs for eight years. There are 24 families who live in this valley; they are right down wind from Falconbridge. You see the old gas coming right out of the stack and down through the valley. There isn't a blade of grass. There used to be white pine in there. Now one side of a house is red, as is your dog if he happens to be outside.

An hon. member. Turn it around.

Mr. Martel: If he turns around, he gets red on both sides.

Mr. Good: Do you have red pine there now?

Mr. Martel: That's the iron oxide that colours the growth there. Well, I asked your department if they would put a monitor in, and a monitor was put in. They don't have a well either; they don't have any water. Falconbridge wanted them out desperately, because they wanted the mining rights that were there.

Mr. Lawlor: You're taking over from Elmer.

Mr. Martel: It's a beautiful place. You should come to it. Next time you come to Sudbury, I'll show you. It is desolate. I want to read you a couple of letters. We have been trying to get this cleared up. I have been involved in it since about 1969 or 1968.

The counts at that time, admitted by your department, were three and a half to four times the tolerable level.

Mr. Haggerty: It sounds like Death Valley.

Mr. Martel: Right. In a letter written to me by Hon. George Kerr back in the fall of 1969, or 1970, pardon me—it was after the monitor was installed—the counts were three and a half to four times the tolerable level. We have been to the Department of Municipal Affairs, and we have been to your department.

The former minister admitted that life was uncertainly made unpleasant by the situation. But he wasn't going to set a precedent and move 24 families and the Department of Municipal Affairs wasn't going to move the 24 families and the municipality has no intention.

Here's the letter from our friend. He is a happy Tory. A fellow by the name of John Franklin, he is the reeve of Falconbridge township and also an official for the company of Falconbridge. He writes:

The residents of the area south of the townsite and west of the refinery have conveyed to me the impression that they are quite satisfied to stay where they are. Nowhere in this country can they get such low taxes and be so close to work, they say. They also tell me that if they wanted to, they could raise fine gardens and lawns.

Some of your staff have seen this place. Can you imagine the reeve.

We know that several do. We do know that some, if they could get four or five times the value of their property, are willing to negotiate.

Who wouldn't? That's the reeve. You see the agreement was with Municipal Affairs, Municipal Affairs suggested to them that they should change a house for a house for these people. The company wants the property. The company has the waterline. The company owns the drinking water system; so the people aren't allowed to cut in on the drinking water system. But the municipality doesn't have its own; so you don't have a drinking water system. What they are doing is they push one family out at a time and then they take over. The municipality takes the piece of property back and sells it to Falconbridge dirt cheap, in fact, a giveaway, a steal-they don't even advertise it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I assume there isn't a big lineup of people who want to buy houses there.

Mr. Martel: Falconbridge doesn't want anybody there. Falconbridge wants the 24 families out. It is an act of attrition. If you can wait them out, we will eventually get it for nothing, rather than a house for a house. Falconbridge is very clever—most big companies are; they don't get the way they are just by chance. They own the drinking water and there is a deal with Municipal Affairs. I was there with Municipal Affairs when council said, "Sure, if you get all the people to move, we'll trade a house for a house," except that one of these people who live in Happy Valley is an an employee of the municipality.

They gave him a building permit last year to expand his house in Happy Valley—the only one who won't move. It is convenient. If he says, "I want to move," he gets fired, or at least he figures that. Isn't it convenient? There are 23 families, and your department sits on its haunches, knowing full well in letter after letter and, as a result of the monitor they put in, that those people are subjected to emission counts that would floor you.

You and your department and the former minister, in particular, hedged, hummed, hawed and refused to move. The Department of Municipal Affairs has done exactly the same thing. They have talked about agreements. They have been working on this for eight lousy years, and the company sits back and waits for the act of attrition, as one by one they'll move out.

I want to read a letter to you. You heard what I read about the reeve, eh? He said the people were happy. Here's a letter to the minister from the committee.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you are changing positions a bit. You read me a letter from a councillor in Sudbury, whom you agreed with, because he was a—

Mr. Martel: Oh no, this is a completely different situation; it's a completely different situation. It's 12 miles away from the city of Sudbury.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but we are talking about an elected official who—

Mr. Martel: We are talking about the reeve. No, but I was going to read you a letter. There was a committee of three representing 23 out of the 24 families. They

wrote to your predecessor. That's what the reeve said. They were all happy. Everyone is happy, eh?

The residents of the area south of the town just west of the refinery have conveyed to me the impression that they are quite satisfied to stay where they are.

Well, here is a letter to the Hon. Dalton Bales and it says:

Enclosed you will find a coup of a letter to Falconbridge township council in reply to their reasons for not relocating the people of this area, Happy Valley on a house-to-house basis.

Each year the living conditions here get more deplorable. We feel that council is not working in our best interests. Said council more or less implied that our properties were not worth more than from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and further that a building lot in Sudbury district would be difficult, if not impossible, to purchase for this amount of money. We therefore ask you to please use your power to see that we have a fair exchange of properties.

Well, that would suggest to me that the reeve was lying, wasn't he? Because this is signed by the committee representing the 23 of the 24 families. Well, they also wrote your predecessor.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, if I might ask a question, I don't think we are talking about quite the same thing; or are we talking about the same thing?

Mr. Martel: No.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I recall from your quotes from the mayor's letter, he said that the people—

Mr. Martel: "Were happy."

Hon. Mr. Auld: "Didn't want to move."

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The other letter says that, "if we are going to move, we want a different deal."

Mr. Martel: They want it house-to-house.

Hon. Mr. Auld: "If we are going to be made to move, we"-

Mr. Martel: No, no, not made to move; no, no.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You had better read the whole letter.

Mr. Martel: Well, this is a letter that our friend Frank, you mean—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, no. The other one you were talking about.

Mr. Martel: Well, I will read this one again. This is addressed to the Hon. Dalton Bales.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter sent to Falconbridge township council in reply to their reasons for not relocating the people of this area, Happy Valley, on a house-to-house basis.

As you are aware, our elected member of Parliament, Elie Martel, has been working on this for quite some time. [I left that out, you see, I'm modest.] Each year the living conditions here get more deplorable. [What! But the mayor said they were great, and that they were happy. Well, I will go on.]

We feel the council is not working in our best interests. Said council more or less implied that our properties were not worth more than from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and further that a serviced building lot in the Sudbury district would be difficult, if not impossible, to purchase for this amount of money. We therefore ask you to please use your powers to see we have a fair exchange of properties, a house-for-a-house.

Because Falconbridge wants the property. Falconbridge has the supply of water. Falconbridge, not the municipality; the company refuses to allow them to cut in on it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think we seem to be a little away from air management at the moment.

Mr. Martel: Oh no, because the real problem is the gas. There is absolutely not a blade of grass, nothing grows; and there are admissions from your own department of exposure anywhere from 3½ to four times the tolerable level. That is the point where your department should be moving in. Either the company cuts back every day—every single, solitary day—or they relocate the people a house-for-a-house.

And here's what they wrote your predecessor: "Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter. Each year"—Well, it's a repetition of the first one. It's signed, by the way, by the three people who made up the committee representing the citizens.

But the game goes on, you see, Mr. Minister. Municipal Affairs and I were there, and there was this agreement: "If they all go a

house-for-a-house, we will move them out." You can't do that very well when you give one man who works for the municipality a building permit to build or expand in none other than Happy Valley, and they did that last year you see, so you don't have total agreement—there had to be 24 out of the 24 willing to move.

I'm saying to you that the conditions are bad and this department could force Falconbridge to relocate those people, because the conditions are too bad. The tolerable levels are bypassed every day; I would ask someone from your department to correct me if I am wrong on the emissions daily that come into that area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What? That they are or are not 3½ times-

Mr. Martel: That they are 31/2 times.

Mr. Drowley: I don't have the figures right here with me, Mr. Martel, but they are operating on the same principle on the indexes as Inco is and when the index reaches 50 they do curtail their operations. I can get you the dates as to how often it has been exceeded but I don't happen to have it with me. But it is not a continual condition.

Mr. Martel: Not a daily event, no, but very frequent though, very frequent. You see, what bothers me, Mr. Drowley, is that we are talking about an exposure that doesn't happen seldom; it is very frequent. When you read the studies from the American—

Hon. Mr. Auld: But as Mr. Drowley says, any time it gets up above 50 we tell them to shut down and they shut down.

Mr. Martel: What are the effects—and you have a doctor here—of emission that daily might go to 38, 39. I have some counts, you know, which I wrote your department for. They are very high every day. The point is there are constant exposures. The American Department of Health, Welfare and Education indicates that from the emissions of—I'll find it here in a moment; I won't misquote, I'll find it—on air quality criteria for sulphur dioxide they indicate that cancer is caused by it, and bronchial problems; wire is non-resistant to sulphur dioxide on a 24-hour basis. I am suggesting—

Hon. Mr. Auld: On a 24-hour basis at what level?

Mr. Martel: Well, they vary; I'll find some for you. This is a better one:

Differences in respiratory systems have also been found in areas which have long-term values of 0.034 parts per million measured by hydrogen peroxide absorption of sulphuric acid titrations. This study is unusual in that the source of pollution was a single stack of a smelter and it daily averaged up to 17 times the annual mean.

I believe it is 0.3, is it not, that you indicate in Ontario is acceptable?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Excuse me, the part you were reading there, is that in the person? The amount that the person can absorb—

Mr. Martel: No, it is the amount over a 24-hour period—the exposure. The Ontario level is 0.3, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I want to ask you a question because I am curious. Are you talking about the level in the air or the level in the person? The part you were reading—

Mr. Martel: No, the level in the air.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And what was it again?

Mr. Martel: 0.034.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Measured how?

Mr. Martel: Parts per million.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Measured by hydrogen peroxide absorption.

Mr. Martel: Three parts-

Mr. Drowley: I think the figure you are quoting there, Mr. Martel, is 0.30 parts per million on an annual average.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Drowley: The US criterion for health for 24 hours is 0.14 parts per million, 24 hours.

Mr. Martel: Now, can we translate the figures that come out of Falconbridge on your monitor into parts per million and ascertain whether in fact the amount that has been emitted through Happy Valley in the last year has exceeded the American standards. Can that be done?

Mr. Drowley: I think it can.

Mr. Martel: Would one want to lay a bet that it's higher than that? You've seen the counts, Mr. Drowley. Would you like to wager that it is higher than that?

Mr. Drowley: I can't recall.

Mr. Martel: I have about 20 of them here somewhere—if you will bear with me for a while—which are very high on a 24-hour basis. Here we are. These are for April 29 and April 30, 1971, at the hour ending—and this is standard time—the first hour, parts per million, and they didn't put—I would presume they mean 0.28 on this, I would suspect it is not 28.

Mr. Drowley: Parts per million?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Drowley: I hope not.

Mr. Martel: Well this is what tripped me. You see it is a report from your department, and it has these wonderful figures like 23 at a.m. at the end of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, 10th, and 11th and 12th hours. In the a.m., zero, three, 14, 18, 22, 63, 67, 27, 50, 19, 14 and 40. I would hope that's in decimal points.

An hon. member: Per hundred.

Mr. Drowley: I think that is an index figure you've got there.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Drowley: Can I see it?

Mr. Martel: No they say, "Sulphur Dioxide Recordings, Happy Valley, Parts per Million."

Mr. Haggerty: That's 40 parts.

Mr. Drowley: There is something wrong.

Mr. Martel: Well here it is. I suspect that those figures are right; our point 0.13 is far more than the human can afford.

Mr. Drowley: At the top it says "parts per hundred million."

Mr. Martel: At the top, parts per what?

Mr. Drowley: Parts per hundred million.

Mr. Martel: All right, translated that still comes to what?

Mr. Drowley: 0.28.

Mr. Martel: Okay, right, I said it probably meant 0.28 there. Point two-eight which is in excess of what? Point zero-one-three you were talking about?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you have missed a zero in there someplace.

Mr. Martel: Yes 0.03. Okay, look, they have been exceeded nearly every hour. Double, triple four times as much.

An hon, member: It contains 0.28 parts per million.

Mr. Martel: Yes. Now that happened on April 29, it happened on April 30. What are the counts over the year?

Mr. Drowley: Is there a decimal point in front of the two? Is it 28 or is it 0.28?

Mr. Martel: No, I put the decimal point in because I presume—no, there was nothing; the other column I haven't touched. I put the two in figuring they had to be giving me this wrong. The second column I didn't touch because it would be just too explosive because that would make it, what? One hundred times too much. As it now stands on those days it was how much?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I understand it, if you put a period and a zero and then those figures you come out to it.

Mr. Martel: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What were the dates again?

Mr. Burr: Parts per million.

Mr. Martel: No, you would put the point— April 29 and 30, 1971. It goes back, you know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because we closed them down-

Mr. Martel: You would put two points.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —a couple of weeks ago for about 18 hours when it got up above whatever the rate was.

Mr. Martel: Well, you know if you look through your correspondence, the former minister indicated to me that he certainly believed they were exposed to concentrations which were less than desirable.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that anybody argues about that.

Mr. Martel: All right. Mr. Minister, the problem has gone on for eight years at least. It is not going to relieve the problem of pollution, but because the counts are exceeded so frequently—I'd say even you could go to 50 on your monitor, but whether it is 50, what about when it is 38, 39 and 40? I can show you letters in here when it was 38 and

there was just a blue haze so you couldn't see. It was supposed to be 38. That's one of the reasons I don't believe your monitor, because the blue haze for miles was right to the ground, and all you had on Ash St. was 38. Well, I've been around the Sudbury area for a long time, knowing that is a lot of nonsense. That's the time they told me it was a mixture, a blend of the SO<sub>2</sub> with the—

Mr. Haggerty: Pine trees.

Mr. Martel: —the emissions from the pine trees, and that is how it became so blue. I've got that letter here, too, if you would like it.

I would suspect if we went through the files that nearly every day you almost reach a point where Falconbridge should cut back, and I'm saying that these concentrations on a daily basis are too high for the wellbeing of the people in Happy Valley. I'm saying this government should tell Falconbridge to move them. If you want the property, get it the proper way. For health reasons alone.

Your predecessor indicated he did not want to make the precedent of moving someone to another area, because then someone else would come along from an area of constant over-exposure and say, "You've moved them from Happy Valley for safety factors; you're going to have to move us." We're going to start a cycle of this sort of thing happening. As I say the game is so vicious in that little place that every councillor is employed by Falconbridge. The reeve is an official of Falconbridge.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, let's leave personalities out of this.

Mr. Martel: You see the whole thing goes round and round if you try to help these people out. Your colleague, the Minister of Municipal Affairs, indicated to me that it's been going for eight years to his knowledge.

Mr. Lawlor: They are going to change the name of the place.

Mr. Martel: Yes, to Sad Valley. No, they renamed the street. That would make it better. They changed it from Happy Valley Rd.; they gave it a different name. It wasn't a very happy place to live. How long does it go on? How long are these people to be exposed to these types of counts?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a question and I can give you an answer-I don't know.

Mr. Martel: You don't know that either?

Madam Chairman: Have you any further comment, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: I have one last little item I want—never mind, it's useless. Nobody knows anything. You know a lot, but you won't admit it.

Madam Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Martel: Oh, go ahead.

Mr. Haggerty: You think it is no use? You're not even going to try to smoke them out, eh?

Mr. Martel: No, it's a waste of time, nobody knows anything! Your staff is too knowledgeable, Mr. Minister, as I said last night, or the other night with OWRC. You're just too damn knowledgeable to be fooled. You have a good staff.

Madam Chairman: All right, Mr. Haggerty has the floor.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Martel: You're not kidding me.

Mr. Haggerty: At the beginning of the estimates here, I raised a question concerning the Act to protect the natural environment and reading this thing in a little more detail, I think I might as well throw it away for all the good it's going to do.

Mr. Martel: It doesn't even have soil protection in it.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. In this concern, the problem of noise pollution—

Mr. Martel: You don't even have that.

Mr. Haggerty: —I guess it would come under that section of the Act. I have a letter here addressed to myself and it's re Port Colborne drop-forge. It says:

In July, 1971, I sent a short note to your office concerning the noise problems emanating from the drop-forge. During the intervening time we had circulated a petition among ratepayers in this areaclose to 300 names.

This petition was handed to our city council who then spoke to the Port Colborne drop-forge concerning the noise emissions from their building. A private meeting was held, but up to this time very little, if anything has been done to alleviate the problem.

We have waited patiently for the results to show, but up to this point, no solution to the noise problem has been resolved. The hammering noise is not only disgusting, but has destroyed the whole pattern of living.

During the winter months while the windows and doors are closed, the noise of the hammers and exhaust is lessened but now that the warm weather is approaching, we tend to go outdoors more often. It's reached the point again where we cannot enjoy sitting outdoors and enjoy a barbecue without this obnoxious noise being made.

It is an affront to the ratepayers and myself that this industry creates this havoe, but to add insult to injury, it carried on operations during the past week until three to 3:30 in the morning. We are being treated without any concern as to our well-being. Mr. Kerr, the minister who initiated the environmental Act, is not in that position now and it causes some concern. Mr. Bruce Martin of the environmental branch has assured us that the noise problem from the Port Colborne drop-forge would not be with us in this spring of 1972. What has become of the Environment Act? What will be done to alleviate our problem? Mr. Dino Bertulli.

I don't know who Mr. Martin is in the environment branch but he apparently has assured him that the noise would be lessened in 1972. I'd like to know what your staff is doing to alleviate some of this noise problem? What recommendations have you that would help them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: First of all, I find Mr. Martin is the head of the approvals group in air management that deals with noise. I don't know about this specific instance. There is Dr. Tempelmeyer. Could you answer?

Dr. K. E. Tempelmeyer (Air Quality Branch): I am also not completely familiar with the incident you bring up. We do have some correspondence dating back to the day when Mr. Martin was organizing a noise programme. There have been two or three instances of people complaining about dropforges. In the past this problem had been handled by the Department of Health which carried on community noise surveys as a public service. The last investigation that I know of a drop-forge was in the Windsor

area. This was done by Mr. Tom Cummings of the Department of Health. We have not investigated so far the drop-forge in Port Colborne which, I think, is the one you are referring to.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, this is it.

**Dr. Tempelmeyer:** We have been attempting to devise regulations that would be applicable to all of the noise problems in Ontario. Perhaps I can answer other questions you have about it?

Mr. Haggerty: I think you have answered my question. You received the petitions and apparently you just shoved them into the wastepaper or something. You haven't done a darn thing about it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I don't think that that is-

Hr. Haggerty: That is just about what the answer was that I got to my questioning.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but in attempting to produce regulations—and this goes back to the statement I made in the House the other day about the study that we have commissioned by the University of Western Ontario in London and Woodstock—there are two factors in this. One is devising the regulation from the technical point of view, the measurement, the impact on the individual point of view. The other is the legal end of it to be able to enforce it.

I am not saying it is simple and I don't know how long it is going to take. But I know from personal experience, both as an alderman on the city council of Brockville some years ago when we were fussing about the forge at Canada Foundries and Forgings down on Water St., and we had an anti-noise bylaw and we could never get a conviction, and when I was in transport and we were trying to deal with hot rods and trucks and stuff.

As I mentioned the other day, we approved a bylaw of the city of Toronto at their insistence when our people said it wouldn't work and their people said it would, and it didn't, because they couldn't get a conviction because you have got to separate it. Without oversimplifying it, if you are going to go to court and say that somebody is making a noise, you have to isolate it from all the surrounding noises, before the court will say that that is the offender. That is basically the problem.

Mr. Haggerty: There should be no problem here at all in isolating the noise, because this is where it is coming from. I mean you can hear it for miles around.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will take a special look at that one.

Mr. Haggerty: Apparently what Mr. Martin said here, he has assured the ratepayers and the citizens in that area that the noise problem from the Port Colborne drop-forge will not be with us this spring of 1972. I keep looking for the regulations to come out. They were supposed to have been out last December, and they still haven't come out.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and the way it is going, it may be another little while before they will come out, because as far as I am concerned, as I said again the other day, we can produce a regulation tomorrow and if we can't enforce it, all we do is make a great statement in the House saying we are going to solve the noise problem and we don't. I want to have something that will work. But it may well be that Mr. Martin has knowledge of something that the plant is doing itself for another reason. Perhaps the Department of Labour has been after them about noise as far as the employees are concerned.

Mr. Haggerty: That's been looked after; I think they wear earmuffs or earplugs.

But surely you must come up with something. People shouldn't have to be subjected to this. They must have some rights and some form of protection. I'm sure if you had it in your backyard, you'd soon find some way of getting rid of them, wouldn't you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that I could. Sometimes I get a little frustrated, particularly in this ministry, about the way the courts work. On the other hand, I still believe that a guy has to be proved guilty before he is convicted. It becomes a very complex thing.

Mr. Lawlor: You should hold a seminar for provincial judges, because they are not aware. That is their problem. They need a little education.

Mr. Good: There are all kinds of fines.

Mr. Haggerty: Sure, but it's hard to accept this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If it were possible to do that, would you address them on our behalf?

Mr. Lawlor: No, send Haggerty. He can talk.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but as a lawyer, would you be prepared to tell them they should—

Mr. Lawlor: I would be delighted. It's one of the few opportunities one gets-

Hon. Mr. Auld: -not take an entirely legalistic view of some of these things.

Mr. Lawlor: I'd undertake it. I'm serious.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If we have one, I'll invite you.

Mr. Haggerty: It's just like the quiet zone down at the hospital on University Ave.—I think it's one of the noisiest places in town.

Mr. Good: The quiet zone at the hospital is the noisiest place in town.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The ambulances don't turn off their sirens.

Mr. Good: I wasn't referring to ambulances.

Mr. Haggerty: But people have some rights, though, don't they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, that's the problem.

Mr. Haggerty: But they don't have them, do they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Everybody has rights.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but you are taking this right away from them. Here you have an Act that says you're going to do all this. Of course, it says "may" here. That makes a difference, I guess, Pat, looking at it from a solicitor's view. It should be "shall" shouldn't it? "Shall make regulations."

Mr. Lawlor: It would be very nice to have "shall."

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, that's probably what it should have in it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We can bring out regulations tomorrow but we want to make sure that they work.

Mr. Haggerty: I just can't name the countries, but I know in Europe they have exceptionally good regulations to control it. Surely we can copy something from there. It is that easy.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Say, we had better go to Europe.

Mr. Haggerty: The whole committee.

Madam Chairman: Do you have another question?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes. Oh, go ahead.

Mr. Good: Just on this point, the city of Toronto was back again last year for private bills and there was a noise clause in their Metro bill again. We went through this whole exercise of how the Municipal Act is worthless because it says, "unnecessary noise." A dog barking is unnecessary noise to the householder but to the dog it is necessary. That is the way they argued it. That's the way the Municipal Act reads, "unnecessary or excessive noise."

Mr. R. S. Smith: We should do away with lawyers and dogs.

Mr. Good: But last year Metro came back again after the bill that you referred to a couple of years ago, and this time they claimed they had an airtight wording.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good, you are out of order, you know. Mr. Haggerty has the floor.

Mr. Good: No, we are on the same subject. This is the only way we are going to cover these estimates in a hurry.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty has the floor.

Mr. Good: But he said I could take it. Could you look into the results of this Toronto bill that was passed last year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can tell you this, that I had a letter from Mayor Dennison about a month ago asking us to send them \$80,000 so that they could continue their research to find some regulations that they can put in under their bill. They haven't achieved it yet either.

Madam Chairman: Proceed Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I have a couple of other questions of the minister. Has his department completed the air management study at the new airport? The second question is, what studies has the department done on existing airports in Ontario? What are the effects of jet aircraft or any aircraft on atmospheric pollution and ground pollution?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What was the first one?

Mr. Haggerty: Has your department completed an air management study in the vicinity of the new airport?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We had some input but, as I recall, the federal people were doing the air part of the proposed Pickering site. Is that correct?

Mr. Drowley: That's correct.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I read something to the effect that new engines now produce far less emissions and so on, but I think that was federal.

Madam Chairman: This was covered anyway, this whole matter, on our opening day.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, but-

Madam Chairman: It's in Hansard.

Mr. Haggerty: But what about the second question: What studies have you done on existing airports in Ontario, and what effect has air pollution from jet aircraft, or any aircraft, on atmospheric pollution and ground pollution? I've never seen a study to date, have you completed such a study?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes sir, we have and it has been included as part of the Metropolitan Toronto model, as an example embracing the Malton airport.

It's true that aircraft are quite apparent smoke emitters, clearly so. But the total load they add to airborne contaminants is much less than one would expect. Their effect has been embraced or included in the metropolitan model. We have a pretty good handle on airports of lesser size as well.

Mr. Haggerty: Have there been any studies completed in a particular air shed, dealing with the number of persons who have come down with cancer?

Mr. MacFarlane: Not specific to aircraft, sir, that I am aware of. Usually the types of emissions issuing from aircraft are part of a total of the same kinds of emissions, say, from automotive traffic and the like.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, hydrocarbons, that's right.

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes. So that it is the total load; that's not only the aircraft, but of automobiles as well and the like. I don't think there would be any reasonable way of separating the effect of the aircraft as contrasted with automobiles.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there any report combining both of them in that particular air shed?

Mr. MacFarlane: Not that I can think of at the moment, sir.

Mr. Haggerty: You have never made a study of it?

Mr. MacFarlane: We have certainly made a study of the amounts of contaminants, but not associated with health effects.

Mr. Haggerty: You never got the number of persons who died of cancer in that particular area?

Mr. MacFarlane: Not that I am aware of, sir. I don't know of any that have ever been made.

Mr. Haggerty: Why doesn't the department carry out such a study?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the material we would collect would go, I assume in the province, to the Ministry of Health, where they are looking at all the factors, I assume, in terms of disease and illness and that sort of thing.

Our job, basically, is to set certain standards, which we set on the basis of, I guess medical input as well. We have lots to do in terms of trying to reduce these rather than getting into medical research and trying to relate figures about whatever it would be, in the water, air or ground, with disease and illness.

Mr. Haggerty: But don't you think a direction should come from some department of the government here to initiate a study?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If it is to do with human health, the direction, the standards, come from the health people. And we are basically enforcement people in water, air and waste.

Mr. Haggerty: How do you know what to enforce if you don't know what the outcome is and the end results, I mean the number of deaths?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We assume that on the basis of the material we get from the health authorities. We set the standards and we get into the engineering to achieve those. But we are not basically medical people, although we have very competent medical people with us to help us interpret the medical end in these things and to help us produce the kind

of figures that will be helpful to the medical people in refining the standards.

Mr. Haggerty: If I can recall, I think one of the statements by Dr. Sutherland of the Department of Environmental Health—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Where is this?

Mr. Haggerty: In some of our discussions with him he said that the city of Niagara Falls, Ont. has one of the highest cancer death rates in the province. You know you sit back and you wonder. There are a number of tourists who come into that area and with all the automobiles and that, you can tie the automobile pollution and the hydrocarbons to the cancer increase in that particular area?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you are talking about hydrocarbon emissions I imagine there are places in Toronto that would have a higher concentration than Niagara Falls. But I don't think that our staff is competent to answer that kind of a question.

Madam Chairman: Do you have another question, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: I am seeking some information, but apparently I am not going to get it from this department.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, if you are talking about the effect of hydrocarbon emissions on people, I think that you ought to ask the Ministry of Health that question. If there are any answers, I think that they are more likely to have them.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but I think I would probably get the same response I got last year on that matter. I think the answer will come back: "You should have asked the Minister of the Environment. He has the personnel that goes out and does the field investigations; he should bring in the samples or analyses of water, or whatever you want to call it, and from there on we will work from that part, but apparently we don't get this."

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we do! In fact, I read a report last night on the air emissions and the various points that we have been checking around Toronto; what the levels are for both the 24-hour and the 30-day periods. We collect this material; we use it in our own regulatory activities, and we also pass it along to the medical people. But I don't think that we would say we are competent to say, medically, what the effects on people are from these emissions.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I think I could read these reports into the record.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not trying to put you off, I just say that—

Mr. Haggerty: It tells me pretty well what they are, and these are studies that are carried out in Europe and United States. I mean they definitely say that there isn't this connection there.

Madam Chairman: Have you anything else, Mr. Haggerty, in addition to this?

Mr. Haggerty: I believe it is time to adjourn, isn't it?

Madam Chairman: Yes, I was just going to call on Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: About the only short question I have regards the Great Lakes Forging Ltd. in the east end of Windsor. The noise from the forging plant is a great nuisance to hundreds of people in that area and I have been complaining about it to the ministry for several years. Has any solution been found for this problem?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Doctor?

Dr. Tempelmeyer: As I mentioned before, on this particular forge, the problem had been investigated by the Department of Public Health. If it is the forge I'm thinking of, a very simple wooden barrier was made to attempt to reduce the noise to the residents who appear to be—maybe because of zoning changes—moving building by building closer and closer to the plant. Such a barrier has probably not been very effective. The information obtained by the Department of Health is being used in a model regulation we are working on.

Mr. Burr: I am sorry, I didn't get the relevance of that last remark about the

health. Is this the health of the people in the vicinity of that plant?

Dr. Tempelmeyer: No, no. I say at the time this came to the attention of the Ontario government, the Department of Health was responsible for community noise actions, and they made the investigation. But I think their last contact was in the early fall or so, and since they began looking at that problem some time earlier, they suggested that they just might continue it. Their findings and their reports have been forwarded to us and we are using this information in attempting to devise regulations that might be effective in treating such problems in the future.

Mr. Burr: Have you been able to suggest anything to the company that would have an immediate salutary effect?

Dr. Tempelmeyer: I have not been involved in this; it is Mr. Cummings at the Department of Public Health. I can't say whether he has suggested directly to the company a particular fix that might be used to reduce the noise or not.

Mr. Burr: Would you follow this up please, because I get complaints from two or three miles away, right down by the river in fact, even in the highrise apartments, that the vibrations and the noise keep some people awake and interfere with their sleep and therefore their health.

Dr. Tempelmeyer: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Thank you.

Mr. MacBeth: Madam Chairman, I would like to move that item 1, voted 1503, be adopted as the air quality—

Mr. Burr: Oh no, that is out of order. Just move to adjourn. I move that we adjourn.

The committee adjourned at 10:32 o'clock, p.m.

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Adjournment	S-204





# Legislature of Ontario Debates

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, May 1, 1972

Afternoon Session

LIBRARY

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO



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#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1972

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Scrivener in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, the meeting will come to order. The substitutions that I have are Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Carruthers for Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ewen for Mr. Jessiman and Mr. Reid for Mr. Worton.

We arose on Thursday evening last when Mr. Burr was speaking. I think you had just started, Mr. Burr. Would you care to continue?

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Yes, Madam Chairman, I would like to ask some questions about cadmium.

Cadmium, as you will recall, became recognized as a pollutant during the last couple of years. According to some medical opinion, cadmium is very difficult to eliminate from the body. In fact, I have seen some medical opinion that it is not eliminated, it just accumulates.

You may recall that in Japan a young girl committed suicide because of the pain and agony of cadmium poisoning, and the autopsy showed that her liver contained 22,000 parts per million of cadmium—which is the highest concentration of any metal poisoning on record.

Cadmium levels of acceptance are fairly arbitrary, but in Canada they are set at 0.5 parts per million—the same as mercury. For food in Canada, it is one part per million, and for water it is 10 parts per billion. About a year ago cadmium was found in rainwater around Guelph. How did it get there? Has that been determined yet?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): I couldn't say; perhaps Mr. Drowley might have some comment on the specific situation in Guelph, and Dr. Fitch would perhaps comment about the levels that have been established for cadmium content in the human body. Do you know, Mr. Drowley, anything about cadmium in the air in Guelph?

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Air and Land Pollution Control Division): Not specifically, Mr. Minister. But you can sample and you will detect cadmium in various places across the province. As to the actual levels and their effect, I think Dr. Fitch would be more qualified to speak on that than I.

Mr. Burr: I was wondering if the source of the cadmium had been detected? Is there some source in Guelph or near Guelph?

Mr. Drowley: Not that I am specifically aware of, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Cadmium has been found in cigarette smoke. The Lancet, a British medical journal, back on Feb. 5 this year, reported that an appreciable amount of cadmium had been discovered per cigarette, that is, more than one microgram had also been discovered that cadmium in the lungs, liver and kidneys of smokers averaged almost 16 milligrams and in nonsmokers less than seven milligrams. Have you any idea how the cadmium gets into cigarettes?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The first question I would ask is whether the cigarettes sampled contained Canadian tobacco, or US tobacco, or Turkish, South African, or some other type. I would rather have Dr. Fitch give any information that he has. But I can only assume that if there is cadmium in the ground and things grow in that ground that the trace elements get into the things that grow, but I am not sure of that. This applies in some things, but I don't know that it applies in cadmium. Dr. Fitch, have you any comments.

Dr. M. Fitch (Air Quality Branch): I am sorry, sir, I don't have any very exact in-

formation on this. But we have done random sampling—or at least the air quality branch has—in many places around the province, and every dust contains cadmium, as it does many other metals. The amounts are usually quite low, but it is said that you will find cadmium anywhere that zinc is used because the two exist together in ores.

Zinc is quite widely used in galvanizing, of course, and cadmium itself is also involved in some plating operations. So it is not really surprising, I think, in view of the amount of zinc that is used that we can identify cadmium almost anywhere where we sample the soil or dust.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is there any medical information presently available that indicates whether there is a great hazard? In other words, that amounts have been found in people that would create some sort of a hazard or a risk?

Dr. Fitch: As Mr. Burr mentioned, there have been incidents in Japan where people were poisoned with cadmium which came from industrial sources, but I don't know of any other place where this has happened.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Does that answer your question, Mr. Burr?

Mr. Burr: Yes—well, no, it doesn't really. Around Trail, BC, where there is a zinc smelter, very high or at least comparatively high residues were found in the food that the food and drug directorate has been sampling.

In the rice fields in Japan, near one of these smelters, the content in the soil was about 20 times the permissible amount, and in the rice itself the level was such that nobody would buy it.

Last year up in Guelph, as I said, it was found in the rainwater, and yet it wasn't found in the wells, if I understand correctly. The wells were unpolluted. But what occurred to me was that somewhere in the Guelph area there must be some source of cadmium and like mercury, the only solution seems to be to stop using cadmium, to stop it at the beginning, to turn the tap off, so to speak—to adopt what one of your officials called product control.

Have any steps been taken in that direction just to curb the use or to persuade the federal government—because I suppose it is not your responsibility—to curb the use of cadmium?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can give you a general answer. First of all, as far as Guelph is concerned—I am just speculating—as we have found in other places, the source of cadmium getting into the air could well be some distance away, depending on wind and a whole lot of conditions.

I am not aware of our ministry searching every plant to see who is using cadmium; how much and how carefully they control it. As we discussed in the water estimates, mercury does not get out. In effect, it stays as a captive within the plant process.

As we said before, it is a very complex subject, and I think our approach has been, and I imagine will continue to be, to get more knowledge of just where these metals are used—whether there are substitutes; whether they can be adequately controlled within a plant, and what is the background level, or the level that has been in the atmosphere for many years from a variety of causes or sources.

As to leaching out of the ore, I don't think that happens with cadmium, I'm not sure. But there is more knowledge to be gained before, I think, we can adequately say just what is hazardous and how it can be controlled—whether there are substitutes, and whether the substitute may be more hazardous than the present product.

Mr. Burr: The other day when we were talking about snow removal I inquired whether any traces of cadmium had been found among the other things in the snow, and I believe the answer was that no traces had been noted.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think no significant traces-

Mr. Burr: No, no significant traces.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Again, I don't understand the technical part, but with many of these things I gather that the techniques used to find them are extremely sophisticated. Because we're dealing with such small quantities they are difficult to find, particularly if you aren't looking for anything specific. The processes vary, and to do a complete sample for every known element in air, I think it's fair to say is a very complex and expensive and time consuming job.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but-

Hon. Mr. Auld: And you might spend a great deal of time if, as I understand it, you

were to test every air emission for every conceivable thing.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but there are certain pollutants—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We would get well behind.

Mr. Burr: Yes, cadmium, mercury and lead, for example, I think should be monitored wherever they might be. Have you made any progress in establishing an inventory or a catalogue so that the department knows where these major pollutants are being used?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we have been doing a good deal of air sampling, as you know—

Mr. Burr: No, but where they're being used industrially. Do you know which companies in the province are using cadmium?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Can you answer that, Brad or Colin?

Mr. C. J. MacFarlane (Air Quality Branch): Our field staff certainly are going around the plants to discover what heavy metals are being used. I'm at a loss to give you the name of a company right now that's heavily engaged in cadmium. I've always associated it with zinc plants.

Mr. Burr: I think it's used in electroplating, so that wherever this plating is being done, presumably, they're using a certain amount of cadmium.

You say you would like to find a substitute. These rubber bumpers that some cars are now beginning to use are very effective in preventing costly auto repair bills. Perhaps that would be a place where you could make cadmium unnecessary in the plating and use the rubber instead. I think it's something that should be pursued to see if that's feasible.

I want to ask you a question too about PCBs. You remember that—last fall, I believe it was—some research up at Guelph, probably by the Department of Agriculture, found that the closer one went to Windsor and Detroit from London, the greater the concentration of PCBs found in cow's milk. Has the ministry been able to track down the source of the PCBs? I think the obvious place under suspicion is the industrial complex in Windsor and Detroit. Have you been able to pinpoint where the PCBs are escaping into the environment?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that we haven't, as yet.

An hon, member: What does "PCB" stand for?

Mr. Burr: Polychlorinated biphenyls. Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that we have not, as yet, been able to.

Mr. Burr: Have you been trying hard?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that we have and are.

Mr. Burr: Good—and will?

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): In those findings you referred to milk, but as I recall the report there was no particular problem envisaged in that report was there?

Mr. Burr: Well, PCBs have a long life. They persist about 100 times as long as DDT, which is a persistent chemical itself.

The PCBs have been associated with various harmful effects. In fact they first came to public notice around the Irish Sea when some thousands of birds were found dead. The analysis indicated that PCBs were unusually high in the various parts of these birds, particularly in the livers, I believe. Therefore, the PCBs have been pretty high on the list of harmful pollutants. In fact the Monsanto company has finally taken them off the market except in industries where they are used in a closed operation—that is, where they don't escape into the environment.

Therefore, even though the milk at this time might not be harmful to humans, still PCBs have not been in the environment very long—just a few years—and it seems to me that it's only the part of prudence to make sure that the PCBs are kept under control and gradually eliminated.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have a contract with the Ontario Research Foundation to achieve better sampling methods, because, as I say, we are trying to track them down. But here again, the methodology may well be able to be improved, and this is what we're attempting to do so that perhaps, hopefully, we can pinpoint sources more accurately—or at least, accurately.

Mr. Burr: This is a very technical subject, of course, and I don't want a technical answer, but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am afraid I cannot give you a technical answer.

Mr. Burr: Well, I'm not embarrassing either one of us that way. Is there some monitoring system that can pick up the PCBs effectively?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's what we have contracted for.

Mr. Burr: They are developing it, but they're not in operation yet?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, the methods presently used — I cannot explain them to you, but they are not —

Mr. Burr: But they are working on the problem?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The Ontario Research Foundation.

Mr. Burr: That's what we want to ensure. I'd like to ask you a question, too, about lead poisoning. Almost a year ago, over in West Germany, it was discovered that the sanitation workers, the garbage workers and street cleaners who follow trucks that are emitting exhaust fumes—and in the exhaust is lead—had unusually high concentrations of lead in their blood; enough, according to certain studies, to be quite a serious health problem. Several companies were being sued. Some of the oil companies — Esso, Texaco, Shell, British Petroleum — were being sued as a result.

At the time I drew it to the former minister's attention, and suggested that a test should be made of sanitation workers in Ontario to find out if they, too, were being affected adversely by the lead poisoning. I had the impression that the ministry was going to look into this. Have you any report on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that really comes under environmental health which is in the Ministry of Health, but perhaps Dr. Fitch might be aware of it. We are not doing any studies on people in this connection. You're aware of the studies we're doing about lead in the atmosphere, but not in people. Perhaps Dr. Fitch has some information.

Dr. Fitch: I recall Mr. Burr drawing this to our attention and we do feel that we should have more information than we have now about how much lead there is in the blood of people in Canadian cities. We know what it is in American cities, but we've only done a very small amount of sampling here.

We do propose to do a larger study. It's been under consideration for the last few months, but we just haven't been able to get it going in the Health department. I think we will eventually, though, test representative groups of people.

The German figures were actually, sir, about the same as have been found in similar workers in the United States, and so I rather expect they'd be the same here, too.

Mr. Burr: I believe there were certain precautions or counter measures that were being taken. If I recall correctly vitamin C was prescribed as kind of an antidote. If that is correct, the sooner we find any groups of people who are being adversely affected the sooner they can be helped in counteracting the adverse effects. I realize, of course, that the change of departments or branches from one ministry to another can cause delays in this but I'm glad that this investigation is going to be pushed.

Dr. Fitch: I should say, sir, that we have looked into the question of antidotes of various kinds because these have all come up in the past in connection with industrial workers who were exposed to lead. I think that so far as is known there really isn't anything that prevents absorption of lead by people who are exposed to it.

Mr. Burr: No, it wouldn't prevent it but it would act as an antidote. Do you recall whether it was vitamin C?

Dr. Fitch: It is one that was mentioned many years ago, 30 or 40 years ago, in connection with industrial people—occupational exposures, that is. There has been a number of studies done it which seemed to indicate that it really didn't do any good.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Isn't there a simple antidote available, say, in removing the lead from the gasoline in the Province of Ontario?

Mr. Burr: That's too obvious, Ray!

Mr. Haggerty: Isn't this the simplest way? I mean, with all the studies being carried out through European countries and the United States, we don't seem to—why do we have to have these super monsters on the highways in the first place? We don't have to have cars travelling at 100 miles or 120 miles an hour or somthing like that. You can only travel at 70 miles an hour and I think the standard type engine which doesn't need lead additives added to the gasoline could be used.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is a little more complicated than that. As I understand it, present engines in the vast majority of automobiles which are on the road today, can function on unleaded gasolines but they burn more gasoline. You may reduce the lead emissions but if it takes more gallons to go 100 miles you increase some of the other emissions.

Mr. Haggerty: It has taken place now, that is, reducing the mileage by adding—what do you call it, the type of system—the catalytic mufflers on cars to reduce the emissions of fumes. It takes more horsepower to remove that now. Why don't we get on and say let's remove the lead from the gasoline?

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Doesn't seem to be too much of a problem with studs!

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, are you ready to continue?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just a second, I will give you some more information on this. The capsule thinking at the moment is that there are, as you know, unleaded and low lead gasolines being marketed by not all but most of the major producers. Unleaded gasoline tends to increase the production of photochemical smog or at least it is thought this is the case.

Mr. Haggerty: They haven't done any research on it, though, have they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The upshot is it will probably be necessary to introduce unleaded gasoline gradually, so that leaded gasoline could be phased out over a period of about five years. This is necessary because vehicles in existence today may not be able to operate satisfactorily on unleaded gasoline.

Mr. Haggerty: This is questionable again.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): As long as the remedy isn't worse than the problem we already have?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That sums it up. This is one of the things that you have to look at pretty carefully. We've found in some other fields where we have stopped using something in some process or in some product and found that the substitute—

Mr. Reid: Was worse than what you were-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or is no better, anyway.

Mr. Haggerty: But the lead is the most damaging, though, is it not? To those involved—in say, the air shed—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It depends. If you happen to stick your head in the garage and leave the engine on, I guess the carbon monoxide is the worst part.

Mr. Haggerty: I am thinking in particular, for example, of the customs officers and immigration officers at the Peace Bridge in Fort Erie, particularly in that area. I think they had a small study in that area but it hasn't really been brought up to date. I was wondering perhaps this was one place where your department could make a study. There are some 2,000 or 3,000 cars per hour.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have done one, as a matter of fact, about the levels at various points in the city; that is the levels of various of the constituent parts of automobile emissions and I guess all the other things that are in the atmosphere around there, furnaces and whatnot. It seems to me that I saw this a few weeks ago; perhaps you want to expand on that, Colin?

Mr. MacFarlane: Go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are some areas, I recall, where if you spent all your time within 100 ft of the intersection you would get a fairly high level of—

Mr. Haggerty: More than 50 parts per million?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't tell you that. I don't remember the technical details. But, Colin, have you any—

Mr. McFarlane: It's an old report that we are getting ready to release.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, it's a report that we haven't released yet, I find. I guess I read ft—

Mr. Reid: Lots of those around.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mmm?

Mr. Reid: There are lots of those around. Some of them may never be released.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually we proposed to release it; I think somebody is putting together a statement on it for me which hopefully I'll understand and everybody else will.

Mr. Haggerty: When you get into the gas emissions from automobiles—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr has the floor, I think you might come back to this in the question period.

Mr. Haggerty: Question period?

Mr. Burr: Well, let's just tidy up this one first.

Mr. Haggerty: I have got permission from Mr. Burr to continue.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, on a point of order. This is the usual procedure when we get to some particular point of interest and other members want to ask questions about it.

Madam Chairman: It is not really the usual procedure, Mr. Burr. I'll permit it this time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Drowley can-

Mr. Burr: In the past four years it has been the usual procedure; let us say that—

Madam Chairman: This is now, of course.

Mr. Burr: -before the new regime came in.

Madam Chairman: This is now.

Mr. Reid: I prefer the old system.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Drowley, do you have a comment?

Mr. Drowley: Mr. Haggerty, the study which you refer to on the customs officers was conducted by the federal people as part of an occupational health study. I haven't seen the results of it yet but I know that it has been studied and it is ongoing, as far as I'm aware.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't know! I could read an article from that study in the paper, I presume that it is going to be just shelved. It said:

A letter from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources explaining how relatively safe the Peace Bridge officers are from the hazards of carbon monoxide poisoning, was read but not believed at Fort Erie council meeting on Monday.

This was last year. It says:

According to the American conference of governmental hygienists the threshold limit is 50 parts per million. The study found that while the officers were exposed to concentrations in excess of 50 parts per million in a typical eight-hour shift, with rotations in and out of the primary examination area, the average was well below 50.

Once you get into this particular type of—I will use the word air shed, where you have asphalt pavement—I think you can get into technical terms dealing with the sunlight hitting the asphalt pavement, with the carbon monoxide and the lead that is emitted from the automobile engines in this particular area—it can be a very dangerous position to be in for anybody for a period of eight hours, rather than moving from one car to another. Over a long-term period it could have a serious effect on the health of those persons employed in that particular area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that is true in a number of industrial occupations where research has indicated that prolonged exposure to something can be harmful and periodic exposure isn't. It becomes a matter of shift work and man management as far as the people who have to work there are concerned. I guess it is something like diving, where the diver is only supposed to dive so many hours at so many feet because if he stays too long there are harmful effects. I suppose, quite seriously, as more is learned about many of these things, that will happen and it is going to have some cost, certainly.

I suppose it is like tunnelling. It seems to me in tunnelling, where there is pressure, people are only permitted to work so many hours because otherwise there are harmful effects.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, I didn't realize we were going to drift over to carbon monoxide, otherwise I wouldn't have yielded so easily, but to get back to the lead—

Mr. Reid: Let's get the lead out.

Mr. Burr: In Japan they made a study of a high-traffic-density corner and they found the symptoms of lead poisoning in the residents, so that it was not carbon monoxide, it was lead poisoning. Of course, as you point out, in a garage it is the carbon monoxide that gets you first.

But these are studies that should be completed as soon as possible, so that where people should not be exposed to those conditions, standards can be set limiting their time of employment.

We have a tunnel down in Windsor, of course, and just driving through it is about all that one can stand sometimes, depending on the number of cars that have been through ahead of you, but I always feel sorry for the guards who walk along there because their health cannot possibly be improved by their

occupation, even though they are walking and getting exercise.

There was one other pollutant I wanted to ask about or get a report on, and this deals with Hamilton as well as Windsor—or Windsor, as well as Hamilton. I will start off in Newfoundland, I suppose; up in Newfoundland—

Mr. Reid: Are you going to work east or west?

Mr. Burr: No, I will come back this way, westward. Go west, young man. There is a mine at St. Lawrence in Newfoundland which was virtually closed last fall when the miners refused to work any longer because of the risk to their health. I think they were willing to work if they were assured of compensation, but this didn't seem to be forthcoming and the mine seemed to be closed down.

This was a fluorspar mine and the reason the men were so apprehensive was that the lung cancer death rate at this mine was 28 times the national average and they began to suspect that there was some connection between their work and the lung cancer rate.

Fluorspar is almost one-half fluoride and is used in manufacturing steel; they use about 6 lb of it per ton of steel, and therefore every steel mill that is using fluorspar emits dangerous amounts of fluoride in the form of dust and gas. It is so dangerous that five parts per billion is the accepted limit in the United States, 2½ parts per billion in Germany, two parts per billion in some other place, one part per billion in Ontario and half a part per billion in Russia. Whichever standard you take, it still indicates that it is very toxic even in very small amounts.

We in Windsor, in the LaSalle area, have just across the Detroit River from us the open hearth furnaces of the Great Lakes Steel Corp. on Zug Island and the people in Hamilton have the Stelco and Dofasco mills. The annual lung cancer death rate for Canada and for Ontario is around 23 per 100,000 of the population. Windsor's rate, however, is about 50 per 100,000 of population and that is the highest in Ontario. Hamilton's rate is about 34 to 35 but the northeast part of Hamilton, which is near and downwind from the Stelco and Dofasco plants, is about 65 per 100,000; and that is the highest in the world except for the midlands of England, where there are many steel mills, and the rate is approximately the same-65 lung cancer deaths per year per 100,000 population.

Just how serious is this type of air pollution in Windsor and Hamilton? How much does it contribute to these excessively high cancer death rates in these two areas downwind from the steel mills?

Two years ago I wrote to the minister at that time and he replied, "There are no major sources of this pollutant, meaning fluoride, in Toronto, Hamilton or Windsor." After an exchange of letters his department promised to have fluoride monitors established in Hamilton.

A report by the Ontario Research Foundation was made public last fall, after being given to Stelco in the spring. The report said: "The fluoride concentration at ground level at Stelco is 74 parts per billion." Whether you take five parts per billion or one-half part per billion as your standard, 74 is pretty serious. At a distance of over two miles from Stelco at a height of 350 to 400 ft in the air, the Ontario Research Foundation found the concentration was 91 parts per billion—two miles away and still very high up in the air, 91 parts per billion.

Mr. Minister, what worries some of us in Windsor, and in Hamilton too, of course, is why have we this very high lung cancer rate in Windsor and in that part of Hamilton downwind from the steel mills? What we need is a study in Windsor similar to the study that has been made in Hamilton—that is an epidemiological study—to find out the correlation between these two: the fluoride in the air and the lung cancer rate.

Ontario Research Foundation, understand, recommended to Stelco that they should use a substitute for the fluorspar that would be considerably less dangerous. A question I would like answered is, has Stelco gone along with this suggestion yet? They were changing over from the open hearth furnaces to the basic oxygen furnaces, which are economically more efficient and more profitable and need fewer men to operate, but the basic oxygen furnaces use about 30 lb. of fluorspar per ton of steel instead of about 6 lb. under the open hearth method. The new furnaces also break down the solid particles of fluoride in the fluorspar into powdery particles, which more easily penetrate into the lungs than the larger particles, of course. Therefore, the danger would appear to be considerably greater with the basic oxygen furnaces.

Out near San Francisco, in Union City, there was a local Pollution Probe group which forced the local steel mill to switch from fluorspar to the less dangerous alternative of bauxite. That is a possibility here, I suppose. When the former minister was approached, I understand his reaction was that it wasn't up to him to decide between one process and another. That is a debatable attitude, I think.

Mr. Haggerty: We will have to get Nader's Raiders over her to get some changes made.

Mr. Burr: But my question is, can you tell me whether the Great Lakes Steel Corp. in Detroit is switching to the open hearth furnaces and fluorspar, or whether they are using some other material, bauxite, for example? Those are my questions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: First of all, I read a little bit about this and I don't know that your basic premise is agreed upon by everybody, that there is a direct relationship between cancer and fluorides. I do recall something about the Newfoundland mine. I think that that's a different situation. There is a different effect dealing with mining fluorspar and what happens when it is used in steelmaking. But, Dr. Fitch, it seems to me you were in Hamilton discussing this whole question with the council there not too long ago. Perhaps you have some comments on the questions that Mr. Burr has raised.

Dr. Fitch: This, for some reason, is a very controversial subject. There are some people who are so concerned about the dangers of fluorides that they are apt to ascribe all sorts of ills to it in no matter what form it appears in either industry or in nature. I don't know of any place where there has been a good relationship made between the use of fluoride or exposure to fluoride and lung cancer. Certainly in some of the areas where there are phosphate plants where the highest fluoride levels have been found in the air and in the environment, nobody has ever suggested that there is more lung cancer there. So I don't think that—

Mr. Deacon: Are there any studies of those places?

Dr. Fitch: Yes, in Florida.

Mr. Haggerty: At ERCO, for example?

Dr. Fitch: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Of all places, that is where a study should have been undertaken.

Dr. Fitch: There is no evidence of any increase in lung cancer there, but it has a small population. It is rather a rare disease still, although we talk about it a lot. You

have to have quite a large population to be able to show a difference between one place and another.

As for the figures you mentioned, sir, concerning Windsor and Hamilton, I have seen some of these figures published in the papers. In our health study service in the Department of Health we went over these as well as we could with the information that is available in the registrar general's reports and tried to establish what were the mortality rates from lung cancer in all the different cities of the province. We found that there is a higher rate of lung cancer deaths in the big cities, but that it is almost exactly the same in Hamilton, Windsor, Toronto and one or two other places.

We couldn't find the difference that has been reported. I have seen it only in the newspapers. I haven't seen it recorded any other way. It is certainly higher in the big cities and it seems to be almost a function of the size of cities. It is less in the smaller cities and still less in the rural areas.

Mr. Burr: Have you not seen Dr. Cecilioni's study in Hamilton?

Dr. Fitch: I have heard his statement, sir, but I haven't seen any study. I haven't seen any figures to back this up. He has said that the lung cancer rate is much higher in a certain area of Hamilton, but from the figures that we were able to get we couldn't establish that. We do know, for example, that the lung cancer rate in women in Hamilton is less than in many other cities. It has never been explained why in some places you get the men with a higher rate and in some places you get both. In Hamilton, perhaps if you take men alone, the lung cancer death rate is about the same as it is in Toronto and Windsor, but if you take women alone, it is considerably lower than in those cities.

Mr. Reid: It is not necessarily from fluoride anyway?

Mr. Deacon: Is smoking taken into account in the surveys?

Dr. Fitch: It is very difficult to do that, sir, because when you find that people have died of lung cancer, you can't always get a good history of whether they were smokers or not. But we do know—you could say that almost everybody who gets lung cancer is a smoker. Very few non-smokers get lung cancer, but there is a good possibility that there are other factors. A smoker is more apt to get lung cancer if he is exposed to other irritants as well.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But the real thing is that nobody knows for sure what causes any form of cancer and, specifically, lung cancer, is that so?

Dr. Fitch: There is a very close relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer and also—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will light my pipe.

Dr. Fitch: —there are some metals that have been closely related to lung cancer. We know that in certain occupations where people have a specific exposure to a certain metal—and nickel is one of them in a particular process that is no longer carried on as far as I know—that there was a high level of lung cancer.

Mr. Haggerty: In and around coke ovens, too. I believe there was a study completed in Hamilton, was there not? There was a higher rate there in that particular plant than in any other place.

Dr. Fitch: I am sorry. I don't know of that.

Mr. Burr: Dr. Cecilioni had found that cigarette smoke had a high content of fluoride, too. So you have the fluorspar mines, you have the cigarette smoke, and you have air pollution in general. All three have the fluoride in them and all three are the outstanding causes of lung cancer. So what do you call it in law? A prima facie case has to be considered, and it should be studied out.

Dr. Fitch: Of course, there is another way of looking at it and that is that there are other main sources of fluoride. People take in large quantities of fluoride in seafood. The biggest known source of fluoride is tea and nobody has ever suggested, as far as I know, that tea drinkers have more cancer than other people or that people who eat seafood have more.

Mr. Burr: No, but we are talking about air pollution now and this is what gets into your lungs. It is air pollution. The smaller the particles, the easier they get into your lungs. When you have this fluorspar being ground into powder, the danger of inhalation is all the greater.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But, I think what you were talking about in Japan was water contamination and not air contamination.

Mr. Burr: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What you were talking about in Japan-

Mr. Burr: I didn't mention Japan-

Hon. Mr. Auld: About 20 minutes ago.

Mr. Burr: That was cadmium.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, cadmium, sorry.

Mr. Burr: I am sorry if I misled you. Have you a report on what is happening at Stelco? Are they using fluorspar or are they using some alternative?

Mr. MacFarlane: The company is using fluorspar. They are making a transfer from open hearth furnaces to basic oxygen furnaces now.

It is my understanding that Zug Island is following this lead, that they are also introducing basic oxygen furnaces to displace the older open hearth furnaces. It is our expectation that the amount of fluoride actually emitted to the air will be considerably reduced due to the introduction of the basic oxygen furnace in both places.

It is our intention, probably in the course of this month, to do stack testing at Stelco in conjunction with Ontario Research Foundation to determine the amounts, as was promised to the Hamilton council.

Mr. Burr: If they are going to use approximately 30 lb of fluorspar with the basic oxygen method and about six under the old method—the open hearth—where does this extra fluoride disappear to?

Mr. MacFarlane: It stays in the slag. The thinking is that the fluorides issued from the older open hearth furnaces are primarily introduced into the air due to the open flames—the strong open flame—over the top of the steel melting pot.

This doesn't occur in the basic oxygen furnace and this expectation is borne out by the experience in Britain of changing to basic oxygen furnaces from open hearth furnaces when the amount of fluorides emitted was considerably reduced. And this seems also to be the experience of some of the American plants, which have changed too. So we have substantial evidence to support this thought that we have had—that a very moderate amount will be emitted.

Mr. Burr: It was monitored carefully in Britain and found to be less?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes. And this was reported by the chief alkali inspector to us at the time of our experience in Hamilton.

Mr. Burr: That is very reassuring. I think that is all for the time being.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Deacon is next.

Mr. Deacon: Madam Chairman, I presume there are two sides to the department's work on air quality — one would be setting the standards and endeavouring to enforce them; but what are you doing on the other side—specifically, in the way of research programmes, determining the impediments to attaining these standards in different areas and co-ordinating research and other efforts to see that these standards can be attained?

The problem being that it seems to me ridiculous for us just to say: "These are the standards and you have got to attain those standards" and we are not co-ordinating the efforts of the various polluters in helping them achieve these standards. What is your programme in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we are co-ordinating in this sense, that the experience we gain—and we keep gaining it each day—is available to other facets of industry in the same kind of a business. Now we are doing some research ourselves, but I suppose it is fair to say our basic approach is that we say that this is a standard and it may be met in any one of a variety of ways. We don't attempt to tell people that there is only one way to meet it. Perhaps, though, Mr. Mac-Farlane, would you have some further explanations to Mr. Deacon's question?

Mr. MacFarlane: Thank you, Mr. Minister. In the main, the standards are set to correspond with the best international experience—that is, the air quality standards—and the means of achieving these are often well described in the experience of industry and in literature.

One of our duties is to bring to industry's attention the present means of achieving the goals set out in the regulations, but we are also very concerned that we keep abreast of the newest methods of attaining the goals by the most economical and the best engineering methods available. Does this answer your question, sir?

Mr. Deacon: Really, I am not satisfied with what you are doing in this respect. For example, Mr. Minister, you are issuing orders to shut down various incinerators around Toronto—which should have been shut down

years ago no doubt—but what have you done to help the city finance and make economically feasible new-type incinerators which would not cause air pollution? You have got to close them down, but what have you done to help them finance something better?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not aware of any existing programme. Colin, can you answer that one?

Mr. MacFarlane: I think good incineration or modern incineration is pretty well described now in a number of countries. One of the means of achieving economy with incineration has been to produce steam and make use of the steam for the heating of buildings. There are some other approaches, such as the composting of garbage.

Mr. Deacon: Just stop at the steam. What have you done to help Metropolitan Toronto waste disposal get rid of its steam? There are all kinds of opportunities under this minister, who is responsible for Ontario Hydro and for the franchises that Toronto Hydro sells the steam under. We have a plant that now is burning garbage—well, it isn't today, but it normally is—the Commissioners St. plant, two blocks away from the Hearn plant. How much steam are you enabling Toronto to sell to the Hearn plant, or would you help them to sell—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that they don't generate any steam.

Mr. Deacon: No, they don't. And they don't because there is no outlet for it. They don't have a franchise for it. Why can't you get the branches in your department together? We have brought this up before.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you will find in that specific instance that the city, as I recall—and this is some time ago; I am not sure if it was that one or another one—was looking into the generation of steam, but it came to the conclusion that it was not economic.

Mr. Deacon: Well, that is what Mr. Scott, the deputy commissioner of works, told me. But this is not the conclusion that others believe to be the case. The main problem Mr. Scott raised is that Hydro isn't interested in hooking in.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean Toronto Hydro?

Mr. Deacon: Toronto Hydro, and neither is Ontario Hydro. They said that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I don't think that is so as far as Ontario Hydro is concerned, and because we've had some discussion about this in connection with some other methods that will produce steam or a gas that can be used to produce steam, or something else.

The economics of the thing vary from plant to plant, but as far as Ontario Hydro is concerned, it just doesn't fit into their scheme of things to have a very small plant producing, say, 100 megawatts or something. It just isn't a big enough operation. I think that some of the things we are looking at now in the waste management field—and this is a pretty dynamic field—include a whole host of different processes being tried in various places.

There are economic uses for byproducts of the combustion of garbage, but they vary a great deal because of two factors. One is the question of how much power you can produce; the other is that if you burn it some place, is it cheaper for the municipality to do that than to take it someplace for a landfill? So we have a municipal interest that is economically different from the heating interest.

Mr. Deacon: Can you table your research on the economics of this? I would like to see this. Here we have a plant that could be producing—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We haven't done any research on that.

Mr. Deacon: Well, you should be. I suggest that 60,000 lb per hour is what a 600-ton-per-day plant could produce. And at \$2 to \$3.25 per 1,000 lb of steam, which is the price in central Toronto, that could actually enable you to operate a plant at a profit. It's time you looked into this, because if you have a steam plant—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean, it would permit the city to operate a plant at a profit.

Mr. Deacon: Or for you to do it if the city can't afford it. And the city can't seem to afford these things. You are the one who could. You are very keen, as all of us are, to see this pollution problem brought under control. It is a method of recycling combustible materials that are replenishable, our forest products, as a source of our heat. We are bringing down the temperature of a stack from a temperature where you can't get good precipitation to a level where you can. At a temperature of around 600 deg you can get excellent precipitation, so good

that this branch only requires a 150-ft stack at Hamilton, doesn't it? I watched that plant the other day when it was fired up. You couldn't see a thing coming out of that stack at all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that the SWARU?

Mr. Deacon: The new Hamilton plant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Municipal plant.

Mr. Deacon: They can't sell a pound of steam from there because the government hasn't helped them get customers. They've all kinds of plants in industrial development there and the government hasn't done a thing to help them make this plant economic. The government could make that plant a going concern and a model for this whole province that would help every municipality that has a waste disposal problem look after this problem within their own confines, within their own boundaries.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Providing that the plant works the way it is expected to and they iron out the bugs.

Mr. Deacon: I think that should be something you should be-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps that is not the proper phrase.

Mr. Deacon: —doing something about it instead of just saying: "Close down these plants. Get garbage trains."

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that the method that we have been operating, having regard for municipal autonomy and our own staff, is producing results. I don't disagree with the member that there are lots of things which can be done.

Mr. Deacon: Producing results? What results? The government hasn't done any research.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. We are reducing—our primary job—

Mr. Deacon: You haven't done anything with regard to this matter. We talked about this a year or two ago.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Our primary job is to reduce air pollution and water pollution and we are achieving that.

Mr. Deacon: You are not achieving it with regard to garbage incineration and making use of waste in a way that we can really be recycling our disposables. I think

that the fact that we have these plants you've ordered to shut down and you haven't done anything to co-ordinate them with the other operations that come under the direction of your department—which are Hydro and the Toronto Hydro steam franchises—just shows how this department is failing to do a job which is dealing positively with this problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of course, I can't agree with the member on that. However, that won't surprise you. Perhaps Colin can comment on the project that we are involved in in terms of use of some of the garbage.

Mr. Deacon: Let's hear what we are doing.

Mr. MacFarlane: Unfortunately, it has been the case that the sale of steam from garbage incineration has had a very chequered career in the past. We have recently tended to look at another aspect of the use of garbage as a fuel, and that is to view it as the source of fuel for producing cement in cement plants.

We, in concert with the Ontario Research Foundation, whom we funded, are having a look at the possibilities of using garbage as a fuel in cement production. In a very preliminary way, it looks as if it has some promise, and looks like substantial promise. It is tied up with the quality of cement produced, but it has a number of virtues.

First of all, the cement plants are outside the city; secondly, there is a continuity of production of cement. So we are not encumbered with garbage inside the city and there is a good chance of continuity of use and acceptance of the garbage.

Within recent weeks, early estimates have been that the prospect looks sufficiently good for us to continue looking at it. We have, of course, brought Metropolitan Toronto into this and they have been with us on the discussions. We have also been discussing this in concert with the people in the cement industry as well. This research work, which was funded by the ministry, was conducted by the Ontario Research Foundation.

Mr. Deacon: Why would you consider it advantageous to have garbage disposed of outside the city if it can be handled within the city? Wouldn't the first priority be to do something that doesn't require costly transportation? Are we trying to support the truckers who are in the garbage hauling business?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not at all. It is a matter for the city or the municipality to decide what their most economical method is which we will accept, and landfill is an accepted—

Mr. Deacon: You said, for example, the problem of producing steam from garbage has not been something you have gone at seriously. Why haven't you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, as Mr. MacFarlane said, because there have been a lot of schemes that were started which just didn't work out.

Mr. Deacon: Where is this? What is your research on this?

Mr. MacFarlane: A number of incinerators in western Europe and Britain have had a very chequered career in the sale of steam.

Mr. Deacon: It's been mostly in the sale of steam?

Mr. MacFarlane: The one in Montreal—sorry?

Mr. Deacon: The sale of steam?

Mr. MacFarlane: The sale of steam.

Mr. Deacon: What has been the problem that they've experienced?

Mr. MacFarlane: Partly the continuity of accepting the steam. That is, after contracts have been arranged with buildings, the buildings usually find a cheaper supply and they tend to go away from the source of steam at the incinerator.

Mr. Deacon: Is that a question of price?

Mr. MacFarlane: It always has been in the past, sir.

Mr. Deacon: Is it not better to get something than nothing at all when it has been the problem of the price?

Mr. MacFarlane: The problem of price has been that conventional fuels have beaten out steam from garbage incinerators in the past in many cases.

Mr. Deacon: Now we have a plant of Toronto Hydro down here on Pearl St. that is now producing steam for downtown buildings. What is the selling price of the steam that Toronto Hydro is selling?

Mr. MacFarlane: I cannot give you a price offhand, sir.

Mr. Deacon: I think you will find it is around \$3.25 per 1,000 lb. It is one of the highest prices in any part of the city. I was

wondering if there was some problem in the production of steam, because it is just a straight matter of what the market will bear as far as selling is concerned. It is a very desirable form of heat if it comes within any reasonable cost. You are then getting at least something in the way of a return out of burning garbage, which is very important.

Mr. MacFarlane: I hope I haven't given the impression that it is totally without merit; that is far from being the case.

Mr. Deacon: But other than the price, what has been the reason for not following this up? You haven't come to any conclusion on that one. What have you come to a conclusion on insofar as discarding appropriate use of garbage for producing steam?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, no. As I said—perhaps I didn't explain it properly—there are two aspects. As far as Toronto is concerned, I assume that their primary interest is the total cost of disposing of all the garbage that they used to collect.

Mr. Deacon: That is right. It cost \$4.50 or \$5 a ton to haul it up to Maple to build Mount Goodhead.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would not seem unreasonable that if they can save that hauling cost and can build a plant that can be amortized out of part of that hauling cost and can produce steam. Perhaps it cost them \$4 or whatever it is to produce the steam and they can only sell it for \$3; they still will be 50 cents ahead in the overall picture. I don't disagree with that. I can only assume that Toronto has found that they cannot, with current technology, produce steam or gas at a price that is still cheaper than hauling.

Mr. Burr: Well, this is where you have economics versus ecology.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, the economics of these things change from day to day.

Mr. Deacon: This really gets me down, Mr. Minister, because one night I was watching some trucks driving into a building next door to my hotel in Switzerland and then I realized they were the garbage trucks. Right next door to this fine hotel was the incinerator, and presumably it didn't hurt the patronage of that hotel at all. Nobody worried about that incinerator operating right downtown and providing steam for the neighbourhood.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Where is it?

Mr. Deacon: In Lausanne.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we had better go and have a look at that.

Mr. Deacon: In the lower part of Lausanne.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Bet they had a good bar!

Mr. Deacon: I gather that with most of the incinerators in Europe with steam plants the problem has been the grates. The new Hamilton incinerator has a new approach. It pulverizes the garbage and blows it in, and there should not be any problem with that, from the experience of similar types of furnaces. It certainly should overcome that problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Union Carbide has what I guess you would call a pilot project, which is similar but not that same—at Tarrytown, New York—that one I am going to see.

Mr. Deacon: But, basically what I am trying to get at, Mr. Minister, you have under your control—under your responsibility—Ontario Hydro—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am glad you made the distinction.

Mr. Deacon: You are responsible for reporting for them. You have a lot of impact in what goes on or you could have, if you wanted to, by what you direct. If you directed Ontario Hydro to negotiate with Metro Toronto for the purchase of steam at a price that seemed reasonable in that Commissioners St. area, it would seem to me to make a great difference to the economics of any new plant that would go into that area.

The same would be true if you went to Toronto Hydro and said, "Instead of your burning more fossil fuels for the production of steam in that plant we would like to have you start to use up garbage."

And we do know that under these numerous plants—and we have a plant in Hamilton that is probably in the forefront of incineration in the world—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's up to date, anyway.

Mr. Deacon: —you do know that it can be done without causing air pollution. And you do know that it is a form of recycling what are replenishable materials—combustibles instead of our using fossil fuels. It means that we don't have to have long-haul and costly transportation to more distant points.

I am shocked to hear that your only research and your concentration of effort is in hauling garbage to cement plants because they are at distant points.

Mr. Haggerty: It is going to be a profit for them though, isn't it?

Mr. Deacon: Well, it may be. But it certainly makes it great for the truck haulers, or the rail haulers. It means that more money is being used to move things and causing more pollution at the same time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You wouldn't burn it if it wasn't profitable.

Mr. Deacon: I just feel your effort is all wrong. I would like to see that you come back long before a year from now with a report to us that shows you and the waste management branch really are looking at a method of recycling our wastes in a way that could reduce pollution. I am concerned about the fact that here is a way in which we could reduce our air pollution and our smoke, and at the same time—

Mr. Burr: Conserve our resources.

Mr. Deacon: -conserve our resources.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we are looking at a whole host of methods of municipal waste disposal and there are—

Mr. Deacon: That is a different subject. But here is a matter—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we're really talking about that here.

Mr. Deacon: Here is a matter where your research is completely inadequate. You have nothing to show us today—a year after we brought the subject up—as to how this could be handled or improved or encouraged or that it isn't feasible.

It is very frustrating to come here year after year. You folks accept these suggestions and say, "We'll look into them," and what have you done? Not a thing. It just shows a complete lack of concern, as far as I can see.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): Madam Chairman, on the same subject, if I may just speak for a moment. I had an opportunity back in 1965 to go to a new plant in Munich. They were doing just this, burning garbage, incinerating garbage, and turning part of it into heat, to heat a nearby apartment project.

I went through the same arguments with Mr. Ross Clark at that time about the economics of it. I think your figures are quite right, at least they are substantiating each other; economically it is a losing proposition. But when you look at it from the pollution control angle it may be worthwhile getting into it.

And I would like to endorse what has just been said in regard to carrying on a little more experimentation and perhaps visiting some of these plants. I think, although it may cost us money, it may save us a great deal of pollution. Certainly there appeared to be very little pollution from the one I saw in Munich.

Mr. Deacon: I am still not finished on this pollution at home. I am wondering what method the branch uses in checking air pollution at night.

For example, out our way there is a waste disposal area where they often burn, or they were burning and they are burning during the daytime. Some people living there registered complaints. Inspectors came out at times when certainly there was no burning going on, and they reported there was no problem at all. But, occasionally, when I am driving home at 10:30 or 11 at night past this area, which lies east of Don Mills Rd. or Woodbine Ave.-south of Highway 7, I tell you the stench a mile away from that place is just out of this world some nights. And I am wondering what provision you have for inspection at other than the regular hours of work between 8:30 and 4:30?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We do some inspection at other hours but we have a 24-hour phone number, and we do get calls at odd hours.

Mr. Deacon: Do you have staff to go out at that hour?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't specifically have one man in every part of the province on duty 24 hours.

Mr. Deacon: No, but do you have staff, for example in the Toronto area, who would go out on night inspection?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We could get somebody out there—depending on which one it was—within a reasonable time.

Mr. Deacon: I was just wondering if this is something you should be providing for so there is inspection going on at other than just the regular hours of work.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is, but specifically one of the problems I have learned about

since I have been in this ministry is that there are occasions when people attempt to do something they are not supposed to at night. And they don't do it every night; they do it sort of from time to time; and about the only way you can deal with this, within the limits of any kind of reasonable staffing, is to have a 24-hour complaint service and send somebody out when somebody complains.

Mr. Deacon: But I was just wondering how quickly somebody can get out if there is a complaint?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In about an hour.

Mr. Deacon: So you can get out at night on an inspection if a call comes in during the night? Thank you very much.

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: My next speaker is Mr. Reid.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): That was a short speech.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. MacBeth: One of the better speeches.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): I wanted to bring up the old chestnut back in the city of Windsor, and that's American air pollution—the pollution that comes in from the American side.

I have been in touch with the minister concerning this time and time again—and with your predecessors. The problem doesn't improve at all, Mr. Minister. Over the past year or so, all they have really done is changed the colour of the pollutants coming over from Detroit. At one time they were Technicolor, every colour of the rainbow; now they have sort of made them all the one drab grey colour.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): What do you prefer? The more rainbow hues?

Mr. B. Newman: It was prettier than it is today, but—

Mr. Good: You knew what you were getting before.

Mr. B. Newman: One of the strange things, Mr. Minister—and you are aware of that—is that at one time all of the Windsor industries were closed and the pollution index kept rising. In fact, at one stage you gave an order to the Clark Keith generating plant to cease operations, and they did, but that had no

effect on the pollution index. This is indicative of what we have been saying right along—that the pollution is coming in from across the border.

The minister mentions that there is a lot of co-operation. There may be co-operation as far as talking with our American friends is concerned, but there is very little co-operation as far as the action end is concerned. Is there no way, Mr. Minister, that you can get a little more than lip service from the Americans?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Have you a suggestion?

Mr. Haggerty: That is the local initiative.

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Have you a suggestion?

Mr. B. Newman: If I were you I would go down to talk to Mort Sterling. I would also talk to Governor Milliken there, and try to point out to him the real problem that the Windsor area is suffering as a result of imported—I shouldn't say imported because we don't import it—but American pollution exported into our area.

Point out to him the seriousness of the situation. Point out the fact that development has been curtailed in one part of the city because of the pollutants coming from the American side. Point out to him that they have to strengthen their laws.

You have to come to some meeting of minds as to when there is danger to the environment as well as to health. We use an index of 32. The Americans don't want to accept 32 as being the danger level.

There has to be some kind of meeting of minds, Mr. Minister. We just can't go on and on, on this. As far as I'm concerned, we've been discussing this in this House now for 12 years and the situation has not improved to the degree that we would like to see it improve.

I am referring to American pollution. We have our own—that's enough. We're at least able to counteract, or to combat, or to relieve some of our pollution by our own legislation. I know we don't have any legal authority over there, but I think the smooth talker you are, Mr. Minister, when you were Minister of Tourism and Information—use a little of that charm on those Yankee traders.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I understand it, part of the problem there is the fact that, as you mentioned a moment ago, their laws could stand a little strengthening and I'm afraid I don't elect their legislators. But I think the things you have mentioned have been done in the past and I imagine we will continue to do them; that is, discussions with the officials who are attempting to deal with this in the framework of the laws they have.

Certainly from what I have read and from what I've been told, Governor Milliken is an antipollutionist, but here again, I can only assume that the state legislature hasn't passed the kind of legislation that they require to go further.

Mr. B. Newman: It does disturb one that when they wanted to pass legislation to hurt our industry they shot the DISC programme in immediately. But here, with something that concerns the health and the safety of their own people in addition to our own—because they're penalizing their own people—they seem to be so blooming slow in acting.

I think you're going to have to get over there, Mr. Minister, and put a firecracker under the seat of some of the officials on, at—

Mr. Drea: That is what I suggested.

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon? I didn't hear you.

Mr. Drea: That is what I suggested a week ago.

Mr. B. Newman: The member there is right. He suggested it a week ago and we're glad to see that we have support from the government benches on this.

Mr. Haggerty: But they won't listen to you.

Mr. B. Newman: You, Mr. Minister, are going to have to intervene personally, because the rest of us hollering to these people and registering complaints—it's falling on a deaf ear. It goes in one ear and it comes right out of the other. There's no action at all.

I read article after article in the Windsor papers; more than in the Detroit papers. For some unknown reason, pollution doesn't seem to concern the American as much as it does the Windsorite.

The IODE Hospital chest clinic indicates that when the air pollution index hit 36 in the city, they had an influx of complaints from patients suffering from respiratory ailments. I could read all kinds of press comments into the record, Mr. Minister. We can't put up with this indefinitely.

They don't seem to have problems finding all kinds of resources for everything, including the silly war that they're in, but when it comes to correct the problem here, they just seem to hesitate, and I think they hesitate because we as Canadians haven't applied sufficient pressure on them.

Mr. Lawlor: The price they pay for free enterprise. American democracy comes high these days.

Mr. B. Newman: We've got to holler louder than we have in the past. And I think it's you, Mr. Minister, maybe if you can't talk to Mort Sterling, the fellow in charge of the Wayne county, or if you can't talk to Governor Milliken, you should meet with private members in the areas along the Great Lakes so that you could cover the air pollution and the water pollution problem at the same time.

Point out to them how serious the problem is as far as we are concerned. And point out that they have a moral obligation to assist their neighbour to the south of them in overcoming this problem. You know, Michigan doesn't seem to want to act. They're so blooming slow Mr. Minister, will you undertake to go down there and talk to them again and maybe holler from the top of the Penobscot Building so that they could hear your voice and, maybe, shudder in fear and react favourably towards the Canadian, toward the Windsorite?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you're in the wrong party!

Mr. B. Newman: Why, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You think I'm so great! We'd like to have you on our side.

Mr. B. Newman: After that big build-up, Mr. Minister, I thought maybe I gave you a success motivation—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Nothing else works. He is trying flattery.

Mr. B. Newman: —course, that you have convinced yourself.

Hon. Mr. Auld: When I get down from the ceiling, Bernie, I expect to be talking to the people over there about a number of problems, and this will be one we'll discuss.

Mr. B. Newman: The water pollution aspect of the problem goes into the IJC and they come along and pay a little more attention. But the poison that we often can't see —especially at night time we don't see the pollutants coming over. In the day time we can see the stuff. It just hangs over the area.

We don't give our own people a real pollution index at all, because the monitors that you do have in the city of Windsor are not monitoring all of the pollutants. The number of monitors that you have stop at City Hall. They go only to one half of the city.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean we are monitoring City Hall?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, you have a monitor on top of the City Hall.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That wasn't what I meant.

Mr. B. Newman: I know that, Mr. Minister, but it wouldn't help anyway. When, Mr. Minister, do you plan on putting in additional monitors so that the residents of Windsor know the real pollution index, rather than the one that you are giving to them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I doubt that we will have extra monitors in the current fiscal year.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you doing that intentionally so that the Windsorites wouldn't panic if they found out that on a daily basis they would have a pollution index that may run into the 50s or 60s? Because some of the prime polluting Canadian industries are on the east side of town, not on the west side of the city.

Anyway, they have been prime polluting industries, I think they have remedied part of their problems. I hope that in the not-too-distant future they are all gone, as far as air pollution is concerned.

But have you no intentions of putting in monitors? You are going to keep fooling the people in Windsor?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is not what I said at all. In the first place I don't think we are attempting to fool the people in Windsor and I don't think you really think we are either.

Secondly, as I explained the other day in terms of the ministry's overall priorities for the funds that were available, we had some plans to have additional monitors but we had to hold them up for a year—possibly less if we catch the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) in a good mood some time later on. I could give you some other things that in the whole field of work we are involved in were of more urgency.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll buy the idea that not monitoring it doesn't overcome the problem and there may be other priorities. But surely, Mr. Minister, the Department of the Environment is probably one of the key departments as far as the survival of—well, the departments of environment in all the world are the key departments as far as human survival is concerned. We've got to come along and pay much more emphasis to what the department can do.

What has happened to the Ford Motor Co. charges, Mr. Minister? That goes back at least one year now. I think it is 13 months now, and they keep postponing it, postponing it, postponing it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. We mentioned that the other night. I guess you weren't here.

Mr. B. Newman: No, I wasn't, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's see, we got a conviction and they appealed. No, sorry—

Mr. B. Newman: No, not with the Windsor plant. It has been postponed all the time. They have done nothing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's see, they dismissed and we appealed on a point of law, and we won the appeal and they have now appealed to a higher court.

Mr. B. Newman: Can you foresee successful completion of the appeals?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Ask your colleague from Downsview.

Mr. Singer: In due course I want to ask for the latest report on Dow. I have very little faith in the litigation process.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But can you explain to your colleague that we can't decide an appeal and that we can't force the courts to deal with it?

Mr. Singer: No, you could legislate though on the issues that perhaps the courts don't see eye to eye with you about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Once we find out what it is that the courts don't see eye to eye with us on.

Mr. B. Newman: Is the department satisfied now with the Ford foundry and the Ford power house as far as air pollution is concerned?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you speaking of Windsor?

Mr. B. Newman: In the Windsor area yes. I know what has taken place in there. I

simply want to know whether the power house, with the reconversion to gas or to oil on an intermittent—gas rather—has ceased polluting now?

Mr. MacFarlane: Is this the power house?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, the power house first.

Mr. MacFarlane: Ford power house completed their programme of conversion to oil and gas—oil interruptible—in November 1971 and is now in compliance with requirements of the Environmental Protection Act of 1971.

Mr. B. Newman: As far as you people are concerned it fulfills all your requirements?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes, the power house does, sir.

Mr. B. Newman: That is good to hear. How about the foundry now?

Mr. MacFarlane: It is not in total compliance with the intentions yet, sir.

Mr. B. Newman: Are they on schedule, the schedule that you set up for them?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Newman: When is it that they are supposed to complete all installations and have the problem eliminated?

Mr. MacFarlane: The date escapes me, sir. With your consent, Mr. Minister, I will have to get it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we can answer it this way. I recall reading something about this a while ago. They are on schedule in terms of the order or the requirement. We can't tell you at the moment when the actual completion date is, but they are on target up to this point.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. Can I have a copy of anything that you have on that sent to me so that I could read it?

Now the other thing. How about the odours, Mr. Minister? What can your department do in regard to the odours? From the foundry you have that phenol smell; from thiram Walker's plant you have a different type of smell. Is there anything that can be done to eliminate the odours now? There is a cooked mash smell from the distillery.

Mr. MacFarlane: From the Ford foundry part of the question, sir, it has been partially resolved.

The phenol odours we expect to be resolved next year when the type of casting material will be changed to be a nonodourous material. That is, the type of sand used in the casting will be changed to eliminate the low level odours.

Mr. B. Newman: I just wondered why it took so long, because I made the suggestion years ago that it could have done—eliminating the type of sands that were used, the binders that were used in there. Surely the amount of sand that the Ford Motor Co. had was insignificant as far as money was concerned.

Now the other point I have, Mr. Minister: how about these smells from the joy-juice factory?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Hiram Walker?

Mr. MaceFarlane: The equipment to control the odours at the Hiram Walker factory was installed progressly over the last two years, but some problems with the equipment necessitated some use of an old rotary steam dryer which was the original source of odour. In the course of the next couple of weeks they expect to have a resolution at the Hiram Walker factory. So we don't really anticipate there will be any odours after May.

Mr. B. Newman: I live well over two miles away from them, and you can smell the plant that far away. And if you board a train in the downtown area, anyone who has come in that way knows that at times this is true, but by no means always.

The Hiram Walker people have done a magnificent job environmentalwise in improving their plant along the river. It is really an extremely picturesque place except that they do pollute—sometimes it's only people—but they do pollute the environment as far as the odours are concerned. I hope that we have that under control. Thank you Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Our next speaker is Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): I just have two questions of interest.

Have we any figures to indicate to what degree air pollution has been reduced in large cities of the province?

Secondly, how does our air pollution count in Metropolitan Toronto compare with cities like Glasgow, Scotland? I understand the average there is about 125. Do they have a different system of metering the air pollution in those cities?

Mr. Haggerty: They must have, or you would never have asked the question.

Mr. Singer: Who fed you that one, Alex?

Mr. Carruthers: I thought that one up myself.

Mr. Singer: Off the top of your head?

Mr. Carruthers: No, I have been thinking about that for a long time.

Mr. Singer: How about Pittsburgh?

Mr. Carruthers: No, Pittsburgh is clear—they're pretty well cleaned up.

Mr. Singer: That is the point.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We haven't anything with us, Alex, but we'll prepare something. As I understand it, we really haven't tried to just say somebody else is worse, so we won't do anything about it.

The report in the works about Toronto is, from what I recall of it, pretty encouraging. There has been substantial progress made here. But we will try and get you some comparative figures for other jurisdictions.

Mr. Carruthers: You see, I wasn't fed that question. He didn't have the answer.

Mr. Singer: No, but insofar as Toronto is concerned, Mr. Minister, the peculiar cheese odour seems to persist at the junction of the Don Valley Parkway and the Gardiner Expressway.

Whether it comes from the sewage disposal plant, or whether it comes from the soap company down there, Lever Brothers, I don't know, but on most mornings you get a strong odour of burnt cheese for about a quarter of a mile if you traverse that little area. If you are making such progress in Toronto I thought that maybe you had ascertained the source of that unusual and uncomfortable smell and maybe you were able to do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I shall inquire, Vern.

Mr. Singer: Would you do that and find out? It might come from the sewage disposal plant, or it might be from Lever Brothers, but it has been there for a number of years and been complained about for a number of years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can remember going by there on a train once and being on the platform at the back and it really seemed quite pleasant. I thought it was Cashmere Bouquet or something.

Mr. Singer: They might have done the same as they did for the Queen when you were coming through and sprinkled a little perfume on the plant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This was a few years ago.

Mr. Singer: Yes, well when the Queen came through they put some fancy deodorant on the Don River and in the general area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am impressed that you feel that I was of such importance at that time that—

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, are there further questions of the minister on this subject?

Mr. Burr: Yes, I have two question, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr has a question.

Mr. Burr: One I intended to mention before. The reason I asked about having an inventory for some of these pollutants—such as cadmium—was that I read in the paper the other day that the prices of cadmium had been increased, which indicates there is no slackening of demand. If we are going to reduce the amount in the environment there has to be an attack at some point, and apparently there is no attack being made at the present time. That is why I urge the minister to press this.

The other question arises out of a remark you made—if the minister were in Windsor and he had a complaint about air pollution after 4:30 p.m. or 5:30 p.m., how would he go about registering it?

Mr. Haggerty: They have an answering service that will take the call, and they will come by at 10 a.m. the next day and look after it.

Mr. Burr: Let the minister give the answer now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That number is a 24-hour answering service. You ring it and they call our fellow, I understand.

Mr. Burr: I remember calling there once and—well, Mr. So-and-So had left the office for the day, and he wouldn't be back until Monday morning. It was over the weekend.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But did you call with a specific complaint about a source?

Mr. Burr: Yes. Have you changed this now? Is this a 24-hour basis now?

Mon. Mr. Auld: My understanding is that there is an answering service and somebody is notified, is this right?

Mr. MacFarlane: This is correct. If it is not happening then it will be happening very shortly.

Mr. Burr: I'll try it tonight, thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Yes. Some days ago we discussed the Canadian Gypsum matter and then I relinquished the floor before I dealt with my other areas.

Madam Chairman: Sorry, Mr. Good, I think that was in connection with another item. On last Thursday you were the No. 2 speaker and you did speak at length, and raised all the points that you wanted.

Mr. Good: I spoke on Canadian Gypsum and I said other than that I'll let all my other items go.

Madam Chairman: Well, it was your prerogative to bring up any subject you wished.

Mr. Good: That's all right. Now on the Pollution Control Appeal Board; I understand since 1967 there have just been 10 decisions referred to the Pollution Control Appeal Board. Are these orders or programmes that are appealed to this board? Are they stop orders or stop production orders, or can any decision of the department be referred to them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Some place here I've got a whole list of things like that. There are two methods—one the control order and the other, the stop order. As of—

Mr. Good: Control order—that's to shut back?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —about two weeks ago there are four companies awaiting a hearing by the Pollution Control Appeal Board.

Mr. Good: Four hearings pending, yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Chinook Chemicals, of Sombra township; TCF Canada, of Cornwall; Greenway Pollution Control Centre, in London; and Cochrane Enterprises in Cochrane.

Mr. Singer: Those people were appealing?

Mr. Good: The way I understand it-

Mr. Singer: The one called Pollution Control is appealing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's the sewage system.

Mr. Singer: They are running it? So their name doesn't carry the connotation of their good effort.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is the city of London; one of their sewage treatment plants.

Mr. Singer: You are fighting with the municipality?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we sent them a violation notice on account of odour and-

Mr. Singer: Before or after Robarts?

Hon. Mr. Auld: After.

An hon. member: That's why he quit.

Mr. Singer: After, yes. That figures.

Mr. Good: So you have four pending. Now I understand you have had only 10 since 1967, you've only had 10 decisions of your—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The director.

Mr. Good: —department other than these four that are pending now. You have had only 10 decisions—control or programmes or stop orders—that have been appealed?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is correct.

Mr. Good: What about the outcome of those? How many roughly—I couldn't get the figures from your department—were about half of them decided in your favour and half against, or would you say more?

Mr. MacFarlane: Most of them were decided on the basis of time of programme completion. Most of the appeals were for an extension of time for completion.

Mr. Good: They wanted more time for the programme.

Mr. MacFarlane: That's right.

Mr. Good: They wouldn't argue the programme—it was the time.

Mr. MacFarlane: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Good: I see.

Mr. MacFarlane: There was one which was argued principally on money, but I think with that exception all were argued on time only.

Mr. Good: Not that I am particularly interested in the names, I have them some where. But who is on the Pollution Control Appeal Board? What type of individual?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The chairman is a lawyer, Mr. Pasternak, and—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Eagleson's partner, isn't it?

An hon, member: Yes.

Mr. Singer: That is another interesting co-incidence.

Hon. Mr. Auld: A very good man I'm told.

Mr. Singer: Yes, oh a fine fellow. Fine fellow.

Mr. Good: Yes, and who else is on the board?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a Mrs. Degroot, who is an engineer.

Mr. Good: An engineer and a lawyer.

Mr. Drowley: There is Mrs. Degroot, who is a consulting engineer and Mr. McCaig; I'm not sure of Mr. McCaig's profession.

An hon. member: An industrial assistant or something.

Mr. Drowley: I think he is.

Mr. Singer: Are those people paid on an annual retainer or per diem?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Per diem.

Mr. Singer: How much?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you remember what their per diem is?

Mr. Drowley: I'm not sure at the present time. It doesn't come within my purview.

Mr. Good: But there are just three on the appeal board?

Mr. Drowley: That is correct.

Mr. Good: It is always the same three—is that correct?

Mr. Drowley: That is correct.

Mr. Good: There is no environmentalist on there?

Mr. Drowley: Not on the appeal board.

Mr. Good: Not on the appeal board? Do you think, Mr. Minister, it might be a-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know what the definition of an environmentalist would be because it varies with different people. But it seems to me that it is really a pretty technical group. They are appealing, as Mr. Mac-Farlane said, about times—whether it is possible to complete something within a certain length of time—and I suppose this takes technical knowledge. But we are taking a look at that board for a number of reasons, and it may be that its membership might be expanded.

Going back to your question, Vern, I think—and I am not sure and I haven't the information here—that that is one board where the per diem rates are still relatively low.

Some time ago, Management Board reviewed a whole lot of these rates for various boards and appeal bodies and set up a system of weighting depending on, first of all, the number of meetings and, secondly, the technical or professional qualifications of board members.

I have an idea that the chairman of the pollution appeal board is still paid \$85 per diem and I think the members \$60. But I have an idea that somewhere around we have a question as to whether this might be reviewed.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, I think this might be an appropriate time to adjourn until the evening session. I'll entertain a motion.

Mr. MacBeth: I was just going to move my motion again, Madam Chairman, but I guess there's no chance.

Madam Chairman: No, try this evening. Would you like to move adjournment?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Madam Chairman is otherwise engaged at 5 o'clock.

Madam Chairman: Let's hope we all are.

Mr. MacBeth: I move adjournment, Madam Chairman.

It being 5 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

#### OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, May 1, 1972

**Evening Session** 

MAY 1 5 1976

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Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

### ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, the meeting will come to order. The substitutions I have this evening are: Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy; Mr. Turner for Mr. Drea; Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Gilbertson; Mr. Carruthers for Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Clement for Mr. MacBeth; Mr. Shulman for Mr. Martel; Mr. Good for Mr. Worton.

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: When we rose Mr. Burr was asking questions. Do you want to proceed, Mr. Burr?

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Good had the floor.

Madam Chairman: No, Mr. Burr had the floor when we rose. Oh, I beg your pardon. Mr. Carruthers had asked—Mr. Burr was the next one to speak; that was it, I am sorry.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): And he had deferred I guess.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Madam Chairman, I would like to make just one additional comment before leaving the matter of the pollution control appeal board, and that is: Does not the minister think that there being only 10 appeals in almost five years, certainly the department could not be issuing very stringent programmes or very many controls that are even borderline let alone controversial, because it seems to me that you have a mechanism set up here for the appeal. I find there have just been about 10 appeals, and four under consideration at the present time, since 1967 and I don't believe you gave me an answer before supper as to how many of these appeals were successful by the industry and in how many the department ruling was upheld.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think either Mr. Drowley or Mr. MacFarlane indicated that generally speaking the appeals were on the basis of not what we had required to be done but the time in which we—

Mr. Good: What I would like to know is, of these 10 and four pending how many had you given in to their appeal on? How many appeals have they won and how many has your department upheld?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't recall that any of them have gone to the next stage, which would be to the minister. I think that by and large the board may have varied the orders slightly but we have accepted; we haven't pursued it further. But my understanding of what has happened until this time is that by and large industry has been anxious to comply—with some famous exceptions—and if we had had 1,000 appeals it would indicate that—

Mr. Good: You were really clamping down.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I would say that it would indicate that we were being unreasonable. I am sure that had the record been the opposite, as I say, and if there were 1,000 appeals somebody would be saying there is something wrong with our staff if every time they issue an order somebody appeals because they obviously would have some grounds for appeal, and they would be saying we were not being reasonable.

Mr. Good: Well tell me this, is the appeal of a judicial nature where the decision is reached, or is it just sort of, "Well, let's get together now and we will work out something. You don't think that we are right and let's work something out that is more suitable to your industry and we will see whether we will go along with it"? Is it a quasi-judicial or is it a judicial appeal?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say it is quasi-judicial, yes.

Mr. Good: But it does have an element—when you go to appeal do your same experts who appear before court when you have a charge laid, appear and give their evidence in the same manner as they would if you were making a prosecution or do you just—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Virtually in the same way.

Mr. Good: —or do you just say, "Well, what don't you like about the programme or about the order?"

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh no, I think that our staff take exactly the same position as they would were they in court

Mr. Good: I see. And there are four appeals pending and you say there hasn't been an appeal beyond the pollution control appeal board?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not to my knowledge, no.

Mr. Good: That is all on the appeal board then.

Will you give me a brief outline of what your other environmental hearing board is for, what they are going to do?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, the environmental hearing board — it is proposed — will do two things. It will do the same things Ontario Water Resources Commission did in terms of hearings about water and sewage plants and local costs and that sort of thing. The difference will be that instead of rendering a decision it will make a recommendation to basically the two directors, of the water and sewage end, who used to be in OWRC and are now in the ministry.

Mr. Good: They have a completely different function?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They have the same function except that instead of rendering a decision they make a recommendation.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Who is that appeal board?

Mr. Good: And I was going to ask for the members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The members of the now defunct Ontario Water Resources Commission—

Mr. Good: And what did you say the salary of the chairman was?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that anybody has ever asked me that. At the present time it is on a per diem basis and we went through all that.

Mr. Good: Oh it is on a per diem basis? Yes. And the member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) is the chairman of the board.

Hon. Mr. Auld: He is the chairman of the board, and the other thing which I expect

will happen is that the board will have another function and that is to sit on hearings about waste management projects and their location and this sort of thing where it may be within the same municipality—and there is a lot of argument about whether the location is the best one—or is outside one municipality and into another one, or an area project and there needs to be public discussion about the actual location. But that will not happen until there is an amendment to the Environmental Protection Act and hopefully it will be along shortly.

Mr. Good: Now a few other items that shouldn't take too long and that is, Mr. Minister, can you really feel that your monitoring system which is centralized here on Bay St. is really doing a job with one location in Windsor, Hamilton, Sudbury and three in all of Metro Toronto? Do you really feel that this can—it has been mentioned by different members; the member for Windsor mentioned it and others—do you really feel you are getting any true indication of the quality of air in the whole municipality when you have one monitoring device in Hamilton, one in Sudbury, and three in Metro?

Hon. Mr. Auld: At the moment we have 874-

Mr. Good: Eight-hundred and seventy-four what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Measuring instruments in—well all over the province.

Mr. Good: Yes, but most of those are just particular measures in-

Hon. Mr. Auld: —which are telemetered to here. But then we have other things like—well I'll ask Mr. Drowley to explain it to you. We have quite a network of things, some of which give sort of constant readings, some of which are read once a week or once a month and go into the whole mix of taking a look at air quality.

Mr. Good: Yes, but I am talking now about the four municipalities in which you—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are not talking about the four where we have—

Mr. Good: Have a pollution control index, a pollution index.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, based on the basis of all these various kinds of measuring instruments—and I would be the first to say that I don't understand them all—the four

areas where we now have constant readings and the so-called pollution index are the ones where there is most likely to be a problem and where we would have to issue stop orders or control orders or shutdown orders to an industry for a period of time. Conceivably you might have unusual meteorological conditions in some places which is not one of the ones which you mention, but the likelihood of that is very small.

Mr. Good: In Metro the one is on the Sick Children's Hospital but where are the other two in Metro?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think I had better ask Mr. MacFarlane to explain this a little better than I can technically and give you that detail.

Mr. C. J. MacFarlane (Air Quality Branch): Of the ones that are telemetered in the Metropolitan Toronto area, sir, there is one in Etobicoke, one at the Science Centre, and the one downtown at 67 College St.

Mr. Good: The Science Centre and Etobicoke?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes, that is right, sir. The telemetered instrument in Sudbury is at Ash St., the one in Hamilton is at Mountain St., and the one in Windsor is at University Ave.

Mr. Good: How do you compile the three in Metro? Suppose things are bad here and good in Etobicoke and at the Science Centre, would that average down the reading from Sick Kids?

Mr. MacFarlane: No, sir, each station is treated separately in Toronto, and traditionally the highest indexes are those which occur in the College St. station, and this in fact is true just now, today.

Mr. Good: What is it—10 places you have here? What is that number again at which you have to notify when the reading gets up too high, to cut back and then—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean there is a warning area and then a cutback area. The cutback is 50, isn't it?

Mr. MacFarlane: It's 34 plants just now, sir, that are on a list made-

Mr. Good: Thirty-four plants are warned if it gets about what—32?

Mr. MacFarlane: Thirty-two basically, depending on wind conditions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well they are warned, but we don't tell them to cut back until it gets to 50. We warn them that they may have to cut back if it gets above 32, because you can't—I suppose you could shut something off but generally speaking it takes a few minutes, or half an hour or so to—

Mr. Good: And those 34 industries, Mr. MacFarlane, are all in this centre core area, is that right?

Mr. MacFarlane: No, sir. They are scattered pretty well throughout the city, but the majority are near the lakeshore, near the lakeside.

Mr. Good: And what hydro installations would be included in that?

Mr. MacFarlane: Both the Lakeview generating station and the Hearn generating station.

Mr. Good: They are both in there. Are they among the first notified, or do you notify them all?

Mr. MacFarlane: We notified both today, for example.

Mr. Good: You notified them both today? What happened to the reading, did anything? The wind came up and fixed everything?

Mr. MacFarlane: No, it hasn't come up, sir. The wind hasn't come up, is that your question?

Mr. Good: Well, what has happened today? Could you tell us?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes. The Hearn plant could offer us nothing because it is on natural gas and the wind which was blowing easterly made it such that Lakeview wasn't going to help to diminish the reading in Toronto. So it had nothing to contribute in reducing the pollution in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Good: Did the reading go down?

Mr. MacFarlane: No, sir, it hasn't gone down. It has stayed steady for the last three hours at 44 in Toronto at the downtown station at 67 College St.

Mr. Good: So nothing happens then between 32 and 50? You warn them but they are not obliged to cut back their operations or anything?

Mr. MacFarlane: They are not obliged to cut back their operations, that is correct?

Mr. Good: It seems kind of a useless exercise, doesn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, no because if in fact it gets above 50 then people have to cut back, and you give them some warning—

Mr. Good: And you give them a warning—I see.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because, really again, I don't know but I would assume that the processes that are involved and the plants that we deal with vary a bit, and if they are going to do it effectively, they need a little warning to have the people around, the technical people, at 2 a.m. or something to turn off the process.

Mr. Good: All right. Now I would like to ask a few questions about the final, and I see the problem has been resolved. You all remember the report on the pollution of air, soil and water in the Port Maitland and Dunnville area which is some few years old now, but one aspect of that has been drawn to my attention which I would like to mention. And the other aspect is, is this department now in continual contact with the situation down there?

Have the fluorides and sulphur dioxide emissions from the Electric Reduction Co. and Sherbrooke Metallurgical Co. been within safe limits in the last number of years? Could you report on that aspect? There were many recommendations in here as to what should be done with their operations to eliminate the excessive emissions which had been proved by the report were coming. I am wondering how active the department has been in following up on that.

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Air and Land Pollution Control Division): Madam Chairman, with regard to Electric Reduction, their emissions are within our requirements. I think we had two complaints last year of suspected vegetation injury and neither one of them was factual as far as fluoride emissions were concerned. There were other types of causes.

There was a follow-up to be done, I believe, on the children, on their teeth; this has been done by the dental college, and the report is not available as yet but it should be forthcoming very shortly.

Mr. Good: That was supposed to have been done in 1970, I believe.

Mr. Drowley: I think it was done in 1970. We still haven't got the report.

Mr. Good: Oh, come on, because the report showed that when they did the children's study on their teeth in—whatever the year was—1968, it classified those that had been mild, and very mild, or mild, or serious, and there were very few in which there was serious mottling from the excessive fluorides, but it recommended then that another survey be done in 1970, and it was done and there is no report out yet.

Mr. Drowley: We haven't got a report from them.

Mr. Good: By whom would this be done? The Department of Health?

Mr. Drowley: It was done by the same two people who did the original—No, by the dental college.

Mr. Good: And will that report be coming to you people when it is completed?

Mr. Drowley: As far as I know it is. We are expecting it at any time.

Mr. Good: Have you asked about it lately?

Mr. Drowley: We have asked for it. Yes.

Mr. Good: You have asked for it and it has not come?

Mr. Drowley: It hasn't. They promised it to us very shortly. That was the best we could get out of them.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): That is the best we get out of the government too. We know how you feel.

Mr. Good: Well could you see, Mr. Minister, that this report is—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is some difference of opinion in the dental profession about fluorides. I don't know that that has anything to do with it.

Mr. Good: Well when this report—this is excessive fluoride which could evidently cause mottling of the teeth in children, and one of the recommendations of the commission was that another survey be done in 1970 which Mr. Drowley has said was done. Would you see, Mr. Minister, that this report be tabled or made available, so the public can get it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: When we get it we will table it, and I was just speculating, and perhaps I shouldn't have, but since it just happens I go to two dentists who have diametrically opposed views about fluoride, I wonder whether there is some argument going on in

the profession as to the way they produce the report.

Mr. Good: In other words one's progressive and one isn't, is that it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Hmm?

Mr. Good: One is forward thinking, the other one isn't, is that what you're suggesting?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Good: I would say, which is which?

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I couldn't tell you which one it is.

Mr. Good: Thank you, well we'll be expecting that. Now the matter of that has been covered, this has been covered. One other item is the lignite—at least the proposed lignite hydro development in northern Ontario. Before that is developed—and believe me I am all for this type of development of hydro using Ontario fuel because it bugs me to see Hydro borrow \$100 million for the last two years in US and every cent of that is spent in the United States, not a nickel of it coming back to Canada. They borrow down there and they spend down there for nothing more than coal and supposedly equipment they can't get in Canada.

With the development of the hydro in northern Ontario, has proper consideration been given regarding the delicate balance of the environment in the north? I don't know that much about it, but I have been told by people who have been talking to me that it is very critical.

Any type of interference with the environment in the northland is much more serious than here because it just doesn't replenish itself and you can put them in the hole—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The growing season is very short.

Mr. Good: Well that probably is the problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And a lot of conditions are quite different. To answer your questions there is a committee—a task force, if you will—under the chairmanship of Mr. Biggs which has been set up and which will have representation from Hydro; from—I think it is Mannix—the firm that is proposing to develop the lignite; from Natural Resources and from the conservation council, who are going to take a look at the environmental aspects if you will of the development, quite aside from the economic end of it which is a different thing and it is being looked at, both by I

suppose Hydro and by Treasury and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Good: So this will all be part of the overall structure, and perhaps it will be a more detailed study as to the effects on the environment than your department did regarding the location of the airport.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't put it quite that way, but we are going to be looking at it carefully.

Mr. Good: The last subject I'd like to discuss is the matter of public involvement. I mean we have to accept the fact, Mr. Minister, that the public is really concerned about environment. This is just not the university kids and Pollution Probe, but everybody, right down to the kids in public school and secondary school. Everyone is really concerned about the environment.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But they are still throwing their cigarette boxes in the gutter.

Mr. Good: Yes, they'll throw away their cigarette boxes and their butts, but then they'll look to government and say, "What are you doing?" And naturally, the normal answer is that you are not doing enough.

I understand that, except in the matter of damage to crops and livestock, the department cannot negotiate a settlement or sue for any damages for an individual. That's correct, I believe, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think in the case of any breaking of the law, the government's role has been to prosecute the offender. If there are civil damages also involved, then it's a civil action.

Mr. Good: Then it's a civil action. Except though, if I come to you and say I have had livestock or crops damaged, then you, as government, will plead my case for me. Is that not correct, Mr. Drowley?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we have a board of negotiations, which has no—

Mr. Good: Which will go to bat for the citizen. They did in the Dunnville case.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —which will get together the aggrieved citizen and the person assumed to have caused the damage or who was supposed to have caused the damage, to see if they can negotiate a settlement.

The purpose of the board is to negotiate the settlement of claims of persons whose livestock, crops, trees or other vegetation have

been damaged by air pollution and thus have suffered an economic loss. To date the board of negotiations has received 31 claims.

Mr. Good: Right. The point I am getting at, Mr. Minister, is the department gets involved if there is damage to material things like crops and livestock. What I want to get at—and probably I don't put it too well—is when it comes to human damage. Okay, then that's another matter; you go for a civil suit if you think you have been aggrieved by the department.

When the department makes an order, whether it be an order for a programme for cleaning up or a control order or a stop order, the citizen or the people who are aggrieved by that excessive pollution, have no right of appeal against your actions in relationship to the polluter. This is what I am wondering about.

I am sure people who come to you and your department read the brief regarding the need for public participation in Ontario's environmental planning. The gist of it is simply this: that the citizen, while he can bring action against a polluter on his own initiative, has no say at all in appealing any decision that you make against a polluter. I understand, in some jurisdictions—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean, if-

Mr. Good: If you say we are putting a programme on Canadian Gypsum, and the citizens up in the northwest part of Metro, simply say: "Well, we are going to appeal your decision, because we think this programme, which is extended over two or three years, is beyond the limits which we as citizens in the community can bear. We can't put up with it any more and we're going to let some other body, whether it be a judge or whoever it might be, make the decision as to whether your programme on them is reasonable." This is denied the citizens of the province at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I wouldn't say that, because there are 117 members in the House and, as we have heard tonight and on other occasions, there is a constant pressure on the government and on this ministry to get things cleaned up even faster.

Mr. Good: As far as public participation in environmental matters—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't issue any licences.

Mr. Good: Mr. Minister, with all respect,

your department hasn't even gone so far as to appoint the environmental advisory committee yet, so it seems to me you don't want public participation. You want to keep it as a nice little—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we won't rehash

Mr. Good: -cosy deal between the department and industry. Now, it's almost a year-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think I stated my position a week or two weeks ago.

Mr. Good: Yes, and I didn't like what you said. I felt that you sort of shied away from it because you were afraid that they may upset the applecart if you did appoint them.

An hon. momber: Passing the buck.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I think what I said was that when I came into this job it had not been done. It was about to be done, and, since I am the guy who carries the can, I wanted to take a look at the setup—

Mr. Good: Yes, but you didn't say it will be done.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I said it would be. I am sure I did. And, in fact, I think if you would check Hansard you will find I said it would be done. Somebody asked me would it be tomorrow, and I think I said no. I said it would be done shortly, as soon as I was prepared to get it done properly.

Mr. Reid: It seems to me we've had this conversation previously.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): As soon as possible, if not quicker.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): In the fullness of time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No I prefer Ray's version.

Mr. Reid: Well, can you give us any indication when, really?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know whether to take Ray's definition—as soon as possible, if not sooner"—or Len's—"in the fullness of time." It will be somewhere in between there.

Mr. Good: Other than in the waste management branch and in your resolving of claims for damages for damage to his crops, the public really doesn't have anything to

do as far as framing the legislation is concerned, or even being present at a hearing against an industry, or appealing the rigidity of your control, or anything of that nature, does it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Assuming that—no, I won't put it that way. There are 117 members in the House who—

Mr. Good: Yes, but you know how far we get. A thousand demonstrators get a lot further than—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think so. Even though it is kind of slow and sometimes ponderous, I think that what goes on upstairs, when you distil it, is pretty important and that's where it happens. I think the government reacts—whatever government of whatever political stripe—to what the people, through the people like us, who are elected, want done.

The only complaint that seems to be pretty constant is that it takes so long. This is because there are all kinds of checks and balances and — one, two, three — well there are several lawyers present and I wouldn't want to knock the practice of law—

Mr. Good: Go ahead!

Hon. Mr. Auld: -but sometimes it's kind of frustrating.

Mr. Singer: That is very patronizing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Probably that's a good thing.

Mr. Singer: The government is often frustrating.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I was talking about the legal profession.

Mr. Reid: Not for those in it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not, you will note, the bench. I am making no comments about the bench, but the—

Mr. Singer: They will be glad to hear that. I'll convey that message.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): And immensely relieved.

Mr. Good: What I am saying is you don't give the people who are being affected by the pollution the same voice and the same hearing as you give the person who is doing the polluting. This is the crux of the whole thing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't say that. I don't know but there are—

Mr. Good: Well I've said it. You wouldn't.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As far as I'm concerned, people who are concerned about something will have a hearing, just as the people we put an order on have a hearing.

Mr. Good: You listen to them but you have no due process through legislation to listen to them. That is what I mean.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know that we've—you know we can kick this around—

Mr. Good: You haven't.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —for quite a while. The due process as far as people speaking to their government is concerned is pretty well established. It's any one of a thousand ways—writing letters, producing briefs, sending delegations, people talking to either officials or the elected people. There are a whole host of processes.

Mr. Good: Okay. That was my point. The final question that we are all interested in is how you get government to move. Now would you tell us how the government was made to rescind its order on dropping of its first policy—on dropping the \$150 that goes along with the Ontario scholarship—how it retracted that in less than a week. I'd like to know what the process was that was involved there? I thought that was great.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that that is in these estimates any place.

Mr. Good: All right. Thank you, Madam Chairman, that is all I wish.

Madam Chairman: Continuing questions: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I would like to continue. I am concerned about the situation in the city of Welland—the improper manner in which the government allowed the pollution to continue there at Union Carbide.

I believe before the last provincial election on Oct. 21, air management were even going to put in a monitoring device in the city of Welland, and even that has been cancelled. They were to bring in pollution control and abatement programmes within the industry in the area and even that seems to have gone by the wayside. It is under a ministerial order since 1969 in which you allowed—in 1970 or 1971 I believe—another extension to that order. You allowed them to pollute for

another two years. A former Minister of Health, Mr. Dymond, said that they would meet their commitments in 1972, and lo and behold what are they going to do now? They are going to pull out of the city of Welland with their furnaces and move down to a place—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Beauharnois.

Mr. Haggerty: —near Montreal. But yet you allowed another two years' extension to pollute the area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well here are the details-

Mr. Haggerty: In other words you have given them a licence to pollute for the last six years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think we have.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, you have.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Here is what the minister's order said and we are now talking about the plant that deals with manganese—

Mr. Haggerty: Ferro-alloy furnaces.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are reducing manganese ore to something that will sell to the steel people, yes.

The minister's order in brief required the reduction by 97 per cent of emitted particles in the following order: from three steel alloy furnaces by Nov. 1, 1972; from electric coal calciners by July 1, 1974; from four steel alloy furnaces by Dec. 1, 1974; and the order also included a requirement to control by Aug. 1, 1972, organic chemicals emitted from five kilns in which fabricated carbon electrodes are baked.

The company indicated that they would proceed with the abatement programme for the coal calciners and baking kilns associated with the manufacture of carbon electrodes.

Mr. Haggerty: But they seem to have omitted the ferro-alloy division in that plant,

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. And it was in November of last year that they announced that instead of doing all these things, which by that time they didn't have time to do, they had decided to move to Beauharnois, Que. I attended a meeting with senior people of the company who said that their operations were very old and that really they had to build a new plant to meet our specifications, and that power costs were a very major part of their consideration. They qualified for a federal regional incentive grant—

Mr. Haggerty: About \$3½ million. I know that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and that is not a major consideration. But Hydro Quebec, while they didn't tell us what the rate was, apparently offered them power which is a very large part of their operating cost—

Mr. Haggerty: Forty per cent less than what you can purchase hides for in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Something. It may have been more than that. I have a feeling it is around four mills, but I don't know because they didn't tell us.

That was the major reason they decided to move and I think there are 180 people employed in that part of the operation. I am also told both by them and by Dr. Goldbloom, who is the Minister of the Environment in Quebec, that while they don't have regulations their requirements are virtually the same as our. The plant that will go in in Beauharnois will meet the standards that a plant would have in Welland had they decided to rebuild it there. Their major consideration, I think, is power cost, although who knows?

Mr. Haggerty: Well, what I am saying is that I think you have been misled on this since 1968. I believe I raised the question in the House about Union Carbide. The impression I got from the minister at that time was that they would meet these commitments by 1972. Now you have extended it another two years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we haven't extended it.

Mr. Haggerty: -two years until 1974.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -but they haven't met it. No, some of the things-

Mr. Haggerty: No, but you allowed them. You are going to allow them to pollute another two years and then pull up stakes and go down to Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that this is the original order and that there have been no extensions. The various dates that were set were ones that were considered by us to be reasonable. I don't know how Union Carbide felt. In those areas where they are going to continue operations the work that they are doing would indicate that they will meet those deadlines. But as far as the man-

ganese operation is concerned, we don't think that if they changed their mind tomorrow that there would be any way of their meeting them, because they made up their minds last fall, apparently, that they were going to move.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but this all happened after the election. I think the people wanted to know at that time what was going to take place in the city. But try to get that through to this government. They certainly did get the run-around, because the former Minister of the Environment said that, "things will be all right after the election. Just don't press it now, and things will be okay after the election". The plant would stay there—

Mr. Singer: Were they fooled!

Mr. Haggerty: Were they ever fooled is right!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am sorry, Ray, I don't quite understand that. You mean-

Mr. Haggerty: Well the question was raised here I think in June of 1970. In fact this article here—I am just repeating from the president's letter as quoted in the paper:

As you know we are obliged under the minister's order to control our furnaces progressively in accordance with the timetable extending from November, 1972 to December. 1974.

And I presume that they had another extension to give them time to build in the pollution control abatement programme in the plant. And lo and behold, now—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well there are two parts of the plant—the carbon electrode part and the daytime to get through it.

Mr. Haggerty: I think this is the steelalloy division. This is the one that has the seven little stacks out at the top. You have to drive by there with your car lights on in the daytime to get throughit.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And that is the one that is moving.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, it's moving. But I think that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well what do you think we should have done?

Mr. Haggerty: —they intended on moving right from the beginning and you have allowed them to continue polluting in the area. Now you are going to allow them

another two years. Don't you think they should be penalized in some form?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, how?

Mr. Haggerty: You are going to allow them to pollute for another two years. You think that the people should have to take that all into their homes in that area?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The present order, and I think it has to do with three of the seven steel alloy furnaces, is Nov. 1, 1972, and there has been no extension of that. And they have, I believe, started to build a plant in Beauharnois, isn't that so?

Mr. Haggerty: Those furnaces are still operating today though, aren't they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. And they are still within the minister's order and will be until Nov. 1, 1972. But I don't know that we could second guess them four years ago and figure out whether in fact they were going to look at this thing and say, "We just won't do anything to comply and come Nov. 1, 1972, we will pull out."

I don't know that we could guess they were negotiating with Quebec for lower power costs. I don't know, but I don't think that. It's sort of like: Does Eaton's tell Simpson's? I don't know that Quebec was telling us that it was trying to get this plant there.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't think they want it now even in the Province of Quebec, to tell you the truth.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If they don't want it then I would be surprised that they would be giving them what appears to be a very favourable hydro rate.

Mr. Haggerty: But you are going to allow them to continue to pollute for another two years, are you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No I suppose we could change the order and say, "Close up tomorrow."

Mr. Haggerty: One doesn't like to see persons put out of work but apparently they are going to be put out regardless—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well that would accomplish putting 180 people out of work tomorrow instead of in November.

Mr. Haggerty: —out of work anyway. There is no guarantee or protection there at all for those employees working on those furnaces. They will not be shifted down to Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But the company, I understand from the discussion we had, hope that between natural attrition and expanding the carbon electrode part they are going to be able not to increase employment, but to keep those people they otherwise would have to lay off. Assuming that they go until Nov. 1.

Mr. Haggerty: That is all.

Madam Chairman: Right! I know we are on questions, but I have several persons here who were not with us earlier and who would like to speak, one of them being Mr. Reid and another Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Lewis: Madam Chairman, are you moving from member to member or is it possible to ask a couple of questions about a given subject?

Madam Chairman: My original form was to take members who had the floor and spoke and asked questions as long as they wished. You weren't here earlier, do you want to speak?

Mr. Lewis: I would like to get on but I had a couple of questions about Union Carbide and thought perhaps it should be disposed of now, or do you—

Madam Chairman: By and large we are trying to stay with a member until he exhausts his list.

Mr. Lewis: Fine, okay.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Madam Chairman, I'll be brief. I would just like to ask a couple of questions about transboundary air pollution and to be parochial, if I may, to bring to the minister's attention—and the department is aware of it—the problem that we are experiencing with air pollution coming from the American side in the Rainy River district, particularly from the Boise Cascade mill at International Falls, Minn.

While I understand that the department is on top of it, or aware of it, I wonder if you could perhaps give me some indication of the present state of affairs. Has your department taken any steps to set up some kind of joint action with the American authorities to control this kind of transboundary air pollution, not just in my riding but wherever it occurs?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I understand that we have liaison with the Minnesota authorities as far as International Falls and Fort Frances are concerned, but again I think the question is very much like Detroit and Windsor. We have liaison. They have their laws, we have ours, and we can't enforce ours on their side of the river.

Mr. Reid: In your liaison, if your department makes a complaint to, let's say in this case, the Minnesota authorities or the Michigan authorities, is there any relationship or joint undertaking that any complaint that is brought forward by Ontario will be investigated and pursued, at least to the extent of their laws, and vice versa?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are no written agreements to my knowledge, and of course the laws and the authority to enforce them vary.

Mr. Reid: I realize that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In talking in the air end of it, Brad, have you any information to put forward in this connection?

Mr. Drowley: As far as International Falls is concerned we have been advised by the State of Minnesota that they have a programme with Boise Cascade on the International Falls side. I don't know the details of the programme.

Mr. Reid: I have seen it. It is fairly comprehensive. But what I would like to know really, in a general way, is if there is any machinery being set up to deal with this problem, because I would imagine that there are some States that are enjoying shall we say air pollution from Ontario. Was there any thought, in the recent agreements signed by the federal government in regard to water pollution, of making some section perhaps of the International Joint Commission responsible for air pollution on both sides of the border, or pollution that affects both sides of the border?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think there were some informal discussions at the time of the conference here that Mr. Robarts and the new Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. Kerr) called, which was primarily dealing with water. But where there is a larger joint problem, if I can put it that way, to take a look at the possibility-I don't know whether it would be the International Joint Commission, which is a body that is set up primarily to deal with water but has the mechanics to deal with the air-that there may be by agreement between Canada and the States some kind of authority or jurisdiction to deal with air matters. I can't tell you any more than that, because I recall this without being actively involved in it. I recall it at the time and it is something that has occurred to me since I've been in this job. I think that would probably be the vehicle to start with.

Mr. Reid: You haven't made any attempts so far to set up such machinery though, I gather?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not yet.

Mr. Reid: Is this in the back of your mind or has it occurred to you, or are you going to do it in the future, or are you going to accept my suggestion and pursue it, or are you going to look into it and report back shortly?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well how could you define the difference between pursuing your suggestion or looking into it and reporting back?

Mr. Reid: I was giving you your choice, because you know you are going to give me one or the other. I just wondered which one would suit you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess our closest connection has been with Michigan and we have been trying to work out some sort of agreement with Michigan, which I guess would be on an informal basis because we don't go through all the international red tape, which might take the form of us producing a kind of measurement that would equate with their regulations and then finding a legal way to use readings taken, say, in Windsor to enforce their pollution regulations. If we can do it there I would assume that the same thing would apply with Minnesota, and those are the only two places that there is really a major air problem, Fort Frances and Windsor.

Mr. Reid: That is a start anyway. I just have a couple more questions. One, supplies and equipment under air quality, \$282,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are shaking me. This is the first question we have had about money, and I don't think I can answer it.

Mr. Reid: Well I am very concerned about money. I'm afraid that in these estimates we never talk about money, and having a little Scottish blood in me, it bothers me. I would just like to know what we are spending our money on. Quite frankly in the last five years I don't think the Ontario taxpayers have been getting their money's worth. So maybe we'll find out.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Which is the item again?

Mr. Reid: Supplies and equipment, \$282,000. What does that cover? Amongst

other things, does it cover the monitoring equipment for the air management branch?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is so long since I looked at this part.

Mr. Reid: I thought I would take a radical approach and ask about money!

Hon. Mr. Auld: Supplies and equipment include money for monitoring—

Mr. Reid: I'm sorry, I can't hear you. Money for—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are just lucky. It includes the supplies that we need for monitoring, the things that are expendable, that wear out. It includes vehicles and equipment. It is partly some things which are lasting, like monitoring equipment, replacements, and some things that are expendable. There is a good deal of it in this end of it; sulphur candles is one that occurs to me, not that there is \$282,000 worth of sulphur candles.

Mr. Reid: I was going to say they were expensive candles even for this government; there is probably a 5-ft rug under them! Is that all? What else does it include?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't unfortunately have a detailed list in my book and nobody has one with him tonight, but I will be delighted to give it to you.

Mr. Reid: Isn't that strange? We are here to talk about the estimates of the department and nobody knows what the money is being spent on. I know that maybe I upset the applecart and asked a far-out question on what we are doing with the money we are voting but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Had you been here at one of the last two or three meetings I had another big book that got it right down to the last pencil.

Mr. Reid: But nobody asked you in the last two or three meetings?

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): You asked a strange question.

Mr. Reid: Well, that is right. It is a sad commentary, perhaps, on the responsibilities and the way we are carrying them out that somewhere along the line we don't ask about money because—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I brought the books that had to do with all the various individual items we have been talking about, not financial items but pollution items.

Mr. Singer: Surely you should have them available on each sub vote as it goes along? My colleague makes a very valid point.

Mr. Reid: Well, that takes care of that subject. I don't know how I can top that one. Thank you, Vernon! I would like to ask then if I may, it may be something that you can answer, in regard to the monitoring equipment in these various plants and mines and so on—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will tell you one thing that occurs to me; there is a good deal of telephone line rental which is involved there with all the telemetering.

Mr. Reid: Good, that is what I was after. That solves that problem.

Of the monitoring equipment that is used, how many of the mines or factories or industries do their own monitoring and then send in the figures to the department rather than the department having their own equipment and their own checkers?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think any do, do they?

Mr. Drowley: The only one that I am aware of—they don't do it themselves—is the Lambton Industrial Society, contracted out to the Ontario Research Foundation to run a monitoring network in the Sarnia area. These figures are made available to us.

Mr. Reid: I was under the impression that a year or two ago Steep Rock and Caland ore mines in Atikokan, which happens to be in the great riding of the Rainy River district, were also monitoring their own, particularly their pelletizing plants.

Mr. Drowley: I am sorry sir, that was one I forgot. It slipped my mind.

Mr. Reid: How could you forget Atikokan and the Rainy River district, sir?

Mr. Drowley: Never.

Mr. Reid: Never! And these are the only

Mr. Drowley: As far as I can recall.

Mr. Reid: Otherwise it is all done under the aegis and under the close eye of the department? All right.

I am going to be bold again and ask, if I may, probably uselessly, what services does this \$602,100 cover? We go through the estimates and, of course, they are all set out this way, but "services" always intrigues

me. Just what services is the minister getting for his money?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The main part of that is computer service which we get mainly, I guess, from Transportation and Communications, plus those contract studies that we have done by people like the Ontario Research Foundation or others.

Mr. Reid: That is all, Madam Chairman, thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Shulman?

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): I will be very brief. One little matter, Mr. Minister. I am a little concerned about the odour that comes from the rendering plants in west Toronto. Before I get into it, I would just like to know what system do you use for measuring odour?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The snoot, the human nose.

Mr. Shulman: That is what I was afraid of. Can I ask why it is that inasmuch as the snoot, as you put it, varies from individual to individual—apparently the minister's snoot has not snooted too much in my end of town—how can you possibly measure if you just go out and take a sniff? There is no possible way of comparing from one day to the next.

Mr. MacFarlane: Madam Chairman, we have attempted to describe the olfactory senses of our inspectors and engineers by putting them through a smell chamber, a sniff chamber, which they devised at Ontario Research Foundation to see which people responded most strongly, which people responded most weakly and which ones were average.

Mr. Singer: It sounds very sophisticated.

Mr. MacFarlane: It was an attempt to be fairly sophisticated about it, but we don't know of any other means of describing the multitude of odorous compounds which are present. This was an attempt to be able to describe the response of our people in the field.

Mr. Shulman: When you put these people through you found that some were more or less sensitive to odours, did you?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes, very much so, sir.

Mr. Shulman: And of the ones that were more or less sensitive, which group did you put out in the field?

Mr. MacFarlane: They are all out in the field, sir.

Mr. Shulman: What is the point of having them all out in the field? I mean do you assign to west Toronto the ones who are least sensitive or most sensitive? I am curious as to what system you use.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you answered your own question when you say that there are no two people who have exactly the same sensitivity.

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry to say I have been leading you slightly down the garden path.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What else is new?

Mr. Shulman: I have a letter here from an international company involved in this field. Perhaps I had better not mention their name or they might be out of business in Ontario. I will quote one paragraph here.

Mr. Burr: If they are foreign owned, mention their name.

Mr. Shulman: They say:

Having dealt with the air management branch for five years, nicknamed "the hatter's tea party," I would welcome the opportunity to discuss my dealings with people who do not seem to be concerned about the purity of air discharged into the atmosphere.

In other words, the standard used throughout the United States is the Los Angeles rule 66, a copy of which is enclosed. Rule 66 uses stack emissions as the criteria while in Ontario there are no hard and fast rules which makes life difficult for the makers and curers of air pollution.

I thought it would be interesting to find out what other countries do which might be a little better than our snoots. I got in touch with the Los Angeles people and they sent me quite a lengthy book. What it came down to was they had a very serious problem with, of all things, the rendering industry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: From past experience, what people in Los Angeles did you—

Mr. Shulman: This is the air pollution control department. I will give you their names if you like.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of the city of Los Angeles?

Mr. Shulman: The county of Los Angeles I believe it is. Yes, Los Angeles county.

In Los Angeles there is an area which is very similar to the St. Clair-Keele area of west Toronto where there are two or three very large packing plants surrounded by a number of small rendering plants. It is exactly the situation there.

If you recall back in 1967, one of the large packing plants, Canada Packers, co-operated by putting in a system of odour control. The other one co-operated by burning down; that was Swift's. Unfortunately the other small companies round about did not co-operate and the odour that they are producing has gradually got worse and worse. It was exactly the same situation until 1959 in Los Angeles. If I can quote here from the letter I received from the Los Angeles people:

During 1959, a period of particularly unfavourable weather conditions in Los Angeles brought just such an odour problem into public prominence. The result was a new air pollution control rule.

I will go into that a little bit later but it goes on:

In order to enforce this rule, it was necessary to utilize a reproducible method of measuring odour discharges from rendering equipment and from the firms that were producing them. Verbal descriptions of the odours were found to be unsatisfactory because the precision and reproducibility were obviously inadequate. The method finally settled upon was a modification of the ASTM dilution method.

That, I think, is reference No. 7. Reference No. 7 was developed by the American Society for Testing Materials and was called the standard method for measurement of odour in atmospheres, dilution method. I would like to ask through you, to your staff, are they aware of this method?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Before you do that, can I ask you, have they been able to make it work? Have they had any convictions?

Mr. Shulman: There is no odour in that area of Los Angeles any further. It was completely cleaned up.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you know whether or not they have had anybody in court?

Mr. Shulman: No. They passed a law and as far as I know everyone obeyed it. I am about to come to the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: That must be the first time in history.

Mr. Shulman: Well, one firm went out of business; it was as simple as that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you know that some people went out of business?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, I know that at least one firm went out of business.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Which was as a result of the law or for some other reason?

Mr. Shulman: Because of not putting in the methods which I am going to come to, but before I tell you about them I want to find out if you know about them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You want to know whether our people know about this—

Mr. Shulman: The first thing I am asking about is the odour measuring method, and we'll come to the odour control method in a moment. Are you aware of how to measure odours other than by the snout?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, no, are we aware of the Los Angeles-

Mr. MacFarlane: We're aware of the sorial dilution method and threshold odour test done by odour panels. Is this the one you are referring to, sir?

Mr. Shulman: I'll read this for you:

By the use of this method, the concentration of any odour or any mixture of odours may be measured in odour units per cubic foot. The total rate of odour emission and odour units per minute may then be calculated by multiplying the concentration by the vent gas volume.

Are you listening?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is the method?

Mr. Shulman: I am not familiar with the chemical end of it, but they have some chemical bath which this stuff goes in which gives a reading. Now does this mean anything to you people?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes, we know of this one. I think the tendency now has been to refer odours to odour testing panels by serial dilution of the materials which is the first part of the statement you made.

Mr. Shulman: The point I am getting at, if we are going to control the odours coming out of this area—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You have a panel of snoots.

Mr. Shulman: All right. If we are going to control the odours, first of all you have to have a method of measuring the odours other than going in and saying, "Hey, the odour is pretty bad today."

Now, I'll leave the method for a moment. I'll trust you'll look up the method and contact the Los Angeles people and find out how they measure it. But the next thing is, what are you doing about controlling the odours coming from the rendering industry of west Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Auld: My question to you is still, I'd be curious to know how it works?

Mr. Shulman: I'd be glad to tell you but first I want to know if you people—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would you tell me now?

Mr. Shulman: Well, I am supposed to ask the questions to start with and I'll be glad to enlighten you as best I may, but inasmuch as these are your estimates unfortunately instead of mine—which is a great pity, I agree with you—but inasmuch as they are yours, could I ask you my questions first and then you can ask me your questions?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The reason I ask you is because I remember—which is outside the scope of these estimates—a debate we had about a film called "Titticut Follies" and—

Mr. Shulman: Well, I could go through that again.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —what you had indicated the US Supreme Court had done. As I recall, the information you had from a clipping of the New York Times turned out to be inaccurate. So that is why I am asking you a couple of questions.

Mr. Shulman: Yes. Hell, that time I was quoting the New York Times; this time I am quoting the Los Angeles county odour pollution control people. Now, you may believe them or not, as you see fit. But what I am after now is not so much what they are doing in Los Angeles—although we'll come to that undoubtedly—but what are you doing here in Toronto about the smell that is coming from the rendering industry in the St. Clair-Keele District?

An hon, member: And by the way, the falls in Kirkland Lake.

Mr. Shulman: It is still banned in Ontario. Incidentally if we're going to come onto that subject—

Mr. P. D. Lawlor: (Lakeshore): Good picture, Mort.

Mr. T. W. Cross (Air Quality Branch): Yes, Mr. Minister, in 1968 we surveyed the packing house district for all the sources of odours and we made requirements on the major sources at that time. In effect, we skimmed the cream off the top, as it were. We have gone back since on specific problems and are doing another survey now, more intensive, to get at the sources that have come out from under the larger sources. Now, the type of equipment, where they are rendering-and the two worst sources of rendering are no longer in that district—we specify condensers. Where they have outside rendering, which is a far greater source of odour, we specified after-burners. But the two sources that required after-burners, after putting them on, they moved and those were the Swift Canadian outside rendering plants for feathers and for viscera and fat.

Mr. Shulman: What about the three or four little companies that are just off Henrietta Street? What is that little street up there? The first street north of St. Clair?

Mr. Cross: You mean Maybank Ave. and Glen Scarlett?

Mr. Shulman: No, it is supposed to be south of Maybank, southwest Scarlett, in any case.

Mr. Cross: Glen Scarlett, I would think you mean. Yes, there are several small packing houses in there. Generally they are not as bad a problem from the rendering viewpoint as an outside rendering plant that gathers materials far and wide and gets much more odorous material.

Mr. Shulman: Is it not correct that twothirds of the odours come from the blood?

Mr. Cross: You mean from the cooking of blood?

Mr. Shulman: Yes.

Mr. Cross: I am not aware that too many of those people in there cook blood, if any, at the present time.

Mr. Shulman: What are they doing? When you go along the street you see pools of blood, you see piles of carcasses lying there and piles of hides and they surely stink to high heaven, or they did as of last week.

Mr. Cross: Usually the packing houses are just cooking up their materials which are

from that day's kill, and usually that is not too bad a source of odour.

Mr. Shulman: These aren't packing houses.

Mr. Cross: Well, where would you get carcasses?

Mr. Shulman: At least I am not referring to Swift's and Canada Packers, if that is what you are referring to.

Mr. Cross: Well, there are many small packers. The only rendering plant that does outside rendering now renders a very high quality product and they don't have carcasses and that sort of thing around. Now, you do see dead carcasses on the dock of the stockyards, but these don't stay there any length of time.

Mr. Shulman: You see dead carcasses on the street. They will pile them right on the edge of the street where there normally should be a sidewalk.

Mr. Cross: I am not aware of them myself.

Mr. Shulman: You mean you haven't been driven along that street. I can take you there tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock and show you them. They start piling them up at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They don't stay there any length of time.

Mr. Shulman: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You can correct me as a medical man, but to put it sort of gently, a carcass doesn't start to smell from the moment it dies.

Mr. Shulman: Well, something is smelling.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But you were talking about the carcasses.

Mr. Shulman: Yes. There was a pile of carcasses and there was an odour coming out of it, and whether it is the carcass or the blood that is smelling—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do those carcasses stay there for days?

Mr. Shulman: No, there is a fresh pile every morning and they are there till the afternoon. Then they throw them on top of a truck and off they go, God knows where.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you suggesting that those carcasses smell during that period?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, sir, I am suggesting those carcasses smell during that period.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of rotting flesh?

Mr. Shulman: Pardon?

Mr. Carruthers: Is there a glue factory over there?

Mr. Shulman: There is no glue factory; there is everything else.

Last spring when I objected, one of the owners of those packing houses was quoted in the Star as saying: "You cannot rip the guts out of a cow without making a stink, and we are making a stink, and that's why we are here, and we were here before the houses were here."

Now, he is surely making a stink, and he says it is not solvable. I say you are not making an effort to solve it, because they have solved it in Los Angeles. And I have 20 pages here of how they solved it. What they say here is:

All off-gases from the heated reduction of animal matter, rendering, drying, dehydrating, digesting, cooking or evaporating of animal matter unfit for human consumption be incinerated at 1200°F or higher for at least 0.3 seconds, or [it goes on] by alternative methods.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How long after the animal is slaughtered?

Mr. Shulman: That has to be done apparently immediately.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Does it say that?

Mr. Shulman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Where? Did you read that?

Mr. Shulman: Do you want me to read you the whole thing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I would like you to read that part.

Mr. Shulman: It says:

In the enforcement of this requirement, condensation of moisture from vent gases prior to incineration of odorous non-condensables is not only permitted but encouraged so long as the condensate is cooled and skewered

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps if you would be kind enough to send me a copy of that, I-

Mr. Shulman: Oh, I will, I will, but I want to go a little further first.

All hot gases that are vented from cookers, dryers and other related equipment in the plant must be treated.

Obviously if you are going to treat hot gases coming out of equipment it has to be treated at the time they are there. And the implications are fairly obvious. It is not treated after it has spread out into the neighbourhood.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You don't treat it until you put the whatever-it-is into the furnace.

Mr. Shulman: And you put the stuff into the-

Hon. Mr. Auld: What I want to know is, do they say that after an animal is slaughtered that part which is not used in some other way is incinerated 10 minutes after the animal is slaughtered or 10 days or at any time. I am not arguing about the method of processing.

Mr. Shulman: It doesn't say that. But I can tell you this much, through telephone and through one of my assistants who has gone down there, the odours that we have in west Toronto have disappeared there, and it was just as bad or worse in Los Angeles some 10 years ago. They have solved this problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will look into this. We are grateful for the suggestion.

Mr. Shulman: All right. Let me just press this a little bit further, because I have been fighting this one in the Legislature for five years now. If you look into it and if you find that it works, and I am sure you will, will you give an undertaking that a similar requirement will be made here?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, because I don't know what their legal powers are as compared to ours.

Mr. Shulman: Well, you know you have powers—

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I can tell you this, that anything we can do that will reduce an unpleasant situation, which I think everybody knows occurs around packing houses at some point or other, we'll do.

Mr. Shulman: All right, that's for the afterburners and that's for the odours. Now, what I wantHon. Mr. Auld: No, I am talking about packing plants.

Mr. Shulman: Yes, now what I want is an immediate promise from you that you will stop them piling carcasses, bloody carcasses or non-bloody carcasses—most of them are bloody—out in the street and the offal they throw in their side alleys. I can take you up and show it to you tomorrow morning, if there is any doubt in your mind.

We raise bloody hell, if I can choose that word, and it seems to fit here, to get them to stop using open trucks. They now throw a tarp over the truck but, and this is the group of them—there are four or five of them immediately north of Canada Packers, just the other side of Keele—they still every day make open piles of dead carcasses in front of their buildings right on the street. Then they park carcasses with the guts ripped out, which are later shovelled up uncovered in the alleys beside their plant. This can be stopped now and I want you to send inspectors out to stop it tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It sounds like one of the modern movies.

Mr. Shulman: Well, it is true. It is happening, and I have pictures. I took pictures and can show them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If this is a health hazard, I would say that this—

Mr. Shulman: It is not a health hazard. It is a smell hazard.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will look into it.

Mr. Shulman: Will you see that someone goes up imminently?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I gather that it doesn't matter whether it is tomorrow or Thursday because it is every day.

Mr. Shulman: If you go up tomorrow, before it gets in the papers, you will see the way it is. By Thursday, they will have it cleaned up for this week. Then next week we will be back to the same problem again, because once a year I bring this up in the Legislature. Once a year they clean it up for a week and then we are right back where we were before.

Hon. Mr. Auld: From your point of view, the thing is to bring it up every week.

Mr. Shulman: I am going up tomorrow morning and I am going to take pictures, and, if your people report back they didn't

find anything, I am going to embarrass you in the House. So you had better have some-body up there tomorrow morning.

Mr. Lewis: At 5 o'clock.

Interjections by hon, members.

Mr. Singer: And no later. We are not going to put up with this nonsense any longer.

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North): On fast time.

Mr. Lewis: It is a polaroid. You be there right on time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It must be the one you used to use in the House.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): I think that may be the hon. member for Rainy River stole all the thunder of these two or three questions, but they are not designed for thunder. The member for Frontenac-Addington (Mr. Nuttall) and I are a little interested in how you arrive at some of these figures. We have sat here for a very considerable period of time and perhaps for the new members you would explain to us in principle and to some degree in detail just what occurs when estimates are brought forward in a department. For instance, how would we know the gross breakdown of these estimates into their various headings, rather than just the three or four in each particular one, and how are they grouped? Is that information readily available?

Those of us who have had varying amounts of municipal experience expect to see a rather generous breakdown of the figures rather than three or four headings. I can appreciate that that would be extremely difficult in this size of an operation, relative to a city's breakdown, but nevertheless this general grouping gives us practically no information in the sense of services that are rendered under those particular headings. Are those readily available and could they ever be reproduced so that some of us who are listening more than talking might have a chance to look at those while that dialogue is going on?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, as a matter of fact for a long time it used to be that there were only three headings. These were salaries, travel and everything else. Over the years, the public accounts committee has suggested that there be a different breakdown and it varies, as you will see, from branch to branch. There are, I guess, a maximum of

about eight categories, that might appear—six or eight—and they are now compared for the three-year period, the current, the year before on an estimated basis of nine months actual and three months estimated, and the total of the year before.

In the estimates of this ministry this year, it is kind of confusing, as I mentioned at the outset, because we are putting together the OWRC and the Ministry of the Environment, plus some sections of health, sanitary engineering and pesticides, which were with us for a part of last year. To be quite honest with you when I was going through it I found it a little difficult. You will see in some places, for instance, where it appears that there is a reduction, in fact, it's an increase. Some of the things, when you try to compare them with three branches the year before, just aren't comparable, because some things have been taken out of the branch and put into the next level up. In this particular vote, I haven't got the actual breakdown that gets into \$500 for this and \$5,000 for that-

Mr. Parrott: I doubt whether we would be able to read that much detail.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -because nobody, for some years, has ever asked.

Mr. Parrott: It is rather amazing to us that this amount of dialogue has gone on without very much dialogue relative to the actual cost of specific items. There has been practically none of that. I think that there are some of us who are quite interested in that particular kind of dialogue occurring. As an illustration, under services, we would like to know what kind of services are being rendered for that \$602,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Basically, services would include anything that we purchase, even though we purchase it from another ministry. As I say, the bulk of this is computer services. Then another part is contract studies. I am sure if I had the breakdown here, I couldn't tell you exactly where we would be buying all those contracts from because some of it we estimate. We know that we are going to do a certain amount but we haven't actually awarded the contracts yet.

Mr. Parrott: I wasn't thinking of breaking down computer services but I was thinking of breaking down all of the services that are listed under services. That would indicate the areas in which that department is working on this particular phase. That won't be done?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can give it to you. I must say, in terms of time, I prefer to send it to you or send it to all members of the committee if you wish.

Mr. Parrott: I wanted (a) the history and (b) to find out if, in fact, that had been done and so it has been discarded for this method. That is the answer to that particular question. What does your department do to prepare these estimates? Do they look at the last year's programme and say, "That programme worked well here, this one didn't; we'll juggle it"? How much actual physical time goes into the preparations of, say, air management, air quality?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The branches are requested about early August to have a rundown of their budget; in effect, to say what programmes—because it's programme budgeting now—they want to continue; which ones they feel can be reduced; what ones need to be expanded and what new programmes we should be getting into. This goes through the mill within the ministry and we make a few decisions as to where our thrust will be, where we have accomplished something and where we can cut that back, and where we need to get into a new thing.

In this ministry, perhaps—I guess all are to a degree the same—we probably have more changes each year in the directions that we want to go and the new directions we want to follow, because what we're trying to follow is not an exact science by any means. Then we have to decide within an overall framework where we're going to make our priorities, and thrash those out right down through the branches.

Going back to the question about more monitoring devices, I don't think it's any secret that last year the ministry wanted to expand these, along with a number of other things that we wanted to expand, and the government, through Management Board, said there is so much money and as a government it will decide where the priorities are as between mental hospitals and hospitals and social welfare and a whole lot of other things.

Either you start off and say what you want to do or you start off and say this is how much money there is, and then work it back from there. That was the approach, I think, that the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) indicated that the government had taken. You get right down, in effect, I suppose, to the fact that somebody wants a new desk. When we go through these things in general, there is

always an amount in services, for instance, in supplies and equipment which can be argued. You don't know exactly whether you're going to buy three more cars for the field staff or whether something will happen to one and you have to buy four.

Mr. Singer: How do you fit a jet plane into that scheme?

Mr. Hamilton: Not in this department.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Singer: How do you fit a jet plane into that kind of a scheme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's not in this department.

Mr. Singer: No, no, in sort of overall matters.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose you would have to ask the Treasurer that.

Mr. Singer: That's always puzzled me.

Mr. W. J. Nuttall (Frontenac-Addington): It's part of the decision-making process.

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: Can you give me some specific examples of a switch in emphasis in this budget relative to last year's budget? I think that's an unfair question to you. Perhaps some of the other men on the staff were—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, I cannot honestly answer that, because I wasn't involved.

Mr. Parrott: No, I appreciate that, but-

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's very difficult as I say. Waste management, for instance, shows an increase of 212 per cent, but part of that is because of the way the budget was made up, but that's a substantial bit. I suppose the biggest part of that one was the abandoned automobile programme, which is new, which is \$280,000 and municipal waste disposal programme research, which is new, is greatly expanded and is about \$200,000.

Mr. Parrott: To me these are the areas of real interest in estimates, plus some of the other things that we've heard here for the last two or three hours or weeks, but they don't seem to me to be pertinent to the particular job at hand, that is, to see the change of direction that government is trying to take. I feel that we should have a little more information in this kind of activity, rather than some of the platitudes that we've discussed. Some of them are important; I'm not being

negative about those comments relative to the questions that were asked. But I think, also, this kind of activity should be pertinent. Is there a way, if a member is interested in a specific area like waste management, that those details are available to him without taking all the time of the total estimates committee?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh certainly. I'd be delighted to. I didn't make any opening statement because, really, over the years, it hadn't seemed to be really very interesting.

I would say, as the current minister, speaking in very general terms, the pollution control activities are in reasonable shape.

They take longer than we would like. There are new things coming along that we learn about that we find we have to do something about—and I think I said this the other day, or the other night, that I am sure there is something lurking around that we haven't heard about which will turn out to be a hazard once we have uncovered some of the others.

But I think, in the long term, the major problem and a major thing that we have to deal with is waste management. I am thinking particularly of municipal waste, and some of the things we were discussing this afternoon in sort of a peripheral way. There is an awful lot going on in this field and nobody can tell you what the answer is. But I think we have got to be in touch with all the things that are going on all over the world, actually—new processes. I think I am repeating myself again.

I think it is a long time before there will be any single process that will be applicable everywhere, and what may work where you live may not work where I live and may not work where we are sitting now.

The mountains of waste that we are producing in the affluent society, and the sort of package society, and the apartment society, have to be dealt with. I am not one of those who says we are going to smother ourselves in our own waste. I don't think we will, but I think we need to find some more effective methods of dealing with it.

That is sort of philosophical, but there are problems in pesticides, there are problems in a whole host of fields, but from the economic end of it waste is—

Mr. Parrott: Well could you spell out ways rather clearly for me than how I would avail myself of those facilities, to find these details that I am searching for at this minute?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The 14th floor, 135 St. Clair Ave. W.

Mr. Parrott: You would-I hope this isn't a put-on-

Hon. Mr. Auld: No I'm not putting you on.

Mr. Parrott: —or I'm being facetious. Either one. You would be rather surprised to see a member of any of the parties walk into St. Clair Ave. and ask for this kind of information, would you not? Either by custom or by fact.

Hon. Mr. Auld: One of the things I have been kicking around in my mind is whether it would be worthwhile to invite this committee—and I know everybody is busy and stuff—for a couple of afternoons to really take a look at what we are doing; the directions that we see; to get some comments as to whether there is general agreement that these are directions that we should be pursuing; that there are fields we aren't dealing with in depth, or to a great enough extent at the moment—and really to get us, as laymen, a little more knowledgeable about the very strange and the very difficult technical things that we have to deal with.

It is very easy to say, "Pass a law", but in our discussions about noise you can pass a law, but if you can't enforce it, if you can't get the legal end then you are just fooling people.

Madam Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Minister, I hear the bell.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm sorry I'm taking up too much time.

Madam Chairman: It's either out of a need for a quorum or a vote. I suggest that we rise and go upstairs and return as soon as we get it settled.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: If it's a vote some whip will come roaring down.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We did that once last year and sat up there for an hour or so.

Mr. Haggerty: Morton is talking to himself.

Mr. Parrott: I don't want to pursue that at any great lengths, Mr. Minister, but at the same time I think there is a kernel here that I want to explore. I am quite happy if a good deal of our caucus will take on whatever responsibility they want in whatever area. But there are two or three of the estimates that

I'm personally very interested in and I'm sure that's true of all the other members of every caucus.

Mr. Haggerty: You are wasting your time with him.

Mr. Parrott: Well, I am new in this game and I am prepared to waste a little. I think, in all fairness, there has been other time wasted.

Mr. Lewis: We are prepared to waste a lot.

Mr. Parrott: Thank you. No, I'm an eternal optimist and I think that I see the willingness on the part of the minister to give us this information, and until proven differently I'm going to believe the minister. I would like to think that there would be an opportunity for those few and I would suspect it would be a rather—

Mr. Singer: It is a quorum call.

Mr. Parrott: —few that would have the time and the interest in each department when you divide the House by 20. I think that should be available to the members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will organize it for you.

Mr. Parrott: I know you can't answer this, but it would be nice to have that same choice available in the two or three departments that each of us might be interested in.

Mr. Haggerty: Let's put it this way, the minister is a nice fellow.

Mr. Parrott: I appreciate the answer of the minister, and I will look forward to that opportunity.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We'll do it.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Parrott. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Singer: You are on.

Mr. Lewis: Might I say by way of observation, on what we've just discussed, Madam Chairman, that it is kind of a fascinating thing that has occurred. There was a period of time in my recollection, I think it was particularly pronounced in the period 1963 to 1967, where an analysis of estimates largely related to the financial justification in dollar-and-cents terms of given votes and in some comparative discussion of what went before, precisely as Mr. Parrott outlined.

Then there was a great deal of impatience

indicated on the part of members that the issues arising from the financial discussion were treated with lesser importance. And that, in the traditional British parliamentary system, estimates were a root for the expression of individual grievances around issues, and we should return to the issues and not spend as much time on the dollars and cents.

It is kind of interesting that now—and I understand what is happening in the estimates with an influx of new members—there is a certain impatience with what is clearly a tendency to focus largely on the issues arising from the estimates. I don't know how one resolves that, but I can remember the original debate four or five years ago. That debate was won, I am happy to say, in favour of issues rather than dollars and cents, and so I want to return to two issues, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just before you do, I can inform the members that the bell was ringing for a quorum.

Mr. Lewis: Right, well Morty informed me on his way out that the bell was for a quorum.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And that is why he was going to-

Mr. Lewis: Right, that is why-

Hon. Mr. Auld: —make sure his attendance, his occasional attendance, is notice.

Mr. Lewis: Rightl Well, if all of us had the achivement related to occasional attendance that he does, we'd be happy.

Madam Chairman, I want to ask the minister first about Union Carbide. I don't want to dwell at length on this, but in fact didn't the ministerial order that applied to the three stacks in 1972 and the other four stacks in 1974, simply accommodate the intentions of the firm to phase them out? What the ministerial order did—ironically, coincidentally, paradoxically—was to provide Union Carbide with a quite satisfactory phasing-out process without any inconvenience to the plant at all. And there is something almost mystical about that.

Here is a plant that, as the member for Welland South indicated—and he knows a very great deal about it—a plant that has been getting away with pollution for more than six years under the Department of the Environment; has been getting away with it for some 60-odd years in the Niagara Penin-

sula, even to the point at which—I will put it in bold terms—at which the company deserts the province, says to hell with the workers involved, takes the forgivable loans which we have given it in at least two other parts of Ontario, expresses its absolute contempt for the ministry, blackmails the government into postponing an announcement until after the election because all of us know that is what took place.

Even Ellis Morningstar was panicked prior to October about what might happen in Welland and everybody cooled it until after the election.

The company has behaved abominably and finally it will meet, of course, the regulations handed down by your department, Mr. Minister, but the regulations were exactly what the company wanted. The regulations accommodated the company for its phasing out process without causing it one day's discomfort and I share with the member for Welland South, and many other people in the peninsula, a profound sense of irritation that Union Carbide has got away with it without one punitive response from government-and I am not by nature inclined to be punitive just for the hell of it, but this company has received extraordinary largesse from the people of Ontario.

I mean it really has in terms of Welland—I don't know how the people have put up with it—it has made extraordinary profits. It received very early exemptions both in taxes and environmentally in the early part of this century and for the company just to thumb its nose at everybody and pull out and go to Beauharnois and have no sort of strictures placed upon it by the government is really quite an extraordinary pattern.

I am not entirely sure what one could have done. I think that one could have said to the company, "At the very least, you are going to bear the financial costs of the relocation and retraining of every single member of that work force." I think that probably would have been a fair economic response. But surely it is hard for the minister to suggest that his regulations didn't accommodate the company because it is just very neat timing that at precisely the point at which the regulations come into effect the company leaves. And that, to the people of Welland I think, strikes one as an unusual accommodation on the part of government to Union Carbide, and a feeling that the air management branch is somehow more sensitive to corporate responsibilities than it is to protecting the public.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well again, after listening to your comments I have a few questions. Should we change the order and close them down tomorrow?

Mr. Lewis: Well I don't really think the order was appropriate in the first instance, that is all. I don't think you can do anything about it now. I have told you what I think. I think that under the trade and industry branch probably, or under the Treasurer, there should be legislation which requires Union Carbide to bear all the costs associated with the retraining and relocation of the existing work force; that that is what the government should have exacted for Union Carbide's behaviour.

In fact I think that is a reasonable request to make any corporation in the process of phasing out if you have some opportunity for financial disclosure, looking at the books, assessing economic justification. If you find there isn't one, and many people feel that there wasn't in the case of Union Carbide, to make that request of a company isn't undue.

I don't know what you do now in terms of the pollution although it is passing strange that for all the years and decades Union Carbide has been in Welland polluting the environment they have never felt any pressure whatsoever. They are even leaving without ever having violated a ministerial order. That is quite an achievement for the company and it suggests that the air management branch or the department didn't move on them quite as toughly as they might have under other circumstances.

Now I concede your question. It is not one to which I would like to respond by saying yes because I am conscious of 180 men or women who are working, but I am also conscious of the leniency of the order in the first instance.

However, having vented some spleen on the past event which is now, alas, a fait accompli, I have some questions to ask, not many, and the member for Downsview has matters of major import on the next item and I would therefore like to get through this as quickly as possible.

I want to ask you a little bit about Pilkington Glass. All of us revert to parochialism in this estimate, and I want to ask a little bit about the Pilkington plant in my own riding, which is the only serious competitor with Union Carbide for transgressing ministerial orders with impunity.

I have a number of questions I want to ask.

One of them begins this way—they are not all that provocative, if you can contain yourself. The major extension to the Pilkington Glass plant which has caused so much of a problem around what is called fugitive dust and emission, came after 1967—the additional building. Mr. Minister, can I ask you, did Pilkington at the time conform to the Air Pollution Control Act of 1967 and obtain a certificate of approval for the construction that was commenced? Did Pilkington have an original certificate of approval from your department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: A survey by the air management branch, in 1969 I guess it was, led to a ministerial order being issued in May, 1970, requiring control of dust emissions from the plant as it existed at that time.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, can I interrupt you for a second?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The company complied with that order.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Minister, just let me-

Hon. Mr. Auld: But a further expansion of the plant in 1970-

Mr. Lewis: Right!

Hon. Mr. Auld: —brought new dust problems arising mainly, according to my report, from the handling and storage of unprecedented amounts of broken glass out of doors.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And we-

Mr. Lewis: Was there a certificate granted?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In 1970?

Mr. Lewis: For the extended construction.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There was.

Mr. Lewis: There was. So I take it that the subsequent problem was not, in fact, predicted by your branch at the time at which the certificate was granted.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would assume—and I will ask Mr. McFarlane about this—but I would assume that we issued a certificate of approval based on what they said they were going to do, which was assumed to solve the problem. As I said before, even though we issue a certificate of approval if the machinery itself doesn't work then that doesn't leave the company safe from prosecution and, in fact, there was a prosecution launched in September, 1971.

Mr. Lewis: When did it get to court?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then a further dust control programme was established with the company in September and October, 1971.

Although an air quality survey conducted during October indicated that dust emissions from its operation were within the regulations, the company is currently installing additional dust control equipment and making changes in its methods to further reduce the possibility of dustfall incidents. As we are all aware the prosecution that we did launch was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, give me the dates on that. You say you launched that prosecution in September, 1971?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, that was when the problem came to a peak. And that is when the information was laid.

Mr. Lewis: In September of 1971?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: It wasn't heard, as I recall, until the early part of 1972. Am I right about that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is correct. It was heard around Easter, I'm told.

Mr. Lewis: Right, it took six months to be heard then, I see. And it was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is correct.

Mr. Lewis: Why was there lack of evidence?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose you would have to ask the court.

Mr. Lewis: As I understand it, the evidence that was gathered was gathered by people from your department. The Crown said, as I recall, to the citizens who brought the suit, or who persuaded the branch to bring the suit, or who encouraged the branch to bring the suit, that an expert witness was required by the Crown. There was no expert witness. Where were Mr. Hogg and Mr. Boyd while that case was being heard?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps we might have Colin, who is familiar with this, give us the background.

Mr. MacFarlane: The chap who appeared in court, Mr. Minister, was an inspector from the then air management branch who had I think witnessed the deposit of material on the car in question that was brought to the courts.

Mr. Lewis: And had gathered it.

Mr. MacFarlane: Pardon?

Mr. Lewis: He had gathered it as well, had he not?

Mr. MacFarlane: Had gathered it, took the materials from the car, this is correct, sir. You asked where Mr. Hogg and Mr. Boyd were?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. MacFarlane: I think they were on Easter holiday at the time.

Mr. Lewis: They were both on Easter holiday?

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes they were, sir.

Mr. Lewis: Well, much of the sample as I understand it was used by the department in analysis and when it came to the court there was only a fragment of a fragment left.

Mr. MacFarlane: Yes, that could be, sir.

Mr. Lewis: I just find it very peculiar the way in which the branch used the evidence so that when it was finally brought to the court, it was dismissed on the basis of absence of evidence.

I know the frustration which both thewell, I am not sure the branch felt as much frustration—you think the branch felt frustration do you? I am not sure the branch felt frustration. Certainly the citizens in the immediate area felt frustration. I think the legal branch felt frustration. I think the Crown felt frustration and I suspect the Bench felt frustration. The only people who got off scot-free again were Pilkington.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I would disagree with you as to the feelings of the branch because I haven't been here very long, as I have said on other occasions, but there have been some discussions about a number of problems that we have had and I would say that the branch was concerned and disappointed and frustrated because of lack of success; because when you start looking at the record, every time you go to court and you don't win, you don't feel very happy. You assume that you have a case and you don't go to court unless you have a case. I would reject your surmise. I think that—

Mr. Haggerty: Regulations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —in fact, I am damn sure that our people want to do a good job and I think they are doing it. Mr. Lewis: Well, I am sure they want to do a good job, or I presume they want to do a good job but by God you know, it was hard to persuade oneself of it. There was a ministerial order issued on July 13, 1970—in which Point 8 said: "To immediately suppress and continue to suppress dust arising from your outdoor cullet storage area." And from that date to this, dust still arises from the outdoor cullet storage area.

In fact, I was in the office with the minister and the branch on Dec. 16, 1971, with a citizens' committee where Pollution Probe of Scarborough did a film, a visual slide presentation, showing the minister the piled up cullet in the bins, over the top of the bins, the way in which the dust spread, the absolute contempt for and violation of the order from that day to this

On only one occasion, and in a related matter, did the branch find it proper to take the company to court but never found it proper to pursue the company for a clear violation of the ministerial order.

The citizens feel, and I feel, that the branch is so tender to the sensibilities of Pilkington that the citizens don't have a chance. Everything I have seen over the last two years in this matter persuades me that that is the case. I wouldn't have felt that way if I hadn't seen that stringent ministerial order of July 1970 which was absolutely categorical to the credit of the minister. The company paid little attention to its key paragraphs.

From July 1970 until this day, Pilkington has not yet met all the requirements of that order. In fact, only two to three weeks ago, I guess it was in early April, did Pilkington finally make alterations both to their emission control from the stacks and to the method of suppressing cullet, which has finally brought some small temporary relief to the area.

Well, that's a hell of a long time to elapse, to do what the residents were asking the government to do literally years ago. And it naturally concerns them and concerns me as their member that the branch should find it possible to take so much time to make the responses to legitimate complaints.

Let me try visually to explain it to you, Mr. Minister, although you may be familiar with it. There is a chute that comes out from the plant that dumps cullet, the broken glass, into storage bins in the centre of the yard, which is only a few hundred feet away or less from adjacent housing. There are trains that shunt back and forth through the yard

with all the accompanying noise, which I can tell you now will violate your noise regulations if you ever get around to proclaiming them. The trains shunt back and forth through the yards carrying the glass.

Now, the amount of cullet as it is called, almost always exceeded the size of the bin. Sometimes it was piled up to a great height over the top of the bin. Whenever it came down the chute, month after month, it would be carried away by the wind into the neighbourhood area. Or the chute would crack, or the cullet would slip over the sides of the bins and be carried away by the wind into the area.

The residents asked for the chute to be enclosed. The residents asked for the bin to be enclosed. The company finally got small tractors and put them on top of the storage bins and tried to press the cullet downalmost as crude a method for pollution control as using your nose to measure odours, and your nose exclusively.

And throughout the period of time the obvious ways—which were discernible even to the amateur—of suppressing the dust arising from the operation were never pursued by the air management branch, despite the fact that the ministerial order of July 13, 1970 specifically set it out. I mean, when you say to "immediately suppress and continue to suppress dust arising from your outdoor cullet storage area," and it is now almost two years later and only now have the first really tentative steps been taken, that can hardly be viewed as compliance with the ministerial order.

Let me tell you the consequences for the area. The residents are afraid to grow anything in the garden because of the glass dust settling over the vegetation. Mothers are afraid to put kids out in carriages for fear of the glass dust settling over the children. Glass dust drops on cars in sufficient quantities that somebody from the air management branch can take it as a sample to court.

They have now ascertained that there is silica and fluoride in the emission from the stacks. Thus far the branch says it is not in a quantity sufficient to contravene the regulations. But the fugitive dust which I have described clearly contravenes the regulations, clearly contravenes the ministerial order and it is still not under control.

And I want to know what it is about Pilkington Glass that gives it its entrée to the air management branch to render the air management branch impotent in the face of such provocation? Because that is what Pilkington Glass has done over the last two or three years.

The residents finally wrote to Lord Pillington in the United Kingdom House of Lords. I can tell you that the answer they got from him was hardly more vigorous than the answer they got from our own air management branch. He wasn't interested in flying over and solving the problem by virtue of his own philanthropy or compassion.

I could, and if necessary will, detail much of the evidence. But let me just read to you from a letter signed by Mr. Drowley, who who was then head of the branch, on Dec. 19, 1971, where he said to the minister that:

The company has taken appropriate steps to bring under full control the company's emissions to atmosphere that are, in our view, in compliance with the act and regulation.

Well, if they were in compliance with the act and regulation on Dec. 17, 1971, why were you taking the company to court? Why did you pursue the prosecution that you launched in September if everything was under control by December? What kind of nonsense is that? The company knew and the government knew full well that it wasn't under control. And later on in this report to the minister he said:

The fugitive dust emissions referred to previously principally result from the raw materials handling and storage operation for the furnace. In recent weeks the company has kept these sources under reasonable control by temporary measures pending the completion of conveyor belt cleaning devices, source enclosures, dust collection equipment and enclosed drop chutes and other dust control methods of a permanent nature.

Yet two days before this was drafted, photographs were taken showing how the fugitive dust, so called, was permeating the entire neighbourhood, and three days previously the photographs were shown visually to the members of the air management branch and to the minister, and as I recall the previous minister, and he would not deny it—the evidence, the empirical visual evidence, was quite dramatic.

Now you know there is something very funny about the way in which the branch has approached Pilkington throughout. It has been a very gentle series of requests and why, when they violate a ministerial order, you cannot be tougher with them is absolutely beyond me.

I cannot believe the company is so penurious that you can't say to them: "Look, if you are going to take cullet out of that plant, there is going to be an enclosed chute, there is going to be an enclosed storage bin, there is going to be an enclosed transfer to the shunting trains, and that is that, nothing less will we accept." If you are worried about their emissions from the stacks, then you keep on top of them rather more vigorously than has been the case in this instance when it took God knows how many months even to get a device in to take a samplewhich was again immensely disheartening to this little group of residents. They formed themselves into something called the Danforth Gardens Residents Committee solely for the purpose of fighting Pilkington, having exhausted what they felt to be every appropriate recourse to government. And they didn't form it willingly, they formed it reluctantly, and it has now picked up a tremendous momentum.

Now I would like to ask the branch through you, or you with the help of the branch, Mr. Minister, why is it not possible to this day to compel Pilkington to contain the fugitive dust which is causing so many problems in the neighbourhood and is clearly now a matter of health anxiety, if not an established health hazard? Why is it not possible? What is so difficult about it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I would say that—because I have been interested in this particular thing myself, and I have read about it—I suppose in a general way it is like some other problems we have which are not common in industry where you have sort of individual situations.

We don't say that we are perfect in the methods that we prescribe because we are learning, too, and it may well be that there will be some additional requirements. There are some things in the works at the moment in this connection.

But I certainly won't accept any suggestion that the air management branch or the ministry is dealing with Pilkington in any other way than we deal with anybody else. And I think the fact that there was a charge laid, even though it was dismissed, indicates that if there is an order and it isn't being complied with or something—there is an upset I think it is called—or I think that was involved in this particular instance, then we prosecute, even if they are conforming to the order.

It is very much like Gypsum, who apparently had put on various equipment that we had required but it appeared that either the equipment wasn't working or possibly some-body might have been bypassing it. The fact that the equipment is there doesn't mean per se that it is always going to work. If somebody avoids using it then we have to deal with them.

Mr. Lewis: But how long do you let them get away with methods and fashions which are archaic and you know are doomed to failure? How long do you let them put tractors on top of a bin of cullet on the assumption that that will somehow suppress the dispersal of the blowing glass through the atmosphere? How long do you let them spray water over it as a method of containing it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess until you find out it doesn't work.

Mr. Lewis: Well come on. How much skill, how much technological and ecological skill does it require to know that the appropriate method is to enclose the cullet, which ironically enough, suprisingly enough, in the middle of 1972 is the method upon which Pilkington and the branch have finally concurred, if I understand it correctly—several years after the event and several years after the citizens' committee were making precisely those arguments.

The member for Downsview draws to my attention a rather appropriate point. Have you launched an appeal to the unsuccessful prosecution?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think so, no.

Mr. Lewis: Is it not possible to do it through another route and have a new trial and take Pilkington on again?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't answer that question. I don't know. I would have to talk to our legal people.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I would like to raise it with you. Again you have so much evidence, and if your people were sufficiently distressed, as you say, about losing the case, it doesn't take very long to absorb a little more evidence. God knows there is enough of it around on almost any given day of the week.

Mr. Singer: At that point, wouldn't an appeal be under the Summary Convictions Act; in fact be a trial done over, where you were missing evidence at the original hearing, you could use it on appeal to the county judge?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm afraid I can't answer that question.

Mr. Singer: That would be my suspicion.

Mr. Lewis: Well it sounds like it is a legally informed suspicion, and since the member for Lakeshore nodded, I am absolutely certain that it has validity or otherwise he would have questioned it. And I would encourage the branch to think of the summary conviction route.

Mr. Carruthers: When was the trial?

Mr. Singer: Well, if the trial was in April we are scarcely, we are not even 30 days away so I would think that the minister tomorrow morning could probably launch it.

Mr. Lawlor: Last year?

Mr. Lewis: It was probably March that the trial took place,

Mr. Singer: Around Easter, that would be the last week in March. I don't know if the time limit is 30 or 60 days, but maybe you could have a look.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I certainly cannot give you an answer tonight.

Mr. Lawlor: I think it is probably sixty.

Mr. Singer: Probably sixty.

Mr. Lewis: I want to appeal to the minister to take a look at appealing the results and pursuing Pilkington further along the route which was apparently congenial to your branch and see whether we can make this company feel that everybody is serious about what they have been doing.

At the moment Pilkington is clearly laughing, they are laughing at the residents, they are laughing at the air management branch, they are laughing at the attitude—the way in which they can pollute the environment to their heart's content and nobody does anything about it.

I cannot imagine that the strictures which have been provided—the requests made of them—are economically debilitating, financially debilitating to the company. I suspect Pilkington can absorb it quite nicely. It is a very unfortunate situation; for whatever reason the Scarborough borough council managed to allow Pilkington to extend its plant virtually to the backyards of a rather nice residential area in Scarborough.

I don't know how these things work. They always boggle the mind. But apparently that

was quite permissible within the zoning bylaws as they stand and it is a very, very unfortunate situation for everyone in the vicinity.

I can only urge on you sir, and the branch through you, a really vigorous prosecution, legal and otherwise, of the Pilkington case. Because to have a ministerial order still in violation almost two years later makes a travesty of ministerial orders in general and this one in particular. That is where I would hang my case, on the ministerial order, which has not to this day been complied with.

I don't see how a defensible argument can be mounted against that fact and against the visual and documentary evidence which has been brought to the air management branch's attention by the residents.

I guess I'll leave it at that, with all the frustration that I feel. I shall ask you in the House, Mr. Minister, whether you intend to pursue this matter by way of appeal, based on the evidence your own branch has accumulated.

Madam Chairman: The next speaker is Mr. Nuttall.

Mr. Nuttall: I will relinquish mine.

Madam Chairman: Pardon?

Mr. Nuttall: I will relinquish mine.

Madam Chairman: Right, Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Carruthers: This is a very interesting point. I had a situation in my own riding which I followed up and I wondered whether the member had followed this one up. The local health unit shut down a small industry, put them out of business, because of complaints about air pollution. It was a mink food and frozen fish freezing operation and I was involved for a considerable time trying to reach some kind of a satisfactory agreement in connection with it. Finally he turned around and sued the health unit, and won the case and got damages of \$40,000. Just how strong a position are you in on a ministerial order? Can they turn around and sue you for loss of time and damages? If the judge hands down a decision in their favour, where does this place you as a minister and your department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't answer that quesion. As long as we are acting within the terms of the legislation that we administer, I assume that the Crown cannot be successfully sued. I suppose if we go outside the terms, with the change now where the Crown can be sued

without its permission; if we or a member of our staff atempted to enforce something which we didn't have the authority to do, I assume we could be sued.

Mr. Carruthers: The reason I ask this is because the local health unit has appealed the case. It has been hanging fire for months now. It has never been settled.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Proceedings against the Crown Act, I guess that—

Mr. Singer: Yes, so there could be proceedings, but I would think that the powers of the minister under a ministerial order are far more elaborate and protective than—

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Singer: —would be the powers of the local board of health.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I would certainly hope that they are well protected.

Mr. Singer: I would think that unless you are so clearly beyond the bounds of your legislation, or unless you are acting with malice or something, there is very little likelihood that a court would decide against the government.

Mr. Carruthers: Well there was certainly pollution in this case, but the judge said: "You put this man out of business; he suffered a very significant financial loss. You didn't prove your case that actually there was any real pollution."

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Actually, in response to the member for Durham, Madam Chairman, the citizens' committee went to the board of health in Scarborough, considering it a health hazard. The board of health turned it back to the department. The department, through Dr. M. Fitch of the air management branch, decided that the fluoride content was not at a dangerous level. There is, as everybody probably knows, a tremendous debate waging around fluoride content as to what is a permissible level; and how the devil one estimates it, tabulates it, and identifies it. And there are many competing views in this instance of Pilkington.

Mr. Carruthers: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Why everybody from the National Research Council through to local doctors in the area have been polled, and there is a considerable difference of opinion as to what constitutes environmental hazard in this rather new field. All of which, it seems to me, simply reinforces the citizens' position that you should hound Pilkington until they collapse from the pressure of government and finally succumb to making the simple changes which the citizens ask. There are enough health and environmental factors around that you don't take chances. That's what I would have wished had been done.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that Mr. McRuer would agree with the approach which I think you are suggesting, not that I—well I wouldn't say anything other than that; but perhaps the member for Lakeshore might have—

Mr. Lewis: Well, what part about McRuer. Sir, how did that breach McRuer?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Should the government, because of its power, and without the power of a clear law, hound somebody until they do something?

Mr. Lewis: You have got the law! You have got a ministerial order!

Mr. Lawlor: It is within the law.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, Stephen, you have just said that there was a great difference of opinion about the hazards of some of these things.

Mr. Singer: Yes, but your power is not limited to the establishment of a health hazard. In fact—

Mr. Lewis: No, your power is clearly defined.

Mr. Singer: —as an environmental hazard, it is quite different.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well nobody has yet really clearly defined that one.

Mr. Lewis: Well, you have defined it well enough to have issued a ministerial order against this plant, and within the law. I would make life so miserable for those beggars at Pilkington Glass, they would never rest until they had committed themselves to the changes that should be made, and which your predecessor felt they should make, and which to this date have not been made. I just don't understand what it is when you put out a ministerial order and then let the company laugh at it.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lawlor, did you have a question?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, on the same thing. Maybe in the next few days you could give me-I would like to know the number of cases undertaken by the air management branch. On the whole, it strikes me that your batting average hasn't been very overwhelming. As a matter of fact, you might be sent to the showers in this particular case. And I would like to know internally just how you manage to-I mean in a specialized area of law, I admit that by and large you are wet behind the ears. Therefore, I would expect that you would go into court on this new branch of ecological law, extremely well prepared, with an over-abundance of evidence rather than a dearth, as obviously you were on that particular instance; that you would come well armed with photographs, with several expert witnesses and really put the case, instead of meandering in a tiny wilderness.

Mr. Lewis: With one person.

Mr. Lawlor: With one person, yes.

Mr. Lewis: Everyone else on holiday.

Mr. Lawlor: They put it over six months at that particular time. They were waiting their opportunity, obviously, and as soon as they found that your witnesses, as they sometimes do wait for the police witnesses to go off elsewhere, and in civil cases for the other witnesses to die, then you know, you can set your case up rather well under this particular context.

Mr. Singer: Another quorum?

Mr. Lawlor: I would think that in your department you would have a solicitor who would be prepared to take both these and the water cases, to handle them almost exclusively. There must be a sufficient volume. Therefore, he would become expert in the presentation of evidence in this regard, know how the various magistrates and present Crown attorneys as far as I would guess handle them. This kind of exotic flower you know, even without any tabulator, has a bad odour. It is out of the court's way, it is not the kind of case usually presented to the courts.

Mr. Haggerty: Judges have to be educated.

Mr. Lawlor: Well true, but they have to have the stuff presented to them in a way that is coercive so that any—

Mr. Hamilton: So if this lawyer doesn't do it, some other lawyer might.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, if a lawyer that was qualified—

Mr. Hamilton: So it doesn't become a legal battle.

Mr. Carruthers: Many viewpoints.

Mr. Lewis: I am of the impression that the legal management branch of this department wants—I mean, I think the legal branch is pretty good—

Mr. Hamilton: The legal branch of this department is very capable.

Mr. Lewis: That is my impression. If it could get the supportive evidence from the other branches, it might be able to achieve something.

Mr. Lawlor: Does the legal branch of this department take the case in themselves or do they refer it or relay it on to the Crown attorney? It is up to him after that, I should think.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess you weren't here when I mentioned that in the normal course of events we prepare the evidence and the Crown prosecutes. On some occasions our own legal staff prosecute. I don't think that we—

Mr. Lawlor: Why on some occasions?

Hon. Mr. Auld: -have had occasion where we have had outside counsel.

Mr. Singer: You haven't got any legal person here tonight who is knowledgeable about the failure of this prosecution? I guess not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I can give you the box score which deals with all the prosecutions—

Mr. Lewis: Can you get somebody into this committee, Mr. Minister, who has knowledge of the failure of the Pilkington case and give us five minutes? Somebody legal? The head of the branch or something?

Hon. Mr. Auld: When we dealt with the main office and legal branch, we had our legal people here and Dr. Landis was here this afternoon and earlier tonight, but I see he has left. I'll give you the figures—17 prosecutions in 1971, other than water and sewage. Some of these were single counts, some were two counts, one was three counts. There were 20 convictions. There were three withdrawn. Generally in the case where there

were two counts, where there was a conviction on one and the other was withdrawn, there were—

Mr. Haggerty: How many under federal regulations?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Without having the details I would say that there was one charge which ended in a conviction of a ship and I think that is a smoke offence under the federal Act and our people are appointed as inspectors and we laid the charge and got a conviction and there was a fine of \$200.

Mr. Lewis: Madam Chairman, can the minister have someone here tomorrow from the legal branch?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are we sitting tomorrow?

Madam Chairman: It is unlikely that we will be sitting.

Mr. Lewis: Oh that is true. Well in the next session, someone who is familiar with the Pilkington case. If I am right this is the first loss under the new legislation, is that not fair?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The first which?

Mr. Lewis: This is the first prosecution and first loss under the new legislation? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That appears to be correct

Mr. Lewis: Well then, it has some significance, I think, rather beyond the other cases and I would really be interested why it is that the new Act, "the Environmental Bill of Rights," when tested in the courts for the first time, failed? How it is? What makes me so interested in this whole Pilkington business, is that everything attached to it fails.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Madam Chairman, I don't know sort of the feeling of the committee but I would be delighted to have our legal people meet with you, Stephen, and me to go over this. Whether it is the view of the committee that everybody wants to be involved in it I don't know, but it seems to me that we are into a strictly legal sort of thing and there are all kinds of factors that might have affected it.

Mr. Lewis: Well fair enough, Mr. Minister. But we have a new bill which was given much ceremony. This is the first case under it. The case is lost for lack of evidence,

a most extraordinary procedure since the evidence was accumulated by your branch and the case prepared by the legal branch. I think it has some legislative merit to know how it is that this first and most important test case against Pilkington, of all people, was lost.

I don't know whether I can persuade colleagues of other parties on the committee that that is of interest enough to pursue for 20 minutes but it strikes me of interest and I have confidence in your legal people; I would like to hear.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well this you are saying is under the new legislation but it is under the old regulations and those are being revised and I will have some amendments to the Act hopefully one of these days when we finally get out of here and I get into the House.

Mr. Lawlor: One further question, Madam Chairman, to finish my questions—those convictions that you mention, how many are pleas of guilty? Can you tell that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Two. The rest all pleaded not guilty.

Madam Chairman: I understand that Mr. Burr has one quick question?

Mr. Lewis: Well before Mr. Burr-

Madam Chairman: Well he is next,

Mr. Lewis: He is a fine friend and very good colleague and he will allow me one more question, can we—

Madam Chairman: You have had your question period, Mr. Lewis. Mr. Burr has the floor now.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, but Mr. Burr is radiating to me in-

Madam Chairman: Is he? Well he may have to forgo his chance then.

Mr. Lewis: No, he wouldn't do that, he is pretty obstreperous when pushed.

Madam Chairman: No, because I have another questioner after-

Mr. Lewis: Madam Chairman, I want to know will the minister allow us to have somebody from his legal department, no more than a few minutes—

Madam Chairman: You have asked that.

Mr. Lewis: But I haven't got an answer, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: He offered to meet with you.

Mr. Lewis: I am not interested in meeting with me privately.

Madam Chairman: Well you didn't say so before,

Mr. Lewis: Well I am saying so now. I would appreciate it if it were possible for a legal person to come before the committee—I am not asking for the world—

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the committee so desires we will do so.

Mr. Singer: Certainly. I think it is most logical. Madam Chairman, my attention is drawn immediately to section 102—which is the penalty section—which provides under the new Act, and that was in the old Act just the same, that on summary conviction the fine should be such and such.

Now it would be my understanding that that would be in accordance with the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act and I would be most interested to find out why if two gentlemen apparently were away on their holidays and the trial had to go on at that time there wasn't an appeal and the appeal would be in accordance with the appeal would be in accordance with the approvisions of the Summary Convictions Act to a county court judge and it would be a trial de novo and the evidence would be heard all over again.

So I would be very interested in finding out why you didn't have a second go at it.

Madam Chairman: Do you want to put it in the form of a motion?

Mr. Lewis: Must we do that, make it so formal? Can we not get the committee to agree?

Madam Chairman: I guess you can't make a motion.

Mr. Lewis: But if the minister agrees?

Mr. Burr: I made the motion a moment ago, Madame Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Did you?

Mr. Burr: I said "I so move."

Madam Chairman: Did you? I am sorry. You are moving that the committee have a special session to receive—

Mr. Burr: That the committee have the advantage of-

Mr. Lawlor: -Not a special session-

Madam Chairman: -information.

Mr. Burr: —the best informed legal talent from the ministry with reference to knowledge of this case, at our next meeting.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr has made a motion. Is it well understood? Does anyone wish to speak to the motion?

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairman, I frankly, on a point of order, object to that—

Madam Chairman: I don't think you have a point of order.

Mr. Singer: On a point of order-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr has made a motion properly.

Mr. Singer: -that kind of motion-

Madam Chairman: You may speak to it but you are not speaking on a point of order.

Mr. Singer: No. I raised a point of order and surely as with any point of order—

An hon, member: What is your point of order?

Mr. Singer: My point of order is this. That kind of procedure instructing the minister to do something is most unusual, in my experience in the estimates, and that is fairly substantial.

#### Madam Chairman: He is requesting-

Mr. Singer: The minister has been here long enough and is co-operative enough to be able to recognize that when this kind of question comes up, he will produce quite voluntarily the proper officials who can give us the necessary answers.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Singer, I believe that you are misunderstanding Mr. Burr's request, which is that the committee meets in special session to receive this special information from experts.

Interjections by hon, members.

Mr. Singer: No. No. That is not Mr. Burr's request.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My only point in saying what I did, Madam Chairman, is this: Assuming that we will be sitting for some sessions and assuming we will pass a few items in the meantime, if the committee wants to discuss something in this item which has been passed then it should so indicate and indicate when we should do it. I would be delighted—

Mr. Singer: Well we are still on the first vote of—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Assuming that we are sitting again, whenever the next sitting is, and assuming that we might pass this item sometime—

Mr. Lewis: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and we have our legal people here at some time and I am not sure when they would be required here—

Mr. Lewis: Well, why not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —I would simply like to know if you want to deal with this specific item, say at the end of the estimates, then—

Mr. Lewis: No.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —I would be delighted but I just would like to have—

Mr. Lewis: Why are we needlessly complicating it? I presume we sit again next Monday or next Thursday or next Tuesday. We ask only that some legal representative from your legal administration branch be at this committee to take a few minutes to explain to us what went wrong in the Pilkington case. I really don't think that is an undue request to make—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It isn't.

Mr. Lewis: —and doesn't require putting my colleague on the spot of being forced to make a motion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am delighted to comply.

Madam Chairman: He wasn't forced to make a motion, he volunteered it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I had some hope that we might pass this item and perhaps one or two more before I have my legal people here.

Mr. Lewis: Why? I don't understand.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): Madam Chairman, if I might speak to that which concerns me, we are still dealing with 1503—

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Mr. MacBeth: —which we have been dealing with now for I think about three sessions. If every time we come to one of these votes and you wish to produce the legal people, you may want to produce them on waste management, pesticide control, and the other things.

Mr. Haggerty: They should be here regardless.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Technically, you see, if we were talking about the legal end, we should be dealing with it in—

Mr. Lewis: No, you would have told me that technically I should raise it under air quality, if I had raised it then.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. If we are talking about the legal part, we should technically deal with it where we are dealing with the legal part which is—

Mr. Lewis: You can't force me into artificial separations. Mr. Minister, this is a legitimate question.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Minister, you have got an abundant staff here—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Vote 1501, item 6.

Mr. Singer: —surely you should keep enough staff here during the course of these estimates so that they can answer all relevant questions on a particular vote. Now that is all that is being asked. I think it is simple. I think it is obvious. And I don't think it matters in answer to the hon, member for—

Mr. MacBeth: York West.

Mr. Singer: —York West, whether this vote has been before the committee for three sessions, or it continues to be before the committee for 13 sessions.

Mr. Lewis: This is a very modest length for any estimate, in terms of previous years.

Mr. MacBeth: I am glad to hear we are making some progress.

Mr. Lewis: This is like a cyclone.

Interjections by hon, members,

Mr. Hamilton: It really makes no difference. We are going to get the same answers at the end of these estimates as we are at the next session.

Mr. Lawlor: You don't have to make it a stage production.

Mr. Lewis: I am going to ask the same questions at the next sitting. Wouldn't it be easier if the legal people were here? You could dispose of it and perhaps of me in five minutes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr and gentlemen we have a motion before us. If Mr. Burr wishes to amend it to indicate at what point he wishes the solicitors to appear, then we can take a vote on his motion.

Mr. Burr: I will withdraw that motion in the interests of harmony, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: You are withdrawing the motion?

Mr. Lewis: We will assume that the minister is such a congenial fellow that the legal people will be here next time.

Mr. MacBeth: Madam Chairman, I feel we have been in the horse latitudes, opposed to what the hon. member for Scarborough West is indicating. Maybe we can hope that somebody from the legal branch will be here next session and we can pass one or two of these votes at the same time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is not my business, Madam Chairman, because the committee decides these things but I wonder if we can leave that part for the moment, find out if there is anything else about air quality, deal with any other questions about that and, then, if there are no other questions I will undertake to have our legal people here and we might be able to get that item done and get on to waste management.

Mr. Singer: I have been waiting patiently for several hours but that is part of the job of the committee, Madam Chairman. I don't know where it is going to lead. It may be that the legal representative will have a simple and obvious explanation that will take five minutes and then—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have yet to hear a simple and obvious legal explanation.

Mr. Singer: Perhaps your legal staff is in such command that it can give one.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have been listening to some of my legal colleagues in the House-

Mr. Lewis: Maybe it will be complex and devious but it can be quick.

Madam Chairman: Since it is 10:30 p.m., I'd like a motion to adjourn, please.

Mr. Hamilton: I move that we adjourn.

The committee adjourned at 10:32 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, May 8, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Monday, May 8, 1972

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock p.m., in committee room No. 1, Mrs. M. Scrivener in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(Continued)

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, the meeting will come to order. We have a quorum.

We will meet today and adjourn this session at 5 and reconvene at 8 for the evening session. The substitutions I have before me today for this session are: Mr. Clement for Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Handleman for Mr. Jessiman, Mr. Good for Mr. Worton. I had a speaker from last session, Mr. Burr; I don't see him here today.

Meantime, before we commence I thought I would like to register with you the fact that I have observed some hesitation in terms of the form of address for the Chair and so I thought perhaps you might like to try Madam Chairwoman.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): How about "Hey you"?

Mr. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Not Ms Chairwoman?

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairlady?

Madam Chairman: So, can we proceed? At the adjournment of our last session there was a considerable discussion as to the admission of evidence and information from a solicitor. Mr. Minister, do you have your solicitor here today?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Madam Chairman, I have the director of the legal branch of Environment at that time. The solicitor who was prosecuting on that occasion, Mr. Schuster, is in court this afternoon prosecuting Canadian Gypsum and I felt that it was more important that he be there than here. I think Mr. Smith can

answer the questions that you were asking, Vern, about the prosecution and so on.

Would you like-

Mr. Singer: Which is the gentleman who is going to answer the questions?

My questions were along this line; first of all, why did the prosecution fail? What was the finding in the court?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps, Mort, if you could use the mike up there so that Hansard will get it.

Mr. M. S. Smith (Legal Services Branch): I could read, if you like, the judgement itself.

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Madam Chairwoman, could we know who the speaker is?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, this is Mr. Mort Smith, who is in the legal branch of the Department of the Environment, which is presently being reconstituted between OWRC and Environment. Mr. Smith is the director of the legal branch of Environment.

Mr. Braithwaite: Who is the overall legal director in the department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: At the moment there isn't one. We are advertising for one.

Mr. Braithwaite: Isn't there a Dr. something?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, Dr. Henry Landis was counsel for the OWRC and presently he and Mr. Smith and a number of others are on staff. There has not been a director of the new combined branch appointed as yet.

Mr. Smith: I should say that this was the judgement read by the clerk; at that time it hadn't yet been typed up, but I believe that this is how the judgement would read:

The evidence of the witnesses indicates that there is a certain proportion of glass fragments being deposited on the property in that area. The charge is that the company did unlawfully emit or discharge or cause or permit emission or discharge into the natural environment of a contaminant. I am satisfied that this is—

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, Mr. Smith, we are not hearing you too well.

Mr. Smith: I will go back.

The charge is that the company did unlawfully emit or discharge or cause or permit the emission or discharge into the natural environment of a contaminant. I am satisfied that this is a contaminant that may injure or damage, or cause injury or damage to real or personal property.

The certificate produced from the sample of the dust taken off one or more of the motor vehicles in that area on the occasion of the 22nd day of September indicates glass fragments 35 per cent, silica 45 per cent, the rest feldspar and fibrous material. There has been no evidence produced before this court to indicate which of these particles caused this damage to the motor vehicle — the scratches on the motor vehicle.

It would have been very easy, I think, for the Crown to produce an expert to this court who would be able to help this court as to what damage could be caused by glass fragments and by silica. I cannot come to the conclusion beyond any reasonable doubt that the Crown has, in fact, made out a case in this matter upon which I could even call for a defence.

That, I understand, was the judgement.

Mr. Singer: Well, could I then ask, Madam Chairwoman, having been guided fairly substantially by the provincial judge, who I presume heard that, why was an appeal not pursued?

Mr. Smith: Well, basically, an appeal was not proceeded with because this was the first case—not under the Act, as has sometimes been said — but the first case attempting to prove damage under the Act.

The inspector went out and swept up some dust from a car, brought it back to the lab for analysis; but the sample was, in fact, destroyed during the analysis. Now, if we had gone to appeal, I felt that we had to have an analysis of that glass sample made in such a way as to test it in a laboratory situation to see whether, in fact, there was real evidence that this glass had caused the damage.

I am informed that feldspar, which is a very significant component of the sample, is more abrasive than glass, and also that silica is far more abrasive and that was, in fact, the larger part of the sample. I feel it would have been necessary to isolate the glass, but there was no sample left at that time.

Mr. Singer: Am I not correct in assuming that had there been an appeal it would have been an appeal under the Summary Convictions Act?

Mr. Smith: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Singer: And it would, in fact, have been a trial de novo?

Mr. Smith: Yes, had we had a sample we would very likely have considered that.

Mr. Singer: Well then, you are saying that for some peculiar reason the sample that was taken to launch the initial appeal was not large enough to allow you to produce the kind of basic evidence that the judge was asking for.

Mr. Smith: That is quite possible. I didn't see the original sample when the inspector brought it in, but certainly there was none left by the time we went to court.

Mr. Singer: If the sample had run out, so that your ability to prosecute the offence of a particular date perhaps had disappeared, why would it not have been possible to take a larger sample and lay new charges, and do the tests that the judge had asked?

Mr. Smith: That would have been possible if the situation had remained static. But it would not have been possible in March—it was March 20, I think, when the judgement came out—to have collected a sample for Sept. 22. You see we no longer had the opportunity to go back and recover a larger sample at that time.

Mr. Singer: It was my understanding, as I heard what was alleged before this committee, that that kind of pollution had continued, and probably was continuing as recently as a few days ago. Is my information in that incorrect?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just in that connection, Vern, my understanding is that Mr. Shuster, who prosecuted the case, visited a number of the people who had complained in the first instance, and who became witnesses. We have asked the group who have been concerned, on behalf of the people who live in that area, to notify us any time they find fallout and so on; and my information is that nobody has come forward. I think Mr.

Drowley, or Mr. MacFarlane, might speak to that end of it.

Mr. Singer: Before we get to that end of it, I find it hard to follow why, in a department apparently as endowed with technical advice as this department is, and with a large legal staff, anyone could possibly venture into court without a large enough sample to prove something that seems very basic.

Mr. Smith: Well, I can say that the sample was taken on the 22nd; authorization to prosecute was given, I believe, on or about Dec. 20. We have so many cases that we cannot examine every single case until authorization is given to proceed. If authorization is given to proceed, we then examine the case to see whether in fact it should go further. But there are a number of them coming up constantly—in fact every day—and many of them cannot be proceeded with for one reason or another.

Mr. Singer: I hear the words but I don't follow it at all. Can you tell me how large the sample was that was taken?

Mr. Smith: I did not see that sample.

Mr. Singer: No. Does anyone know how large the sample was? To your knowledge, or to the minister's knowledge?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think so. It was a relatively small sample.

Perhaps I might just say at this point that our people in the field are not basically skilled in collecting evidence for prosecution. We have been running some sort of instruction on a month-to-month basis because our staff are basically engineering people and not policemen and are not, it's fair to say, more skilled in giving evidence in court; or perhaps, to some degree, skilled in collecting the kind of evidence that you require for successful prosecution.

Mr. Smith: May I add, Mr. Minister, that in this particular case what might have inhibited the inspector from collecting a larger sample was the fact that as the sample was being brushed off, the car was being scratched as a result of this activity. While I presume the car was covered in this dust, it is very difficult to sweep up, brush up, without causing more and more damage. I don't know, but I'm suggesting that perhaps this was a reason for inhibiting attempts in trying to collect all the glass from the entire car.

Mr. Singer: While I can accept the minister's suggestion that perhaps your in-

spectorial staff aren't legally schooled—nor could one expect them to be—surely when they embark on this kind of an exercise, which must naturally result in court action, one would think that one of them might have cautiously approached the legal office and said: "Mr. Lawyer, what kind of evidence would you need and how much?"

What I am hearing now is a bunch of words which really don't explain why you missed out on this prosecution. And I think your department was negligent.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose it is easy to be wise after the event. We all live and learn.

Mr. Singer: But it would seem almost basic—as I listen to the reasons of the judge—to anyone who had any legal knowledge at all that if you are going to prove that a particular contaminant is likely to cause damage that you have enough of it available to test, and you have an expert witness available to say that. I just don't know how—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The real problem here is that the major harmful substance could well have been, and probably was, silica or feldspar, which come from a whole—you know silica is sand. And in talking with Mr. Shuster this morning he indicated that the reason he didn't call one of our expert witnesses in was because it would weaken our case if it appeared—

Mr. Singer: It couldn't weaken it much more than it was.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —if it appeared in fact that the scratching, the damage, was more likely to have been caused by the silica, which could come from any place—certainly other than Pilkington—rather than the glass. We would have weakened the case.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Minister or Madam Chairlady, as between what the minister says and what the solicitor says, I can only come to one conclusion—that you didn't adequately prepare for this prosecution, that somebody was less than serious about getting a conviction, and that you let the time slip by.

There is one other question I wanted to ask. Somewhere along the line somebody mentioned the absence from the city on vacation of two gentlemen who are in your department. Were they material in this case? Did they—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. Mr. Shuster told me, and Mr. Smith confirmed this morning, that the person who took the sample was available. The other two people are engineers who didn't witness the taking of the sample and were really not required.

Mr. Singer: Well, arising out-

Mr. Smith: That's right, they were there for another purpose and somebody represented them. As a matter of fact they weren't called as they weren't needed.

Mr. Singer: Arising out of this series of mishaps, is there now a laid-down procedure whereby you proceed on a prosecution of this nature; perhaps a consultation in advance with the legal department; perhaps written instructions of how large samples should be; and the testing process and so on; so it won't happen again?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say that when we are convinced that there may be an infraction, that we proceed very cautiously. On the other hand, with the number—

Mr. Singer: You certainly were cautious in this case; cautious to the point where you lost the game.

Hon. Mr. Auld: With the number of complaints which we receive which turn out to be perhaps unfounded, like the purple spots on somebody's house that I mentioned in the House last week, it just isn't possible to have our legal people running all over the province and sitting down with inspectors to check on how they might go about investigating something.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Minister, I have long admired your ability to skate around as you are doing now, but the purple spots on the house have no relation to this one. This one came about in the first instance because there were a whole number of neighbours who were saying; "There is dust coming from Pilkington which is doing us harm." You went out and looked and somebody in your department said: "Yes, that is true." And somebody in your department then came to the conclusion that it was serious enough that you were going to lay a charge. So that you had an ample consideration period in which you could have plotted your plan to go into court; and obviously you didn't, because you ran out of samples.

I say you were negligent in this instance, and I hope that out of the negligence something has arrived by way of a solution

wherein it is clear as to what you should do and how you should do it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I mentioned we have been doing some ad hoc—I just don't know how to describe it; not legal training, but discussion about collecting effective evidence. We intend to have seminars for our people; not just for one day, but for a week or so at a time perhaps. This will mean bringing them in from the work they are doing, of course, to clarify some of these things and make sure that our people know how to go about it properly, so if in fact there are grounds for a prosecution that we are well prepared.

Mr. Singer: Would you agree with me that there was negligence in the department on some level in letting this one out of your grasp?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not really, because I think our legal people had some doubt, because of the question of silica versus glass and feldspar, that in fact it would be successful.

Mr. Singer: And even though the judge said, "I want some additional evidence," which indicated at least the thinking of the judge, you think there was more doubt about it than even the judge found?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't want to comment on the judge's comments.

Mr. Singer: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I just say that even had we had more of the dust, it's a good question whether or not we would have been successful.

Mr. Singer: I can only rely on what I heard and from what I heard it seems to me that the department was quite negligent—grossly negligent—in this regard. Obviously the people collecting the evidence didn't bother to take instruction from the people who are going to have to use it and present it and, somewhere along the line, you opened the barn door and the horse escaped. That's all I have.

Madam Chairman: Are there further questions of Mr. Smith? Did you want to ask a question of Mr. Smith, Mr. McIlveen?

I know you want to speak, I didn't know if you wanted to speak on this particular item while Mr. Smith is with us. Pardon?

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): I want to speak about another item.

Madam Chairman: All right, another item. Are there further questions of Mr. Smith? Thank you very much, Mr. Smith.

When we concluded our last session Mr. Burr had indicated he had two questions, one of which he raised and for which he did receive an answer. Mr. Burr, I think you had one final question, do you still wish to pursue it? If not I have others who—

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Yes, I am just trying to remember where I was at that time. I have a question that the member for Thunder Bay (Mr. Stokes) wanted to be here to ask. He must be in the House and therefore couldn't come—he may get away later. But he wanted to know what is being done to eliminate the air pollution, the stench, from the pulp mills in the north.

Members may recall that the various mills were under deadlines to have primary treatment completed by a certain date and secondary treatment completed by a later date. Both of these deadlines have gone by—some to-date picture of where the situation stands now in this respect?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Have we got details on each of the mills? Are there any specific mills, Fred?

Mr. Burr: No, he didn't mention any one in particular, just the mills in general.

Hon. Mr. Auld: From the report that I have here, which has to do with the kraft mills, in October 1970 a set of guidelines was prepared. In essence the basic requirements of the guidelines were as follows:

Destruction of noncondensible gases by December 31, 1972, from the following sources: Digester relief and blow gases; multiple-effect evaporators; and tall oil reactors.

By Dec. 31, 1974, the emission of total recovery sulphur from the recovery boiler and contact evaporator should not exceed 1.5 lb per ton of pulp. By Dec. 31, 1973, the company should submit an abatement programme for the control of odours and particulates to satisfy the regulations.

I'm informed that we have been putting more emphasis on the removal of wastes and solids from the liquid, rather than the air, in the north, having regard to the financial situation of the pulp and paper industry in the province and in fact the country.

As a matter of fact there are discussions going on now between ourselves and the federal Department of the Environment and some of the other provinces on how to deal with the federal regulations, which are under the Fisheries Act and which have to do with water. Considering that most of the mills are very old ones and any of the treatment for either air or water is very costly, we have put our priority on water, rather than air, although those guidelines still stand.

I think it is fair to say there are some situations where the air problem may be a greater one than the water, in which case the emphasis is there, and in the majority of cases it is the other way around.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Parrott. Sorry, he's not here. Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. McIlveen: Madam Chairman, through you to the minister. This is something that happened over the weekend and I've written you a letter about it. On Saturday night I was called by a group of people, a bunch of homeowners, who reported a lot of soot, or outpour of very black material from a factory close by.

I went down to see them and I went to the first door. Immediately I am faced with about 60 people—they are all around. The kids came up and every one of them looked coloured. There wasn't a white one in the crowd, they were all just as you have never seen. The only thing by which you could tell they were white was the blond hair of some of them, but it was just—the houses were covered with black and the cars were.

This company has been fined before apparently and I don't know if anything has been done since. One of your men Mr. Charmore—I think it's Chisamore, or Charmore—was down there the previous two days, but it still wasn't cleaned up on Saturday night.

I agree with your comments on the purple spots; they can be washed off with soap and water. But who's going to pay for an outfall such as this? And have we any control by the air management branch so that these things don't happen again? Because when a factory is built in close to surrounding residential homes, it seems to me that these people should be paid for the clean-

up without going through the embarrassment of having to go to court.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a provision for a negotiating committee which has dealt with this sort of thing mainly as far as agriculture is concerned. It has no authority to direct, but it has on occasion, I'm told, brought together the offending party and the people who have suffered and arranged a sort of mutual settlement of compensation for damages.

I assume that the source is one that from time to time does something or other and emits a lot of smoke. If we have prosecuted, could you tell me the name of the company?

Mr. McIlveen: Fittings Ltd.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Fittings?

Mr. McIlveen: That's the factory. You can actually smell the air—you could on Saturday night. Boy, I didn't blame the people for being enraged. I would have been if I lived there.

They took me around to see washing that one lady had put out at 2 p.m. She had waited until Saturday afternoon to put it out because she thought the factory would be shut down. I arrived there at 5 o'clock on Saturday night and you should have seen her washing; it was absolutely black. But here it is Saturday night and I can't do anything for her.

As I said I've written you a letter, but I want to know if there is anything I can do in the interim, as an elected official, to at least make me feel as though I am doing something.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): On a point of order, Madam Chairman, that negotiating committee can only deal with damage to livestock and crops, can't it? It has nothing to do with—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I stand corrected.

Mr. Singer: Livestock gets black from the blastoff.

Mr. Good: That's fine, but people no.

Mr. Singer: They get discoloured.

Mr. Good: Yes, I just wanted that cleared in my own mind.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only thing, as far as that particular incident is concerned, is that we'll look into it. The history of it is that there were a number of complaints about particulate and dirt from residents, some of whom live within 150 ft of the plant.

Following meetings with the company, electric melting equipment was ordered in September, 1970, so that they could comply with the requirements of the then regulations for ferrous foundries. In April, 1971, the firm was fined \$2,000 for a violation of the Air Pollution Control Act; the installation of the induction melting equipment was delayed because of equipment deliveries; and then, starting in November, 1971, there was the transition from the use of cupolas to electric melting and the cupolas and air furnaces were shut down completely on Dec. 31, 1971.

They have made some operational changes to reduce airborne particulates, such as shutting down their incinerator and arranging for daily pickup of spent sand and they are working with their supplier on the preparation of a programme for improved control emissions from sand handling and shake-out, and the equipment is expected to be operational, if there are no delays, by September, 1972.

Mr. Good: Are they in the programme, Mr. Minister?

Mr. C. J. MacFarlane (Air Quality Branch): Yes, they are in the second part, sir.

Mr. Good: So you can't prosecute them while they are under programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would depend on whether the emission is from something that is under the programme or if it is because of faulty operation—something which is supposed to work and isn't working properly, or is being bypassed or something like that.

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, well even if it is, I am not interested whether it is under programme or not I'm interested in what rights these people have. And I'm not really interested in whether it can be washed off with soap and water or not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would assume if they can establish the source—which doesn't sound too difficult—they could take some sort of civil action.

Mr. McIlveen: You have to remember that this is one of the poor sections in town, and these people won't go to the courts because they just haven't any money to go to the courts. They tell me they pay pretty good taxes, even at that, and—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it could be. I am really not familiar enough as yet to make a flat statement about it. It could be that the committee we have set up, which—as I stand corrected—deals only with livestock and fruit and vegetables and crops and so on, might well be given this kind of a duty as well, so that you could have some means whereby people could possibly get some compensation without the expense and delay of going to court.

Mr. McIlveen: I would like to follow this one up quite closely, because I think that if this happens in my municipality it must happen in others.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): It does.

Mr. McIlveen: That's what I say. I am convinced that people shouldn't have to go to court to collect compensation, and I would like to see the air management branch's report. I will follow this up with you afterwards, Mr. Minister, if I may, because I sure am not content with this one. This is just a disgrace.

Mr. Haggerty: What type of emissions are they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, particulate, which is black apparently.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but what type of furnaces—coal furnaces or electro furnaces or what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I presume, since they produce cast-iron pipe fittings and malleable iron pipe fittings, that it is what you would normally get out of a foundry, whatever that is.

Mr. MacFarlane: Mr. Minister, this plant has always been associated with iron oxide and the other particulate contaminants associated with foundries. I am a little surprised at the moment about the character of this, it sounds as if it came from a source other than the melt facilities themselves. It may be the boiler; this has to be checked.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words they can almost pick up what they call a miner's lung? It is a lung disease.

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, well-

Mr. Haggerty: I'm thinking in particular Mr. Minister, of the situation at the back of Union Carbide in Welland. I can remember a Dr. Cooper, I believe it is, from Niagara Falls, Ont., who, I understand, is a specialist dealing with respiratory diseases and who ad-

vised that nobody live within that shed of the Union Carbide because he said it was not healthy for them. When you tell me that these youngsters out there are almost black with it, what about the inside of their lungs?

Mr. McIlveen: That is right, but I can agree that this must be a kind of transient thing, because it is the first objection I've had since I became a member. But when I went down there I just couldn't believe that—

Mr. Haggerty: They probably live with it day after day.

Mr. McIlveen: —this could be a continuous thing. Most certainly I intend to follow it up and I would like—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Did you say that one of our people was out there on the weekend?

Mr. McIlveen: Have you a Mr. Charsmore?

Mr. MacFarlane: Mr. Chisamore, sir.

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Chisamore, that's it. He was out two or three days before, but they said they didn't have any action or anything to do with it and none of them wanted to go to court. I told them if that was me I would sue them, and he says "Yes well, you've got money enough to sue them and I haven't," and that is the whole thing. I would like to see some mechanism put in whereby we could protect these people.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If we are not already investigating this one, Charlie, we will be tomorrow or tonight.

Mr. McIlveen: All right, and I'll follow up on it, too. The owner of the company is a friend of mine and lives right next to me, so I'll be in deep trouble no matter how I—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea has a question.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Let us know how you do.

Mr. McIlveen: Thanks, Pat.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): I thought you would take the case, Pat.

Mr. Lawlor: No.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, through you to the minister. Mr. Minister, I believe it was at the last session of this committee—quite frankly, we meet so irregularly it is hard to keep track—there were some questions raised about the proximity of the Ontario Housing

project by the Mowat school on Lawson Rd. in West Hill. In any event, if it wasn't the last session it was the one before that.

Madam Chairman: Two weeks ago.

Mr. Drea: All right. Mr. Minister, I would like to congratulate you and your staff for the immediate work that was done out there on this question of when there is a natural buffer zone between an industry and housing and what happens when they want to develop the buffer zone. I think in this case you moved most promptly, and with the indulgence of Mr. Good who raised this and who was raising it from secondhand knowledge and not direct access—

Mr. Good: I don't know.

Interjections by hon, members.

Mr. Drea: One of the things that you seemed to be upset about when those questions were first raised was the question that when the zoning changes were made—that property had been changed from raw land to commercial in the first instance and then rezoned to medium density — that planning boards and councils had not been consulting your ministry about certain environmental factors. I thought at the time you raised the point that this is one area that you would like to see your ministry get into; it could head off some of the things at the planning stage rather than after the construction stage. That, in essence, is what you were saying.

I'm just wondering, in the light of the decision that was made to hold back and to cancel it—and it was made on the basis of reports from your department, which wasn't consulted until, I suppose, two minutes before midnight—if there is anything in the works that your ministry can now get down to the planning board level so that we don't have these things—so that these things can be headed off well in advance.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is in the works discussions with the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs—the old community planning branch of DMA. As I have said before, I'm the last one to try and produce some more red tape in the planning process, but it is pretty apparent that in a number of these things—not in all of them, but in a number of these things—that we should be consulted. I think that this is what will eventually happen.

There are so many aspects. I don't think that we'll be perfect because there may be an existing industry and the planning authorities—local or the Municipal Board—may say that an industry is not creating a noise or an air problem, and so they will permit this, and then the building may change hands and somebody could start a new process. It seems pretty apparent to me that we should be involved, rather than be, as we are now, occasionally asked by communities—

Mr. Drea: After the deed is done.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —that it should be part of the process, and hopefully it will not mean more than another week or so on the approval time, although it's not hard to speculate that there may be some situations where it's a value judgment, where, because of prevailing winds, and so on, the amount of fall, or concern—disagreeable odour or something like that—is very small.

There may be other circumstances where processes are being installed which would indicate that a year from now, or 18 months from now, a particular emission will be controlled. Then the worry is, as I say, if there is a new process, sometimes you don't find out what the problem is going to be until after it has been operating.

Mr. Good: You couldn't change processes without air management's consent.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I know, but what I am saying is that supposing something was rezoned because there was not an existing problem, and then a new process comes in which just isn't possible to make ideal? That's one of the concerns, but I think that our next step—

Mr. Drea: Nor is Mr. Lawlor.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —is for us to be involved in this kind of rezoning where there is an industrial or a commercial area adjacent to a proposed rezoning.

Mr. Drea: Well, how would you see doing that? I agree with you that putting more red tape in is not desirable, but your department already has a bit of red tape, if you want to call it that, in that with the Water Resources Commission directly in the department any kind of a zoning, of course, has to meet certain standards of that branch.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In subdivisions, yes, where there have to be proper water and sewage facilities.

Mr. Drea: So you are already in there now; even at the planning level you are already in there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But not in the air field. We are in it in the private ways field and the provision of water and sewers. We are not in it in the industrial area—we haven't got any of our ex-OWRC people here, but we are not in it in the air field, for instance, and I think that we should be, but not because somebody is going to rezone something from M1 to M5, or something like that.

I think there are a lot of things that can be just whistled on through, but where there is a rezoning around an industrial area, I think that we should be involved.

Mr. Drea: How do you foresee doing it? Putting in amendments to the Planning Act?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is something I can't tell you because we are discussing it. I assume it would be in the Planning Act or it can be just an administrative procedure that automatically comes to us before one of these proposals gets through the operating department.

Mr. Drea: I would take it in this particular case out in West Hill that until the questions are raised here your department never even knew that there was a rezoning.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is fair to say that sometimes we hear about it and very often we don't.

Mr. Drea: But there is no way that you have to know now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not at the moment.

Mr. Drea: No communication.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister, may I make a comment from the chair on this matter?

The Metro Toronto plan provides for the fact that when approvals are being made on subdivisions due consideration must be given to air pollution factors, the elevation of chimneys and so on, as well as all other service factors. It is the only planning provision of its type that I know of in any kind of plan, certainly in this area, and I know that this had had its impact upon local official plants.

Mr. Drea: Well, in all fairness, Madam Chairman, not terribly much, because we have the problem around the gypsum company that certain controls that were going to be put in were negated by highrise apartments immediately going up. We have an asbestos fibre plant in Scarborough that was minding its own business and had been

located in an area away from everybody else for a long time, and nobody thought there was anything the matter with putting in medium density housing. I don't really care whether it was Ontario Housing or conventional housing.

Let's put it this way, had it been rezoned for the conventional type of thing, there probably wouldn't have been much of a public outcry, and you wouldn't have even known about it. It would have gone on until people moved in there and until the first day that there was a little bit of an inversion and the asbestos fibres would have come out. I would hope that that Act that you you are mentioning, Madam Chairman, would be drawn to the attention of some of the outlying areas.

Madam Chairman: The Metro plan has never been made official—

Mr. Drea: I know.

Madam Chairman: —and it is not an Act, but the provision does repose there, nevertheless. It may well be that it has not been adequately enforced, but nevertheless it does exist.

The next speaker is Mr. Beckett.

Mr. Beckett: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Minister, I wonder if you could start off by telling me what sort of staff you have at Hamilton, which covers the Brantford area, and what your plans are for increasing that service?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have 101 in total.

Mr. MacFarlane: Mr. Minister, in the Hamilton area the branch has a regional engineer, a senior district engineer, and a junior district engineer, and three inspectors in that area. That's to cover Hamilton, Wentworth and Brant counties.

Mr. Beckett: Well, further to that, Mr. Minister, I would believe that one of our problems is the small staff being unable to handle, in time, a great many of these problems.

By example, in Brantford, if some citizen becomes upset, he undoubtedly will phone city hall, and city hall will tell him to phone Hamilton, and by the time the inspector gets there it's pretty difficult to do too much about it. From personal experience I have had this happen. I am not blaming the individuals themselves, because I am sure just looking after Hamilton alone is quite a considerable

load, but as far as looking after a place 20 miles away such as Brantford, I am afraid that the service is almost so slow as to be inefficient.

As far as the citizens are concerned it is very difficult for them to get any answer from phone calls to the Hamilton branch. The people will get up but it probably will be the next day, or if a call is on Friday, it's sometimes Monday, etc., before they will get there.

Now, what I was hoping is that perhaps you could inform us that your budget is going to indicate you are going to increase the staff.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am afraid not. I think that I mentioned this in answer to a similar query in another branch of the operation. We can use more staff than we have quite effectively, in water and waste and everything else, but in the big picture I guess I am not alone—I think almost any of my colleagues would say the same thing, that they could provide better service with more staff. The real question is, how are you going to raise the money to pay them?

We attempt to achieve perfection, we haven't yet, but we will continue to try. We have to take our place in priorities with all the other operating departments, whether it is dealing with air pollution, or retarded children, or bridges, or consumer protection, or whatever it may be.

Mr. Beckett: It seems-

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can assure you that I am anxious to have more staff in several fields in our operation and hopefully I will achieve some of it.

Mr. Beckett: This certainly isn't a personal criticism of you or your department, but it seems to be such a contradiction of things when we have municipal bylaws stopping people from burning leaves on the street, and so on, but there is an industry which is really going to town as far as air contamination is concerned. We seem to be bending our efforts on a municipal level to stopping people from burning leaves in the street and there is even suggestions of stopping barbecues. How ridiculous can you get? This is municipal, not yours, I know that, but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't disagree with you on that last comment.

I think it is fair to say that a great deal has been accomplished in a relatively short time and, as far as I can judge in the short time that I have been involved, most of our

problems seem to be with people who are not conforming to what they are supposed to be doing and you have to catch them at it. This is the difficulty, to be there at the time. As you say, if it takes three hours for somebody to get to the spot, when you get there, you may find the results but you can't pin it down and you can't get a case that will stand up in court. This is where we require public co-operation. By and large we get it, but, since we can't have somebody in every part of every community 24 hours a day, we rely on people who would be prepared to go to court. In some of our discussions this morning I was informed, and I believe it, that very often the people who complain say they don't want to go to court; and our inspector can't go to court and produce hearsay, you have to have some witnesses. This is one problem that we have run into.

Mr. Lawlor: Going to court on these cases is hopeless. You sue under nuisance which is an extremely nebulous type of action in the best circumstances. It would take a good 2½ to three years to get your action tried and it would cost you a bloody fortune, and this ministry must reconsider that whole approach. The civil action remedy has no validity.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I am not talking about a civil action. I am talking about a prosecution where we—

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, well, fine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —need some witnesses because our guy wasn't there when it happened.

Mr. W. J. Nuttall (Frontenac-Addington): How many do you have on staff on air management, 101?

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Air and Land Pollution Control Division): A hundred and ninety-nine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sorry – 199.

Mr. McIlveen: Where do the air management controls come to from our locality?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oshawa?

Mr. McIlveen: Yes.

Mr. MacFarlane: The regional office for Oshawa is situated in Toronto, sir.

Mr. McIlveen: It seems that that's an awful spot for it to be located.

Madam Chairman: Well now, Mr. Minister and gentlemen, on vote 1503, item one, shall it carry? Carried.

Item two, waste management. I have a speaker who has been waiting for two weeks. Mr. Handleman.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Before I speak on waste management, Madam Chairman, I would like to ask a general question on pollution control equipment.

Mr. Haggerty: We passed that.

Mr. Handleman: We didn't pass pollution control. Waste management is pollution control.

In view of a fairly significant event which is taking place in Ottawa tonight, Mr. Minister, I wonder if you or your colleague, the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough), have inquired of the Minister of Finance concerning the very, very heavy taxation which is applied to pollution control in the form of customs duty and federal sales tax. This is pollution control equipment generally I am speaking of now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The federal action has been to allow a write-off over two years, a fast write-off, instead of whatever our regular one is. Yes, that used to be 10, I am told.

Mr. Handleman: That is an income tax provision. I am talking about the customs duty and sales tax which are applied. It seems ridiculous—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Provincial sales tax would be remitted.

Mr. Handleman: Yes, I know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The federal sales tax still stands and I have no idea what Mr. Davis, the federal Minister of the Environment, has discussed with his colleague.

Mr. Handleman: We may know tonight if there is anything but, in the event that we don't find out anything tonight, there may be a new minister around in a few months and we might get more action from him.

If I might speak on waste management—that was the general question I wanted to ask, Madam Chairman—I have been trying to speak on the glass recycling programme which I have spoken to the minister about. Is Mr. Heaman here?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Handleman: That's fine.

This concerns the community of Kanata in the township of March which, as you know, Mr. Minister, has been carrying out a very successful paper recycling programme for well over a year now. It is a self-supporting programme. They have not asked for assistance from the province but they have just embarked on a glass recycling programme in that community and they are very discouraged in view of the pessimistic remarks which were made on the Burlington study. Their view is, of course, that the Burlington study should not be taken as being typical; that there are communities where there is public interest and public participation, where this, with some encouragement-preferably financial, from the province—can be successful and just about a month ago they shipped off 14 tons of glass.

They are now being asked by many many organizations in and around the city of Ottawa—Carleton University, Ottawa University, various community groups—to participate in the glass programme and they find that the chief road block to a successful glass recycling programme on a community basis is the question of storage and crushing. A volunteer engineer has designed a storage bin for them and they are being supported by the township council.

They requested your department, Mr. Minister, to underwrite this particular bin, a storage bin with a conveyor and a crusher. The total amount is something like \$2,000 and it seems to me that if we are talking about this, not as a project, but as a pilot project to really examine the feasibility of this kind of programme, this is not a substantial amount of money to find out if it can work.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose the general comment that I would make is—and I think I made this comment at a previous meeting—there are two aspects to municipal waste when you start talking about salvaging materials. One is whether that is the most economical way for the municipality to deal with their waste, whether in fact they can save money in their total cost of collection and disposal by recycling and subsidizing the transportation or the storage—or something—of some material that can be effectively separated.

I am not prepared to say at this moment whether the province should get into subsidizing what is certainly, without argument, a municipal problem. There are arguments about welfare and so on; whether they should be a municipal responsibility paid for by property owners. But it seems to me that waste is something that is a municipal responsibility.

What we will come up with in terms of assistance in the municipal waste handling situation is something I can't say at the moment, because I don't know. But I think if we are going to get into financial support, it will probably be more likely a community operation where we produce some sort of carrot to get five or six municipalities—particularly small ones—to band together and have one disposal site and/or system. I am not familiar with the one the hon. member for Carleton mentioned.

Mr. Handleman: I have written to you about it, and to your predecessor.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As sort of a general philosophy, I think we are probably more likely to get into that kind of thing because there has been a lot of talk about recycling and some pretty interesting things have been said. But you still get down to economics and, in fact, if you collect a lot of glass in Pembroke, and the only place you can ship it to is Hamilton—

Mr. Handleman: Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —or Montreal, and if the cost of shipping is greater than what you are going to get for the product, then perhaps you should be looking at some other way of disposing of it, unless it is some material which is in short supply, for instance—

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Highway materials and things like that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —or making it into blocks and mixing it with asphalt.

Mr. Deacon: There are other means of using it, This is an important part of your research.

Mr. Haggerty: If they have any research.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And if nobody happens to be paving in that area, what do you do with it in the meantime?

Mr. Handleman: Mr. Minister, this municipality has had no problem in collecting its garbage and disposing of it. I don't think that is the problem in this particular case.

What they are talking about is an environmentally conscious group of people who say that glass should be recycled and not simply disposed of because it just doesn't break down. You know, it is not biodegradable—I think that is the jargon people are using these days.

So what they are saying is: "Okay, we want to separate the glass as we have separated the paper." The paper is financially successful. It is self-supporting. They haven't asked for money and they have proved they can, with a 60 to 70 per cent public participation, make it pay.

First of all they examined packer trucks to see whether or not they could be compartmentalized. I remember going to Montreal to look at a German body which is mounted on a Canadian chassis. There is no way it could be modified to take care of various kinds of waste.

Now they have come up with the idea of a storage bin on site, from which they could load crushed glass on to trucks. Because it is a very small community they have not lost that much money. I think they lost \$200 on their first shipment of 14 tons of glass, which isn't a great amount of money. They feel that they would like to collect about 20 tons from the surrounding area, including the city of Ottawa, which has nothing in this way at all. This is a small, as I say, public spirited group.

Now they say they don't know—and I don't think your people know—whether or not it is financially feasible to collect glass, recycle it in this way.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We can be of some assistance there because we do have funds for assisting waste management studies. In fact, we have a group that—how many are there in that group that go to management board?

Mr. Drowley: Six.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Six? One of which is Ottawa-Carleton, as I recall. I think there is about \$25,000 to assist in the study of this kind of operation, but we have no funds to subsidize a plant. We have been looking at two or three proposals and we may get into some experimentation, but perhaps I should ask Mr. Heaman if he has any comments on the—are you aware of the particular project the hon. member for Carleton is talking about?

Mr. J. D. Heaman (Waste Management Branch): Yes. Madam Chairman, Mr. Minister, we are currently awaiting some further information before we can reply to some requests for information from that group. Specifically, we are waiting for the report on the Burlington study, which we are antici-

pating any day now. This, we believe, should give us some guidance on the basic background material.

Mr. Handleman: I think this organization anticipates an unfavourable report on the Burlington project from what they have heard, and they have been watching it very closely. This is a letter which was addressed to you, Mr. Heaman; it was never mailed because I said, "Please hold it for a while." But I will read it to you.

First, they are quoting some of your statements, I believe, in which you said your department "can't go any faster than people are prepared to be led." These people are pushing a little bit rather than being led. "We are also frittering away a lot of time right now when we could be coming up with meaningful solutions or expedients." These people feel that at least they are on the way to a meaningful solution to this problem.

But they do say that the Burlington project may not be a success. First of all they feel that in a short space of time it takes a great deal of public relations work in order to get people environmentally conscious. They have a small, tightly-knit community where they have a very successful programme going now. They have had over 70 per cent in their paper recycling; they are over 60 per cent now on their glass recycling; and they feel that it can be done, whether or not Burlington is a success or failure. Either way, it shouldn't deter the department from saying there may be other places where it can work. A great deal depends on the population. The population of Ontario is not necessarily homogeneous.

Mr. Good: Are you talking about sorting before collection or after collection?

Mr. Handleman: The householder does the sorting in this particular case. But it is the storage problem with glass, which is so bulky and dangerous. They want to crush it and have a conveyor bin which will load it, and they will be able to pile it up and then load it with a front-end loader onto trucks. So they are saying, please don't use the Burlington project if it is a failure. They don't want to prejudge it. But if it is, they don't want us simply throwing up our hands and saying, That's it; it doesn't work.

Hon. Mr. Auld: First of all just one comment on the Burlington survey. I don't think that it is fair to say that it was a failure. Its purpose was to get some information and I think that in that sense it has been a success.

I would agree with you that what will work in one part of the province may not necessarily work in another for a variety of reasons; but as far as this particular project is concerned, at this moment in time, we have no funds to subsidize any aspect of a municipal waste programme, but we have funds to assist in finding methods that will be effective in that regard.

Mr. Handleman: I want to make it quite clear, it is not a municipal waste project. What happened is that the citizens-it's Pollution Probe, really, or a branch of it-have gone to the municipality and said, will you help us by encouraging us? As far as the municipality is concerned they have had no problems at all. Waste goes into the packer truck and it can be thrown away in the usual manner of waste disposal. But what they are saying is that it isn't good to do that, therefore we would like your help. The municipality's participation has simply been in publicizing and encouraging, and asking people to please set waste out in separate containers so that it can be picked up separately.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Send the letter along and we will pursue it.

Mr. Handleman: All right. Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: While we are on recycling maybe we should finish up this subject. Sorting before collection, of course, is the ideal and the cheapest way to accomplish any economic benefits from recycling. I suppose it is a matter of education.

I can remember-and unfortunately I may be older than lots here-as kids you always had to sort your garbage in the city of Kitchener. It was mandatory. That was back in the days when a lot of people still burned coal. Your ashes from the furnace, and your cans and bottles and your wet garbage had to be put in three different containers. People operated that way for years, and it was made mandatory by the city. They would not pick up your garbage unless you did. I don't know what is wrong in getting back to some oldfashioned principles in this. It is for the benefit of all mankind, and for the benefit of the municipality regarding operational costs, and I think-

Hon. Mr. Auld: One of the problems in enforcing those bylaws today—and I know this applies in a couple of municipalities and I

am familiar with them, and I am a resident of one of them—is the requirement that everybody put their garbage in plastic bags, which means that you really don't know what is in the can. All you know is that it's filled with a couple of plastic bags and you don't know what's in the bags. There are those people who don't wait for the spring collection of paint cans and the stuff you clean out of the garage and basement. They tuck it away week by week in with their wet garbage.

Mr. Good: It's probably true, but I'm not saying we have to put our garbage out in 10 different containers. However, I think as a start something that has to be done, because—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pretty hard to do in an apartment building where there's only one chute.

Mr. Good: Yes, well probably you'll have other problems develop there, but Mr. Heaman mentioned when I spoke to him that the experiments over in Franklin, Ohio—where they are sorting after collection and get the long fibre and short fibre, and the glass and the metal—are a very expensive proposition.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No question about it. If you can get it separated before collection and then collect the various types of things separately, it is much better economically and administratively. And perhaps one thing the Burlington study will show is that we were asking, or trying to find out whether people would separate their garbage into too many categories.

Maybe dry paper, which is relatively easy to store and doesn't create bugs and so on, might be one. Kitchen waste is another, and then bottles and glass might be a third. Or perhaps we start off with just two categories and educate people—because that's what it amounts to.

Mr. Good: I think, perhaps, what is lost in this recycling thing when we talk about the economics of it—I know we have done it in our community—they've put out a central bin for people to drop their papers into. Of course, other agencies there pick up paper. I think in the whole matter of the economics of recycling, people forget to take into account the tremendous cost of acquiring landfill sites and the long term effect landfill sites will have on our environment. I think this has to enter into it, too, in some manner.

I think a good percentage of the population is starting to realize that perhaps we have to curb some of our wasteful attitudes. When you see the tremendous problems that arise in places like Kitchener-Waterloo. Half a million dollars now to acquire a new landfill site is a minimum—this is what they're talking about for a small community the size of Waterloo, a city of 35,000. In Toronto, you know, garbage trains and all this sort of thing—they're not the answer. I mean they're certainly not the long-term answer. And I think that the complaint is justified that the department has to do more on the whole recycling programme.

In the recycling programme you have to take a look at our litter regulations, which aren't here—the control of returnable bottles and non-returnable bottles—deposit requirements on bottles. And I think, in spite of the objections of the Glass Council of Canada, you're really going to have to do some serious work about this whole business of filling up every ravine within 50 miles of a municipality with garbage and packing it down. Because I can take you to places in my own area where the streams are polluted; a recreation area formerly used for swimming can no longer be used because of the leaching from waste disposal sites of years gone by.

Granted, supposedly now we have that under control with our waste management permits which must now be issued, but I want to talk about that right after we finish with this.

Do you have any increased interest in this recycling programme? I mean, people are looking to the government for the initiative on this recycling.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that we have a very great interest, and I think it's perhaps one of the major problems for five or 10 or 20 years from now in terms of waste disposal. At this point in time, my personal opinion is that recycling is not the total answer. There is a whole host of methods of reusing waste in some useful form, whether it is the generation of heat; the generation of a fuel which, in turn, can be used in economic processes for changing some of the solids which can't be used again for their primary purpose into products that can be used in other ways. Off the top of my head I think of something I read about Japan, where they are making building blocks out of solids and so on.

Mr. Haggerty: The Japanese are not sleeping, they recycle waste.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think this is a major problem for the future. I have taken quite a

personal interest in this and the one thing that has become apparent to me is that there are about as many proposed methods and solutions as there are municipalities.

Mr. Good: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are all kinds of things like pyrolysis incineration, separation and pulverization as opposed to the traditional dumping it in a hole and, now, being required to cover it every day. You do not really solve anything but a possible health hazard there.

Mr. Good: What is the government's policy?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a plant that is opening — or at least that we are supposed to go and see — next week in Hamilton; the solid waste reduction unit — SWRU. They are solving, on the short term anyway apparently, if this thing works properly, part of their volume requirement, because they are reducing the volume of waste to 10 per cent—is it?—of what they collect, this means in fact they can use their landfill site 10 times longer.

Mr. Good: That is what I was going to ask, what is the government policy on landfill sites? Right now, you are controlling the actual location of that but are you doing anything to control the unlimited use of landfill? Because there are many things that you could be doing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are many things that we are doing.

Mr. Good: Well, let us hear about them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are gathering data and disseminating this but as far as saying to all municipalities in the province goes "No more landfill", that just isn't feasible. One of the things that I touched on a few minutes ago which seems important to me is in the small communities where it just isn't economically possible for everybody to have some sort of plant which will pulverize or incinerate, or pyrolyze or whatever it may be the waste from that township or village. I think we are going to see regional disposal systems.

The one thing that concerns me is that in some parts of the province it is difficult enough now to get everybody to take their waste to an approved site. There are those who dump it in the ditch at night. The further away you put that site when there is no local collection, the more people are likely

to be dumping it behind the bushes.

Mr. Good: This is a good time to get into what could be done. What about the bottle business? What about the non-returnable bottle? We have heard for the last five years —a year ago there was a great fanfare about Littercheck, which was really nothing more that an anti-litter programme. You still have not brought out any regulations under the section.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, and I can tell you today that I won't be bringing them out tomorrow. There are all kinds of things that are involved.

Mr. Haggerty: How can we keep Ontario beautiful if you don't do this?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will tell you that the figures that I read indicate that the so-called non-returnable bottles and cans are about two to four per cent of the stuff that people throw around.

I think that if you take a look at the city at the moment and go back a couple of weeks ago until the snow disappeared, you have got a pretty good idea of what people toss around over a three-month period. It was hidden by the snow and you get a pretty good idea of the fact that we are not very careful.

Mr. Good: But that is just the anti-litter aspect of it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think one of the reasons for that, frankly, is that there are not enough receptacles around. One of the things that we will be discussing at the municipal liaison committee in the not-too-distant future is some sort of a standard around the province for receptacles where people can throw their cigarette boxes, chocolate bar wrappers, paper coffee cups and a whole host of things.

Mr. Haggerty: It must be profitable to the beer enterprises in Ontario to have returnable bottles brought back to them, cleaned and used over again.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: But take the Liquor Control Board here in the Province of Ontario; none of those bottles, in a sense, are returned to the Liquor Control Board. And how many are returned to the pop industry in the Province of Ontario? You know, they tell me that each can of pop creates about six times as much pollution as it would normally produce if it were put in glass.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I see a fair number of returnable bottles and beer bottles in the ditches as well as so-called non-returnables.

Mr. Good: But they do get cleaned up. This is the point I want to make. You are talking about the little aspect alone; let's start looking at the economics of it—

Hon. Mr. Auld: In fact, driving here last night I saw a very neat little pile of five beer bottles on the north side of Highway 401, on the shoulder, just outside of Belleville. I thought, "Isn't that curious. There's a lot of traffic here. How did it come about?"

Mr. Good: Somebody will stop for a dime. If the return was five cents a bottle, they'd be picked up. And the statistics show that the larger the deposit the more trips a bottle makes. In the case of a 40-cent milk jug, in my estimation-and I checked with different dairies and stores-they get almost a 100 per cent return on a three-quart milk jug with a 40-cent deposit. The lower you get down the fewer trips, until you get down to the two-cent pop bottle, which I have heard people say makes as many as nine trips. But it depends on which side of the fence they are on, for the glass council says pop bottles only make two trips. So it's somewhere in he middle, we'll say.

We are not talking about litter now. We are talking about the other costs; first of all, the higher cost of soft drinks that are in non-returnable bottles, the cost of picking up and lugging those bottles to the dump, the cost of the acquisition of land to crush them and to put them in the ground, the filling up of our land sites, the transportation costs, and all that staff.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, maybe-

Mr. Good: These are the costs that have to be considered; they are over and above the litter aspect. Even leaving the litter aspects out of it completely, I just don't think we can go around—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Even if-

Mr. Good: —filling up our countryside with garbage that is unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps in the experiment that Sid was talking about, the more glass they get the better.

Mr. Handleman: That is right. The bigger the bottle, the more economical it becomes.

Mr. Good: All right, that is for recycling glass. That's fine if you want to recycle it.

But that is only one 14-ton storage thing in the Province of Ontario, Now think-

Mr. Drea: Oh no, there are two in Scarborough.

Mr. Good: All right. There are two in Scarborough. What I am saying is that the basic argument here is we shouldn't be filling our land sites with it.

Now, regarding the programme whereby Brewers' Retail pays 15 cents a dozen for empty tins, my understanding is that when you return your tins to them, they are not recycled. It is strictly an anti-litter programme and they are taken to the dump. Do you know if that is right, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't tell you. I think it probably is, because I understand that where you have two dissimilar metals, as they do—an aluminum top and a metal body—

Mr. Good: The aluminum top is gone.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, there's still some aluminum.

Mr. Good: An aluminum top; I see.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you melt them, you have some problems in separating the metals. Mr. Heaman is the expert on that.

The only thing I want to mention is that from the information I have thus far, the programmes that are in operation in British Columbia and Alberta have not been shining successes. One of the problems is that the tins are being recycled about seven or eight times for the deposit. They go to the dump, somebody collects them and brings them back to the store and gets the deposit again. In fact, I am told the people have been taking them in truckloads from one jurisdiction to the other. I think they got a figure of about 50 per cent of tins on which the deposit has been paid—but on some tins the deposit has been paid three, four or five times.

In fact, I read something in a clipping that somebody sent me from a B.C. paper not so long ago that the current suggestion was that every retailer who handled them had to put in some sort of a crushing plant in his little shop to see that they were crushed after he paid the deposit, so that somebody wouldn't go out to the dump and collect them and take them back to the store and get the deposit again.

Mr. Good: That's the case.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm not sure, frankly, that anybody has found the answer to this problem yet. I would prefer to make new mistakes rather than the mistakes that somebody else had made, if I can put it that way.

Mr. Good: In your view a large deposit on glass used for soft drinks and liquor would not accomplish anything? Is that it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know, to tell you the truth.

Mr. Good: You are not prepared to try it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What you might have in terms of some kinds of soft drinks is a change from something that is mixed in a bottling plant to something that somebody mixes at home and throws the package away. The old metal package, of some kind. I really don't know. What we are in the process of doing really is forming a sort of a task force approach to the whole litter problem. I think first of all it is a matter of providing facilities where people can put stuff; all the things I mentioned, and many others, a few minutes ago; really an educational programme.

I am told that the Littercheck programme, where they concentrated on it, at the CNE last year was a great success, and that the amount of stuff that had to be swept up every night was cut very substantially. I don't know what the figure was, but we will say by a half, something like that. As I look around, I am more conscious of it now. I walked out of the east door of this building a few days ago and saw a bread wrapper and a couple of cigarette packages and something else sitting three feet from a plastic bag waste basket that is right at that entrance. I figure that we've got to do a little more about public awareness.

Mr. Good: Well, now getting-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or the Cracker Jack box I picked up in front of our own office a couple of weeks ago at about 8:20.

Mr. Good: Speak to your staff.

Getting to the landfill thing, it was what—September, 1970, before waste management certificates were required? OWRC and the local department of health approved the temporary landfill sites for the municipality. The waste management branch came in then and since that date it has issued certificates. Now, my understanding was that all existing landfill sites, whether or not they passed the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: They all got a temporary-

Mr. Good: Had a temporary permit to operate provisionally for six months. Have these all been extended, or have inspections now been made on all of them, or what has been done?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that all those we know of have been inspected. A number have been closed and the municipalities, and particularly small municipalities, have been required to find new ones. And there are those where we have given temporary permits for burning on occasion, no constantly.

Perhaps, John, you have a little more detail about the totals; where we stand on the municipal sites?

Mr. Heaman: Yes, Madam Chairwoman, the temporary certificates, of course, have all expired and have been replaced by provisional certificates in the main now.

Mr. Good: Were they inspected on that replacement or not?

Mr. Heaman: Not necessarily; only in the cases where there were significant reasons or some pressure to cope with them, because of the pressure to get around the large number and the limited staff that were available. But by now the vast majority have at least had some inspection and there have been a number of sites which have been closed since the programme was inaugurated. There also have been quite a number of occasions where there have been intermunicipal arrangements under which two or more municipalities have joined together.

Mr. Good: One thing that does concern me, and I have spoken about it at different times, is the fact that under existing legislation waste management branch takes complete responsibility for issuing the permit and does not normally call in—not the Water Resources Commission, but what do you call that?—water resources—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The water quality-

Mr. Good: Your water quality people.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Branch.

Mr. Good: Yes, your water resources branch, unless they have reason to believe that there is a problem.

My problem in understanding this philosophy is simply this, if in the future there is a problem with the quality of water, say, it is fairly close or within the—nobody knows what is down under the ground and your water quality people have not had the final say on the location of that site—and, believe me, I went through one awful argument with your people—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think I know the one you are talking about.

Mr. Good: —where OWRC, at that time, and waste management, couldn't agree. This was in the town of Elmira. It had already had approval of the old site from OWRC and the health branch before the Act came in. It wanted to be a good municipality. It asked your people for a site approval permit. All they would have had to do is start to use it before the deadline date and they would have been home free, or there couldn't be agreement there.

We have the same thing, according to the information I have, developing in the landfill site in Tillsonburg, where the people are vitally concerned about the quality of their water and the proximity of the landfill site to the town of Tillsonburg. In my information, when I asked you about this in the House, you said you would see if there was an adverse report. My information is that there was an adverse report on this location.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The situation there—and I have the further answer to your question, and I assumed that you would ask it here—is that OWRC expressed some concern about the possibility of contamination of ground water. The requirement that we have made is that the test wells be dug and monitored, and if there is any indication of pollution then the site will be closed. They have, in effect, a provisional certificate to operate there.

Here, again, it is a question of a possibility as opposed to a probability and it is a very difficult situation as far as the town is concerned to find a suitable site. We are prepared, after discussion within the new ministry, to issue, in effect, a provisional licence for this site, providing that it is strictly monitored.

Mr. Good: Are you going to drill test wells in the vicinity of the landfill area and monitor them on a regular basis, or what is the procedure? Has this been done before?

Mr. Heaman: Yes, there has been extensive drilling, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, sorry, it is not ground water; it is surface water.

Mr. Heaman: Yes, I was hoping that you would enter that, because our whole point in this is that there is not any concern to ground water. There is a possible degree of added pollution to a very small watercourse, but this is purely in the event that there is some degree of percolation through a rather dense soil, and it is not considered that this is likely.

If this should occur, it is possible to take almost immediate remedial measures which will prevent the situation from deteriorating. This is a case where the municipality has been under a great deal of difficulty in finding a suitable disposal area, and the refuse has to go somewhere. It is one of these problems —and in view of the extremely remote prospect of there being any pollution to surface water, and it being correctable if it does indeed occur—it seemed that this was a desirable approach.

Mr. Good: Now, the report that come from OWRC, how did that arrive? Did you ask for a report from OWRC?

Mr. Heaman: Yes. Their report was requested.

Mr. Good: This was an unusual case. Normally you don't ask for a report. You do the engineering and the hydrogeological tests yourself on waste management—is that correct?

Mr. Heaman: This is entirely dependent upon the individual circumstances, Madam Chairman. In all cases where there is real apprehension concerning the possibility of pollution, either to surface or ground water, then we invariably ask the water people for their views. In some cases we carry out our own hydrogeological investigations to augment the information we have.

The only case where we proceed independently is where we are satisfied that in our view there is no likelihood of pollution to ground or surface waters to any significant degree.

Mr. Good: If you issue a permit and it was shown after there was water getting into a water course—or at least pollution getting into a water course through leaking from the site—who would be responsible? Would the municipality that operates the landfill site be charged with polluting the stream, if it was being done under permit by your department?

Mr. Heaman: Yes, I would say so. Taking this case of Tillsonburg as an example, in the certificate which we propose to issue there will be a reservation to the effect that if required—developing as a result of an unacceptable degree of pollution—then the municipality will be required to close the site and find another one.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it could also happen, too, where a municipality is operating a site which we have approved but they are operating it improperly and not carrying out all the requirements.

Mr. Good: It is a long letter I have here. So, you feel then that in this particular instance adequate provision has been made, or will be made, in monitoring the site, both for potential ground water, pollution and—I know they are not concerned about the ground water pollution for the town but the people whose homes—and it is not that sparsely settled, I understand—are in the area are quite concerned about the condition of their own wells with the possible effects of leaching from this site. The next thing I wanted to ask—could you give us a short report on your programme for cleaning up wrecked automobiles around us?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have \$280,000 in the budget this year. There is an interdepartmental committee functioning presently between ourselves and Transportation and Communications. We have been having discussions with people in the industry, the salvage people, the junk yards and the people who collect salvage and resell it; and we have been checking with other jurisdictions which have used various systems. One system that is rather interesting is a bounty system where, if you report a hulk somewhere you get \$5 or \$10.

We are looking at quite a variety of approaches. I think we will have different approaches in remote areas than urban areas -whether there will have to be a subsidy or not, for transportation or otherwise, because the cost of any programme will depend, to a great extent, on the price of scrap at the time. We expect to be operating in a pilot way this year, and eventually we hope to do two things. First, clean up in three years what is presently lying around the province. Secondly-and perhaps more important-establish a programme so that it won't happen again; that there will be provisions so that vehicles, when they have outlived their usefulness, are dealt with at the time they are salvaged.

Mr. Good: Would that be done by legislation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It might be. Again, I can't tell you, because we haven't produced any draft regulations which have gone through the process. We are working on draft regulations but they haven't yet been approved. In fact, I haven't seen what I understand is the latest draft.

Mr. Good: One last issue, Madam Chairman. Waterloo county is going into proposed regional government, I am pretty sure, on January I of next year, if they ever get the legislation out. The proposal is there that the operation and the acquisition of landfill sites be a regional responsibility—I presume your department concurs with this—to get it on a big basis.

The city of Waterloo at the present time is completely out of landfill and they are renting from Kitchener; an unsatisfactory arrangement as far as cost is concerned. They are in the process of acquiring additional landfill sites which I presume will be turned over to the regional government when it is implemented.

Does your department enter in any way into the drawing up of the legislation as to what type of financial deal is made among the municipalities as the region acquires the site? The operation will be on an equalized assessment basis against each area government.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If it turns out that the regional government decides that municipal waste disposal is on a regional basis then I assume—

Mr. Good: In our area, I understand, it will be compulsory. It will be on a regional basis.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that is the case in Niagara.

Mr. Good: No, it isn't, nor in York; but I understand it will be in Waterloo. That is why I am concerned.

Hon. Mr. Auld: John, do you know about that one?

Mr. Heaman: Yes, Madam Chairman, the history of these developments has been that in the first such instance, namely, Metropolitan Toronto, while it was made permissive, the Metro municipality immediately accepted the challenge and took it up. Now, in the subsequent regional measures it has also been left permissive, but in the main, none of them has seen fit to accept the challenge.

Subsequent to that, there have been one or two I believe Muskoka and Ottawa-

Carleton—where no mention was made of it. It was not even made on a permissive basis. But I believe there have been certain changes, particularly in Ottawa-Carleton, and refuse disposal is now provided for.

We have had an opportunity from time to time to discuss the implications of this with the former Department of Municipal Affairs, and the assurance that I have been given was that, in future examples, it would be recognized that it would be much more desirable to have it specifically assigned as a responsibility of the regional government and, hopefully, this will be the case.

Mr. Good: I understand it will be in the Waterloo region; it will be a compulsory responsibility of the regional government.

Now, you haven't projected yourself into the financial aspects of the existing area governments, which will be area governments in the new region, as to how they are going to make out on the handover of landfill sites in which they have \$200,000 or \$300,000 or \$400,000 debentures? Perhaps it might be well if your department did look into that aspect. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, it is now 10 minutes to 5. Our next speaker is Mr. Burr. Do you want to start, Mr. Burr, or shall we adjourn until this evening?

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): He will be through in 10 minutes.

Mr. Burr: I have no preference.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You might as well go on.

Mr. Burr: I would like to have a report on the progress that has been made in recycling sewage and organic garbage back to the land, preferably agricultural land. I don't want to go over the virtues of this again; I think that's been covered several times by several members. What progress is being made in recycling sewage?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that probably the best way to answer that is to ask Mr. Heaman or Mr. Williamson to give you a rundown of those jurisdictions where it has been done. There are one or two which have been quite successful in the composting field for instance. There are a lot of others which have tried it and haven't been successful. There is quite a difference between some types of compost and others.

John, is that your baby? To give a rundown on some of the things you've told me

about some of the various systems using kitchen waste for fertilizer or compost or spreading on land—that sort of thing?

Mr. Heaman: Madam Chairwoman, the study of composting is one which is fraught with a great number of failures. There are probably only two or three plants of any significance in North America that are still operating at the present time.

In my view, the most significant reason for the failure of these operations is that firstly they are conceived upon the composting of general municipal refuse with all its multitude of mixtures. This means that either you have to spend a great deal of work getting this foreign material out—and you never do get it all out—or else you end up with a product which is not very attractive to spread on the land.

On the other hand, there is an aspect of composting which I believe has a future. It is the composting of materials which are essentially organic in character, exemplified by sewage sludge and agricultural wastes, and wastes from food processing plants where these materials are available in large amounts in a state which is substantially organic.

As Mr. Burr is well aware, in his riding there is rather an unusual operation where a man is operating a modest composting operation using the materials that I have mentioned. In this case, it is sewage sludge combined with sawdust, and from this mixture he is, through the use of windrow composting, producing a very stabilized nuisance-free product which can be spread on any land to advantage.

This process may have some merit in the treatment of the increasing problem of disposal of sewage sludges. Hopefully, we'll be carrying out some investigating work to demonstrate whether this is he case. Other than this I don't believe that we can point to any other successes utilizing composting at this time.

Mr. Burr: When you speak of success, are you speaking of success in the economic term or in the ecological term?

Mr. Heaman: Well, I really think, Mr. Burr, that you could say the answer is in looking at it from both aspects. In the United States there have been a number of composting plants which appeared to be operating reasonable well technically, although possibly not entirely, which have been closed because they

just couldn't get rid of the material even if they gave it away.

Mr. Burr: That's the economic aspect, but ecologically it is the thing to do.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you have some place to put it, but if you are just going to put it in another waste pit, I don't think we would accomplish much.

Mr. Burr: Oh, no! I mean to return it to the land, whence it came.

Mr. Heaman: To reply a little further to your question, Mr. Burr. It does have potential value as a cover material on sanitary landfill sites. So from this point of view, if you can manage to put the two of them together without undue expense there is at least a possibility of using the material successfully. Of course, if you can put it in a barren area which is presently not supporting or lacks soil, well then of course it has ecological advantages there as well.

Mr. Burr: And if you can persuade the farmers to use it, it is good there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is one other aspect it seems to me too, John. Presently, on an ordinary landfill site, I think that we require that if you propose to use the land for anything within 20 years, or whatever it is—

An hon. member: 25 years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -25 years after you have completed the fill, you have to get a permit from us because of methane and various other problems. Where you have carried out this heat treatment composting—which is a little different as I recall from your explanation of the one down near Windsor; it is a three-day windrow operation—you can complete a

landfill and probably use the land for some other purpose within a year or two of the time you complete the fill, so that there is an economic and other consideration as well as the actual cost. It may be that, as some-body mentioned a while ago, the cost of buying landfill sites, particularly if they are tied up for 25 years, can be overcome to a degree.

Mr. Burr: That's the point I am trying to make. Even if you had to pay the farmers to take it away, still in the long term the economics might work out in the amount of land that you would save for agriculture. You would not have to devote it to landfill and you would save the purchase price of landfill sites. Then, ecologically, you are not losing any of the nutrients which are presently filling our Great Lakes. It seems to me that we should be, or you should be, pushing this programme for all its worth.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, if I can just answer that comment very briefly, we are; but it certainly appears, to me anyway, that the system which may be quite successful from all points of view in one area just doesn't apply to another one, because of either health factors or economics. There isn't any one system at this point in time that appears to be ideal for every place.

Mr. Burr: That can be varied.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and Mr. Burr, I think this might be a good point at which to rest. I'll entertain a motion for adjournment.

Mr. MacBeth: I move we recess until 8 o'clock, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you.

It being 5 o'clock p.m., the committee took recess.

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MAY 23 1972

# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

### OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

## Monday, May 8, 1972

**Evening Session** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: We have a quorum, so let us proceed. The substitutions I have to register this evening are Mr. Burr for Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Handleman for Mr. Eaton, Mr. Clement for Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Good for Mr. Worton.

Mr. Burr, would you like to proceed? Pardon?

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): I am substituting.

Madam Chairman: Did you wish to substitute? Mr. Lawlor, whom would you like to replace?

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Martel, I believe it is.

Madam Chairman: All right. Mr. Lawlor substitutes for Mr. Martel.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): He is smog-bound.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, will you please proceed?

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): I'm wondering what is the objection to putting large deposits on these glass containers? What is the objection?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Well, I have no objection, I don't know—

Mr. Burr: Then why don't you do it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean legislate it?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know; perhaps it might happen. Are you speaking of a statutory deposit on any container?

Mr. Burr: Yes, over in New Zealand you buy a two-cent pint of milk and what do you expect the deposit would be on the bottle? Seven cents.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My wife is a great fan of the plastic bag bit and I like the 40-cent jug. I've forgotten what the deposit on a glass bottle is. I do know this, or at least I read this, that most soft drink containers cost about seven cents, seven to nine cents for an eight-to 12-oz. bottle. This is what I read, and why the owners of the bottles don't charge that much I really don't know.

Mr. Burr: It hurts only on the initial purchase. You could go on for 20 years without paying any additional deposit. It keeps you from breaking them. It keeps you from losing them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It seems to me that I read somewhere that in the handling, that is, the handling other than by the consumer, there is a fair number broken by the fellows who pick them up, by the bottling process, and so on. It seems to me I've also read that the three quart plastic jug does not last forever because it shrinks a bit. It shrinks a bit in the heat treatment it has to have for sterilization. I can't tell you how many trips it takes.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): With regard to the deposit, have you any statistics as to the number of other containers? I'm thinking of things like jam jars, Javex bottles, pickle bottles. Everything comes in glass, and it seems that everybody zeros in on soft drink bottles or liquor bottles. I'm wondering are there any statistics to show the number of other glass containers that are around. If you are going to be consistent, you should have a deposit on them all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: On ketchup bottles, I haven't any idea. I would say that beverage bottles would not be in the majority, but perhaps Mr. Heaman would know.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Baby food bottles are the number one—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Does anybody know how many glass containers are sold in the province every year for all products and what percentage soft drink containers, disposable and non-disposable, would be of that?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Can you make an educated guess, which nobody will hold you to?

Mr. W. Williamson (Waste Management Branch): If you include in glass containers, containers for beer as well as soft drinks, then I would think—

Hon. Mr. Auld: And ketchup and jam and fruit salad—

Mr. Williamson: In all glass entirely, I would say containers for beverages, including beer and soft drinks, would probably be 70 to 80 per cent of the total.

Mr. Handleman: That would be soft drink and beer?

Hon. Mr. Auld: And hard drink.

Mr. Handleman: And hard drink? I would not have thought it would be that much, quite frankly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say neither would I.

Mr. Burr: Another point is that it's far better to reuse these bottles than it is to crush them up and then use energy and, as a side product, a certain amount of pollution forming them again into bottles. So the deposit has the advantage that reuse is better than the recycling.

The other point that makes sense to me is, why use up the precious metals? Aluminum, I suppose, is precious; the supply isn't inexhaustible. Why use up this aluminum for such a short job? The can contains beer or whatever it is for a few days and then it is useless. It becomes a 100-year waste product, unless it too can be recycled; but aluminum takes so much energy in the production in the first place, so much electric power, which uses up fossil fuel and causes pollution. It seems to me that from an ecological standpoint, aluminum cans just don't make sense at all when glass serves the purpose just as well. The supply of material for making glass is one of the things we have in abundant supply.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I cannot answer that question. I suppose you could say the same thing about toothpaste tubes and a whole host of

instant soup packages and a whole host of things that are presently packaged in aluminum or in some other resource-based metal which is, in theory at least, not inexhaustible. I suppose sand is not inexhaustible either. I really don't know.

Mr. Burr: It seems to me that if we are going to conserve our resources, somebody has to make a start, somebody has to take the lead. Why don't you do it?

Mr. Haggerty: That is a good question.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we will see.

Mr. Burr: You'll see.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): That's where you have the usual problem.

Mr. Lawlor: Has he got the nose of a pioneer? We'll see.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, would you assure me that on the day you start putting prohibitive deposits on soft-drink containers that you put a prohibitive return fee on newspapers, too, since they are 50 per cent of the solid waste problem? I think that once in a while we should have some of these things in perspective.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Could you unload that question?

Mr. Drea: Could I what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Unload it. I don't know-

Mr. Drea: I just said, would you assure me on the day that we start putting a prohibitive levy either through deposit or tax or something else on soft drink bottles that we are prepared to do the same thing to newspapers? We are talking about seven per cent of the waste in one case and 40 per cent of the solid waste in the other.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How about cigarette packages? Really what you are doing is highlighting the whole problem.

Mr. Drea: I am trying to put it in perspective.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We could go back to the Stone Age when, according to the cartoons, the newspapers were carved on stone, and I assume the stuff that was carved out was made into glasses or bottles eventually.

I guess what you are saying is what I was trying to say this afternoon about the Band-Aid approach and the emotional approach. Because somebody zeros in on a

package that appears to be easily dealt with, but in fact isn't, really highlights the fact that all of us throw things away and we have a guilty conscience.

Some of us say, "Let's attack one little part so that we can say we're doing something." I don't think that is the long-term answer, and I hope to be around here for a while, as I assume all of us do. You can be a hero tomorrow and really not solve the problem, just create some other ones.

Mr. Singer: Do you have the long-term answer, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not yet, no.

Mr. Drea: He might tax newspapers.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In a technological society if you have an answer that lasts for 10 years, you are doing pretty well.

Mr. Singer: Would you have an answer that even lasts till 1975, the date of the next election?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of course.

Mr. Singer: What is it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will tell you in 1974.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr has the floor, so we'll get back to him.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or maybe even this fall.

Mr. Lawlor: He is saving up all his brilliant ideas.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, are you quite sure you are finished on this one?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Singer is next.

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairman—or Madam Chairlady, as you instructed us earlier—I would like the minister to advise us of the most recent progress of the magnificent lawsuit against Dow Chemical and how he is faring.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say that is now in the hands of the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) and before the courts; no doubt you can ask him.

Mr. Singer: I see. Could you tell me, since we discussed this at some length with your predecessor a year ago, if your technologists and scientists within the department have as yet discovered any magnificent way to remove mercury from the water once it gets in?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would assume that we would hear that in court.

Mr. Singer: I think that we should assume that now. Let's leave Dow and the St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair alone. Supposing there was suddenly a great deposit of mercury in Lake Ontario. Would you people be able to get it out? Let's leave Dow alone. Let's leave the St. Clair River alone. Could you get it out once it got in? Anywhere? We would like to leave the St. Clair River alone.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I assume there are ways.

Mr. Singer: Could you tell us what they are, or could some of your technologists who sit behind you tell us how it can be done?

I tried to find this out a year ago and they told me about Swedish papers, Danish techniques and Australian studies, but I could not find any practical method that has as yet been used in the world as we know it to remove mercury from the water once it gets in. And I wonder, quite apart from the St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair, if anyone in the Province of Ontario has as yet discovered how we get mercury pollution out of water bodies once it gets in?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Singer, I think that you are out of order.

Mr. Drea: I think we voted on that one.

Mr. Singer: No, no! This is waste management.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, it is water quality.

Madam Chairman: You are talking about water quality, and I think we have passed this.

Mr. Singer: Oh no! This is waste management.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, we had a similar discussion in that vote.

Mr. Drea: On a point of order, Madam Chairman, we went through this on water quality. We talked about it at length, and Mr. Haggerty talked on it.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Singer, I am sorry, I really think you are a little off on this one. I am sorry.

Mr. Haggerty: No, it's not the same thing.

Mr. Drea: You talked on it, and you carried the vote.

Mr. Singer: But, Madam Chairman, there is a long-term policy that resulted in a \$25 million lawsuit relating to waste management coincidentally before the last election against a firm called Dow Chemical, wherein they asserted a claim for damages believing that there was a method of removing mercury pollution from water as a part of their waste management programme. I have been trying since the date of the issue of the writ to ascertain the method whereby they asked the court to remove mercury pollution from water as a part of waste management.

Madam Chairman: Yes. And I am sorry, I think this-

Mr. Singer: I would accept the minister's stricture—

Mr. Lawlor: Order.

Mr. Singer: —if it is before the courts that we shouldn't talk about that, but I think as part of waste management I would ask the minister a hypothectical question: If there was a great deal of mercury pollution suddenly dumped in Lake Ontario in front of Brockville, how would be go about removing it?

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, Mr. Singer, I have to rule that you are talking about water quality and we examined this in the greatest detail.

Mr. Singer: No, this is not water quality; this is waste management!

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, I do not consider that this is waste management—

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairman, if you will listen to me-

Madam Chairman: You started out by discussing Dow Chemical which, as the minister has pointed out to you very delicately, is really sub judice. And now you are—

Mr. Singer: Oh no, it is really not sub judice at all. I am not talking about Lake St. Clair or about Dow. I am presuming that a plant existed in Brockville and they were dumping into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands—

Madam Chairman: This has to do with water quality, Mr. Singer. I am sorry-

Mr. Singer: No, no.

Madam Chairman: It does not have to do with waste management!

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairman, you won't listen to me.

Mr. Drea: If she could get a word in, she might.

Madam Chairman: I have been. I have indeed been listening to you.

Mr. Singer: I am talking about plant pollution, industrial—

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, you are out of order, Mr. Singer-

Mr. Singer: No, no!

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, Mr. Singer, you are out of order.

Mr. Singer: I am not talking about taking it back and the good burghers of Brockville consuming it—

Madam Chairman: I am not admitting any argument on this subject, because you are out of order.

Mr. Singer: I do not care whether you are admitting it or not, I am entitled to discuss it.

Madam Chairman: No, you are not-

Mr. Singer: Oh yes indeed, I am!

Madam Chairman: —because we have now passed it. I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Vern, you are pretty close. You are just one column out. It came under vote 1502, item 3.

Madam Chairman: We have spent a great deal of time discussing this whole type of management and we have already passed it after very lengthy discussion and examination. I am sorry, you are out of order.

Mr. Singer: No, no!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will answer his question.

Madam Chairman: Would you like the minister to make an exception and to give you a précis of what the general—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh no, I said I would answer his question. I would have discussed it two weeks ago tonight.

Mr. Singer: Could you explain to me how, if that hypothetical situation existed in the Brockville area, you would take the mercury out of the water?

Madam Chairman: We won't go into it in length. I might give you a maximum of five minutes, because I have a long list of speakers—

Mr. Singer: Well, I don't want any more than five minutes. I'd just like to hear-

Madam Chairman: —who really want to discuss waste management.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I shouldn't put it this way, but tonight we are talking about garbage.

Mr. Singer: Garbage coming from a plant north of Brockville.

Madam Chairman: We are stretching the rules, Mr. Singer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is one column over.

Mr. Singer: Is that the five-minute explanation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, that is a shorter one.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): That was the night you were having trouble passing water, if I remember correctly.

Madam Chairman: You really missed a very good evening.

Mr. Singer: I guess if I am going to be violently ruled out of order by the Chairman and the minister takes shelter in avoiding the issue, we are back to where we were. There is no known method in the world of removing mercury from the water once it gets in.

Madam Chairman: Nice try!

Mr. Singer: I just want that on the record again.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Singer, do you have any other items-

Mr. Singer: It will be there next year and the year after.

Madam Chairman: Do you have any other items you would like to raise under waste management? The minister would be very pleased to answer your questions, I am sure.

Mr. Singer: I can't think of anything more pertinent to waste management than how you get mercury out of water, but I can't get an answer.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: I can't bring the Spadina Expressway into this, can I?

Madam Chairman: No.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, would you care to proceed?

Mr. Haggerty: I want to discuss some of the problems of recycling in one particular area, the Hamilton Bay, where there is so much controversy between the city of Hamilton and the harbour commission and so forth. They are bringing waste from the industrial sites in the area and dumping it into the bay landfill.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am afraid that we are back on water quality and we discussed that to a degree.

Mr. Haggerty: No, it is not water quality. You are removing industrial waste and dumping it in water—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is not industrial waste. It is inert building materials, as I recall.

Mr. Haggerty: No, this is slag from the furnaces.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes, which is also inert.

Mr. Haggerty: This is what I am getting at. But the point I want to bring to your attention is that in this process of reclaiming some of the land in the area there—it is adjoining the Department of Highways—I was just wondering where does your department come into this? If they build on land adjoining the Department of Highways I think the government of Ontario has some right to say if they can dump that material there or not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we are now talking-

Mr. Haggerty: Who gives them the right to develop landfill on a Department of Highways property and then say they own that land out there?

The other matter that I think my colleague was trying to get at is, how do you reclaim industrial waste such as mercury? If you look at this process they are using—

Mr. Singer: That is a very good approach, I didn't think of that one.

Mr. Haggerty: If you look at this process that they are using in Hamilton Bay—they have a dredge out there and it seems to have a snorkel tube that goes up out into the water and cleans the bottom up, and it is bringing

up all the silt from that area and then dumping it into a holding pond and it settles there—you could use that same process in removing mercury by a dredge process.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well then perhaps—while we are quite out of order—you might tell that to your colleagues.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I hope that you get the message and maybe you can work on this same principle. They used it in the Welland Canal, when they deepened the channel there, to remove the silt and sand and so on in the area to deepen it. No doubt they could use it to remove the mercury at little cost, I think.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but meanwhile back at the dump—which is what we are supposed to be talking about at the moment.

Mr. Haggerty: Well you are going to dump it back on the land—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, we had that all through water management.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought the minister was stuck for an answer; I thought perhaps I would help him.

The other matter that I want to bring to the attention of the committee is that of all the regulations that we have in the Province of Ontario to control industrial-resident waste, who allowed the city of Toronto, Metro Toronto, to pile the garbage up on the streets without somebody enforcing some law or some regulation to say they were violating the regulations under the Environmental Act of 1971?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is kind of an interesting point. How long is it that you leave your garbage in front of the door before the front of your door becomes a waste management area?

Mr. Singer: You should have the answer, not my colleague.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is what I am just thinking about and it is kind of an interesting point. I don't have an answer.

Mr. Haggerty: Someplace along the line somebody violated the regulations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose everybody who has put a bag in a park—if we assume that it is going to stay there forever—must have put some waste in an unapproved site. On the other hand, if you assume that it is waiting

to be picked up under the normal collection system of the municipality—

Mr. Haggerty: That is usually within 24 hours by bylaw.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh not where I live, because the garbage collection is a little sporadic at times. Sometimes you put it out on Monday and it is supposed to be picked up Monday night and sometimes it isn't picked up until Tuesday afternoon. I don't know.

Mr. Haggerty: It is within a 24-hour period. Usually the local bylaws spell that out.

Mr. Singer: What do you do after five weeks?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, five weeks, that is the point.

Mr. Singer: When do you step in, in contradistinction to your colleague, the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon)?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't been able to find out just exactly what happened this afternoon, to tell you the truth. There seem to be conflicting reports.

Mr. Singer: Do you have a concern about the menace in Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and I will read you a letter that we sent out two weeks ago. This is over the signature of the assistant director of the waste management branch:

I would be obliged if you would advise the branch as soon as possible of the location and extent of all areas which you are using, or intend to use, for the temporary storage of garbage, so that they can be inspected and approved. It is appreciated that basic precautions are generally being taken for the protection of health and the environment, but as the accumulation increases this becomes even more significant.

The following brief notes outline the most important factors which should be considered. The sites should be completely enclosed by fencing, and means should be provided for closing and securely blocking access openings in the fencing. Only garbage in sealed plastic bags is to be accepted, and the residents of the area should be advised of the need to segregate food waste from non-processable material.

Mr. Singer: Who did you send that to—the union?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Singer: Did you send that to the union, or to Metro or the city?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We sent it to the boroughs.

Mr. Singer: What control do the boroughs have? They didn't have any help to do all these things.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You asked me what we were doing and I am telling you.

Mr. Singer: Yes, but there is no point in issuing a directive in the air. You must issue it to somebody who can enforce it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I assume to the works commissioners of the boroughs and the city of Toronto. The letter went on: "All those depositing waste in these areas should be instructed to use care in depositing bags to avoid rupture—"

Mr. Singer: Oh, I am sure that was carefully observed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: "-rupture of the bags,-"

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: "—and the attendant at the site should have additional bags available so that any garbage from bags accidentally ruptured can be resealed." And so on and so on.

Mr. Singer: That is very nice. Did you really expect that anyone was going to pay a great deal of attention to that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you really expect that we really expected that—

Mr. Singer: No, I don't. I wonder why you went to the trouble.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because we wanted to advise people that there were certain hazards.

Mr. Singer: Well what did you do about the fact that you felt it important to send out a directive without any real hope that anyone was going to pay any attention to the directive?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We sent out the directive.

Mr. Singer: Oh. So you really didn't care whether anybody—I suppose you were concerned but you really didn't feel that anyone was going to observe the directive?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I must say that I didn't think it would be 100 per cent effective.

Mr. Singer: I think in your usual modest way you were right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am just lucky.

Mr. Haggerty: Madam Chairman, to carry on with this, the reason I raised this question—

Mr. Drea: You are going to be lucky to get a word in.

Mr. Haggerty: -is the situation in the town of Fort Erie, which has a disposal area in that town. Not too long ago there was a fire burning in the area, and I guess it is under departmental order that they are going to close it up if they don't adhere to the regulations set out by your department under the section of the Environmental Act. I mean, here you can take a small community and enforce the regulations, but in this particular site here in Metro Toronto you have totally ignored the regulations. Why is it you can apply it to one municipality and you don't apply it in another? And yet this was in a confined area, it wasn't out on the streets.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How have we ignored the regulations here?

Mr. Haggerty: How? Well, I am sure if I went out in the streets down in my area and threw garbage on the streets they could charge me \$50, couldn't they? There is many a regulation that you can apply but in this particular instance here you allowed it to accumulate in the city, which you should never allow.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What do you suggest we should have done?

Mr. Haggerty: You have the Public Works department out here. I see they have packers and vans around here; they should have been out cleaning it up.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not any more. I think DPW—the Department of Government Services—has three packers which deal with the waste around here.

Mr. Haggerty: No, but this is an intolerable situation to have this accumulated for the last four or five weeks here in Toronto.

Hon, Mr. Auld: I don't disagree with you.

Mr. Haggerty: And yet with all the regulations nothing has actually been done on it? But you can move into a smaller community and stick the regulations right there and they have to adhere to them. In fact they are going to pull them into court in this particular instance.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If normal conditions apply in that municipality I would say so. I don't think that the conditions that have been applying here would be called normal.

Mr. Haggerty: Well I can see that very little has been done on it in applying the Act of 1971. The other matter I wanted to talk about—

Mr. Singer: Before we leave that strike, do you have any plans, Mr. Minister, in the event that a garbage strike should take place in Brockville, or Windsor, particularly Brockville? I would be interested in your plans for Brockville.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, I have a boat which I hope to have running in a few weeks and I can always take it somewhere else.

Mr. Haggerty: Dump it out in the lake.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh no.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh I thought that was what you had in mind.

Mr. Singer: Would it be fair to conclude from that comment that there is some plan on behalf of government that you are going to do the same thing that you did for provincial civil servants and bar garbage collectors in any municipality from going on strike?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well government policy, as we all know, will be announced in due course. Do you want to go round again?

Mr. Drea: We are going to send the Minister of Labour to Brockville and that will solve it.

Mr. Singer: After five weeks. That is fine.

Mr. Drea: He is very effective.

Mr. Haggerty: The other matter I want to discuss is dealing with industrial waste, and I'm talking about chemical waste. I understand that there was supposed to have been a programme implemented some time—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not industrial waste. We dealt with that; we are now talking about-

Mr. Haggerty: This is industrial waste; I mean, how do you dispose of the chemicals?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, well we have got-

Mr. Haggerty: Was there not some plant or some firm or something that was supposed to get into this line of disposing of chemical waste.

Hon. Mr. Auld: CIL-Goodfellow are starting to build a plant in Mississauga to deal with chemical industrial waste.

Mr. Haggerty: Chemical and plastic wastes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Another firm—I have forgotten its name — has been approved to operate near Hamilton. And there is a third one which has applied at the moment to build a plant to deal with inorganic—is that the right term, John?—inorganic industrial waste in the Metro area.

Mr. Haggerty: Are any of these in use now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. I think the first will probably be the one around Hamilton and I am informed that the contract to build the plant has been let. We have approved the plans of it. It is incineration, which—

Mr. Haggerty: No recycling?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: No recycling there at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you want to get into the technicalities, as we see it there are basically three fields. There is the stuff that can be incinerated; the stuff that has to be incinerated and the air emissions scrubbed to remove things that are burned off; and the very complicated one where basically, as I understand it, you take the acidic chemical wastes and mix them with alkali chemical wastes and neutralize the two.

Mr. Haggerty: The reason I asked the question is, there is the Hooker Chemical plant in the town of Fort Erie and I understand that they have some 50,000 gal. of industrial wastes a week and they are looking for some place to dispose of it here in Ontario. Apparently they take it across the Peace Bridge to their sister plant in New York State. Now whether it is dumped over there and comes back into the Niagara River or not I don't know. Most likely this is what happens.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a firm that used to be operating in Buffalo which has now moved to Niagara Falls, NY, which is incinerating. But perhaps—

Mr. Haggerty: They take it by tank truck over there and there is quite a problem getting it to the site. Hon. Mr. Auld: One of the big costs in this sort of thing is transportation. A good deal of this sort of thing now goes from here to Sarnia where there is a plant operating and where deep wells have been used.

Mr. Haggerty: What was that again?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Deep wells.

Mr. Haggerty: Deep wells. Well that creates quite a problem, does it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Hopefully you will be seeing very shortly some legislation, some amendments to the Act, which will set up a fund in case—it is a very, very small possibility—some of these wells, which are very deep and go through two layers of rock as I recall it, ever get back into the water course.

Mr. Haggerty: Which it has, hasn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but-

Mr. Haggerty: I think in one particular-

Mr. Singer: You are talking about water management again.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I am thinking about one particular instance where they were using the old gas wells down around Sarnia.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What happened there was—

Mr. Haggerty: They were pumping down and it was coming out over on the other side around Port Huron. It was coming up into their water supply.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The records of the wells are not that precise and sometimes people were pumping stuff down, assuming that they were pumping it into a blind hole and there was another hole from the surface that connected with that hole. They pumped it down there and it came up here.

As I understand it that is what triggered the whole series of events which has led to the legislation which we are introducing, which in effect will stop any use of deep wells for nonsaline waste after Dec. 31, 1972?

Mr. Williamson: It depends on the area and the deep wells' formation. After 1973, generally, it will be in all areas, except Cambrian.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because by that time there will be other facilities—

Mr. Haggerty: You are talking about the rock shield, are you?

Mr. Williamson: Yes, the Cambrian formation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -where you can dispose of this stuff on land.

Mr. Haggerty: What happens when that peters out say down around the Niagara Peninsula, down below the escarpment—which it does, I think, doesn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: By that time there will be at least two plants operating that will deal with this on land, as I say.

Mr. Haggerty: We could probably pick it up down there later on, maybe 10 or 15 or 20 years from now. Couldn't it seep through that shield, because it's a porous rock is it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well-

Mr. Haggerty: It has to be if it's in the gas shield.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): No water wells in that area, are there?

Mr. Haggerty: Most certainly there are water wells in that area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are two strata of rock, as I understand it, along Lake St. Clair. One goes down about 1,000 ft and is the Detroit River formation. And there is one below that which is the Precambrian; it's pretty expensive to drill down that far, but, for emergencies, that might well be used in the future by permit.

But we expect, because of things that my predecessor got in motion, that this will now be disposed of on land one way or another.

Mr. Haggerty: This is pretty highly toxic agents that you are talking about, that they are disposing of in these wells, and they put it down under pressure, do they not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know whether they would call them highly toxic—under some circumstances, I suppose, they could be toxic.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Could we hear about this programme that your predecessor started and see how much we are doing now other than burying the stuff for our future generations to dig up?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's what I just said, Don. There are two plants under construction in this immediate area. There is one carrying out incineration at Sarnia now. There is another one which is about to establish in this area. But there are about three general classes of waste. There is the easy one, which is the oil and water mixture, and there are some what I like to call exotic things that I don't really understand but which are difficult to deal with and which shouldn't just be buried, because you just can't keep burying them. And then there are the—

Mr. Deacon: How much are we spending on this sort of a programme? What leadership are we displaying? Are we just saying to the plants, "You must not continue to bury them, we are going to cut this off"? Maybe we are going to have mercury to dispose of—what are we going to do with the mercury?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The capital investment which we made I am not aware of—the cost of the land at Mississauga?

Mr. J. D. Heaman (Waste Management Branch): About \$750,000, sir.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And that, other than the research that our people have been doing, or have been commissioning, and the information that we gather, is our basic contribution.

Mr. Deacon: Do we have some form of a partnership arrangement with industry on this investment, or how is it handled?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They will pay us rent. As I understand the problem this firm—which was then Goodfellow Ltd., I believe, in Sarnia—wanted to find a site here. There was difficulty in finding one, because nobody wanted one near them, which is the story of all the waste disposal operations. And so OWRC acquired this site and leased it to—

Mr. Haggerty: Ontario Water Resources? How did we get back into water?

Mr. Deacon: Yes, I thought it was going to be waste management.

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairman should have jumped to the bastions and ruled it out of order.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, let me keep this in order and say that—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Singer: Careful now, careful now, we discussed that three weeks ago.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is right. Well then, an agency of the province acquired the site.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): This is out in Mississauga?

Mr. Haggerty: That is just to fool the people.

An hon. member: They are closely related.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have leased it. After advertising it in the paper and so on, and asking for submissions from interested parties, the best offer was from the then Goodfellow Combustion Ltd., which is now a subsidiary of CIL. And the terms of the lease included the requirement to design, construct and operate an incineration facility to burn oily wastes, including those containing chlorine compound.

Mr. Deacon: Are we doing anything with the waste heat from that incineration or are we still going to waste the heat? Are we going to do anything?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That I couldn't tell you. John, do you know?

Mr. Heaman: Madam Chairman, it possibly will be used in connection with the operation of a process to evaporate and recover solid materials, but there is no intention, as far as I'm aware, to utilize it for other than in-plant purposes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As a matter of fact, on part of it, as I understand, there are oily wastes and oily wastes. In other words—

 $\mbox{Mr. Deacon:}$  It depends on temperature of combustion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The most economical way is to have the right balance of enough oil with the water, in this part of the process—

Mr. Deacon: The temperature of combustion has a lot to do with the degree of pollution.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and so one of the reasons why you need quite a capital investment for storage tanks is you collect it here and you collect it there and eventually you get the best mix, which will burn, either by itself or with the minimum addition of other energy sources to achieve combustion.

Mr. Deacon: I shouldn't interrupt here. I just wanted to get the principle of recycling and it doesn't seem to be considered very much.

Mr. Carruthers: Will they be used for commercial purposes?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, not to my knowledge, but Mr. Heaman might have the answer to

that, too. I don't think anybody's found a way of burning oily wastes to do anything other than—

Mr. Good: Get rid of them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: -get rid of them.

Mr. Singer: Could the minister tell us the extent to which, if at all, there's any cooperation between the province and Metropolitan Toronto; the extent to which you're able to work out some kind of scheme with Ross Clark, the Metro engineer, for the disposal of garbage in this area, without polluting and without sanitary landfill, which seems to deposit effluent into the water courses?

With apologies to the Chairlady, I know Mr. Clark worries about this at great length and we have to close down those plants of Metro's on the Lakeshore from time to time when the index gets up too high—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Singer-

Mr. Singer: But it seems to be a mounting problem and I wondered if—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Singer, you're introducing a new question and Mr. Haggerty had the floor. This is not even pursuing Mr. Haggerty's question.

Mr. Lawlor: And I am next.

Madam Chairman: I know, Mr. Lawlor comes next.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Haggerty has never had the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: Get your name on the bloody list if you're going to say anything.

Mr. Singer: Well, could I not get a word in at all, Madam Chairman?

Madam Chairman: Well, you had the floor. I am sorry.

Mr. Singer: You're talking about something we discussed a few weeks ago or—

Madam Chairman: You had the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: We're going to discuss this 10 minutes from now.

An hon, member: You don't understand our new rules.

Mr. Singer: No. No, the rule seems to be that Singer can't talk and that's going to be very hard to enforce.

Madam Chairman: No, it's not.

Mr. Drea: That is a good one.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): There has never been a rule.

Mr. Singer: It's going to be very hard to enforce.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Vern, maybe you ought to sing.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, have you additional questions?

Mr. Singer: I'm sure Mr. Haggerty will let me finish. Yes, yes.

Madam Chairman: I'm sorry, Mr. Singer, you are out of order. You're introducing a new question which is not an extension of Mr. Haggerty's question.

Mr. Singer: Look, Madam Chairman, you've been ruling me out of order for two weeks and I'm going to persist. I don't think I was out of order before.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, Mr. Singer, you are out of order.

Mr. Singer: No, I don't agree with you and let me ask a very pertinent question-

Madam Chairman: You are not asking a question which is an extension of Mr. Haggerty's question. You're introducing a new subject. Mr. Haggerty has the floor. Please proceed Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, you can assure me-

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairman, you're absolutely impossible and ridiculous and I'm not going to sit here and listen to that bull from you. You're absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. Carruthers: You're interrupting Ray.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Vern, we're going to miss you.

Mr. Singer: We've had a lot of chairmen around this House and you are positively the worst.

Mr. Lawlor: Madam Chairman, a point of order, I want to congratulate you. It's the first time I've ever seen Singer shut up.

Mr. Singer: Well, it is quite an achievement to the Chairlady, with great respect to her ability and her intelligence, she is quite wrong and seems determined not to let any reasonable discussion take place. Madam Chairman: I'm sorry, you didn't have the floor, Mr. Singer.

Mr. Singer: She rules me out of order about pollution. She rules me out of order about talking about Metro. It's obvious the Chairlady is using the Tory majority to stifle discussion. If that's what she wants, that's fine—

Mr. Drea: Machine-

Madam Chairman: Please proceed, Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, well you can assure this committee that—

Mr. Drea: And now we get to hear Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: —that you're taking every precaution we're not going to use this deep well to dispose of toxic chemicals and it's not going to erupt some other place in the province—come up through, right?

Now the other matter is—and I feel rather disappointed that this government stands by and does nothing—as I travel the Queen Elizabeth Way and I see truckload after truckload of wrecked automobiles—and these have apparently gone through some kind of compacting machine which compresses them together, and there may be about 15 or 20 cars on one trailer coming into Canada, along the Queen Elizabeth.

Apparently they must be heading for Hamilton, I imagine, the steelworks over there. Now, if we're going to have this theme of "Keep Ontario Beautiful," how are we going to dispose of these old automobiles that lie throughout the countryside? I mean are we going to take everything from the United States before we take and clean up the countryside here, first, in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. I guess, Ray, we were discussing this a bit before the dinner break and I mentioned that we start on our programme this year. It'll be a pilot thing in many ways. The first thing is to get the vehicles to collection points.

We think, at this moment—and we're meeting with the salvage people, the people who deal with this — that the big trick is to get the stuff to one point where they can deal with it. There may well be some assistance, provincially, for transportation costs; of getting to points, we don't really know yet.

But the scrap business, as I understand it, varies a good deal and it depends on the price

of scrap how far people will bring scrap vehicles—

Mr. Singer: I forgot my papers. I'm probably out of order in coming back, but—

Hon. Mr. Auld —and, I suppose, that the ones that you see—

Madam Chairman: Just couldn't stay away.

Mr. Drea: Before Mr. Haggerty-

Hon. Mr. Auld: —the ones that you see are coming from some place fairly close in the States, because of the price at the steel mills in Hamilton, and it's closer to bring them from Niagara or someplace around there, rather than taking them to Cleveland.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, if they're bringing them in from the States someplace they could bring them in from New York City for all we know.

Mr. Carruthers: You are welcome to stay.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would doubt-

Mr. Haggerty: I mean, that could be miles away.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would think if they were from New York City, they would be going to someplace like Pittsburgh, which would be closer.

Mr. Lawlor: You give up too easily.

Mr. McIlveen: Good night Vern.

Mr. Haggerty: Well if they're that close to Pittsburgh, they'd be taking them right to the mills there.

Mr. Drea: Oh, stay and heckle me, Vern.

Mr. Haggerty: No, the reason I mention this to you, Mr. Minister, is in some areas they use a little scheme to recycle the old automobiles. And one way of doing it is that you put a price tag on at the time that car is manufactured—I'm suggesting \$35—and the minute that car becomes obsolete and no longer usable on our roads today, you go right to the source, pick the car up and it's hauled off to a scrap yard.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are quite a number of possibilities and this is why, as I mentioned this afternoon, we've been working with Transportation and Communications, because there's the immediate problem of the ones that are lying around in ditches and behind trees and stuff at the moment. There

is a long-term question of how to avoid this in the future and one thing that has been considered is a deposit, in effect, when a vehicle is first licensed.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You pay your licence fee and also a deposit, as when you have hydro connected, I suppose, and when there is some kind of proof that that vehicle has been disposed of properly, the final owner gets the deposit. I can't tell you, at this moment, what sort of—

Mr. Haggerty: It has good merits, though, doesn't it? I mean this scheme.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it has and it hasn't, because one of the factors is that a lot of vehicles are cannibalized. You've got to have some way of proving that is the vehicle that was originally licensed and if somebody's taken the engine block out and somebody has destroyed the body serial number—which is not too difficult—and then somebody has a frame left and they throw it in the ditch, you may have accomplished something, but you havn't really totally solved the problem.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, perhaps to cover that up or get around it, you issue the one licence plate to that vehicle, year after year and then you'd know its whereabouts and that it had been disposed of or taken off the road.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, except that a lot come and go between, say Ontario and Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. And I suppose it's fair to say—I don't know the detail on this—that a lot of the vehicles are the ones that individuals finally buy for \$50 and drive until either they are taken off the road because they are mechanically unfit or they stick them in the backyard. You can drive around the province—and I guess all of us have—and see half a dozen vehicles in barnyards.

Mr. Haggerty: Two used running vehicles in the front yard and about six or seven of them sitting out in the back.

Mr. Drea: New York City is doing quite well at this, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Drea: New York City?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes, but I think New York City—

Mr. Drea: In the last year or two, New York City has got just outright confiscation on the streets.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it costs them a little money in towing charges and what not, but they've tidied them up.

Mr. Carruthers: Why not-

Hon. Mr. Auld: But it is pretty hard to hide a vehicle in New York City. There are a thousand places you can hide one in the great county of Leeds.

Mr. Drea: I think the truth of the matter, though, is that there is a better market for scrap in blast furnace charging in the United States than there is in Canada, because our furnaces are—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There may be, but from what I've read and from what we have discussed in the department, by and large the number of vehicles that you see lying around is less when the price of scrap is higher than it is when it is low.

Mr. Drea: But the traditional market for scrap has been gone—the big market—for at least seven or eight years. Ever since the oxygen lance went into the blast furnace there is no need for a concentrated charge of iron oxide, and that took the heart out of the domestic scrap market.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh yes, the change-

Mr. Drea: In making steel-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Drea: -you don't need the iron oxide to charge it.

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Minister, on this subject, we had—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Plus the fact that it's a little more sophisticated now. If you want to sell something in scrap it has got to be almost all iron; you have got to make sure if there is a copper radiator it is removed and a whole lot of other things.

Mr. Haggerty: They do that; they make sure of that, I'll tell you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: I say they make sure they remove the copper radiator because that's worth more money.

Mr. Carruthers: It's worth more than the car.

Mr. Haggerty: That is right.

Mr. Drea: Plus, I think, as Mr. Haggerty was saying, Mr. Minister, the provinces contributed a great deal to this, because the stricter safety standards have put more and more old cars off the roads. They refuse them licences, whereas before they used to be driven until they literally dropped dead. Now they are being taken off the roads three or four years before they would have just ground to a halt. So we kind of created the problem ourselves.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It may be that we could devise some method whereby there is say an annual collection. People have them hanging around presently, and to get them off their property and take them someplace it would cost them \$40 for towing. We may come up with some sort of a quarterly collection, whereby a fellow who has got something like this hanging around can clear \$5 to get rid of it.

Mr. Drea: Well, what would you ever do with-

Hon. Mr. Auld: That I can't tell you at the moment, except that if we are going to do something about it, it is going to cost some money.

Mr. Haggerty: Usually any wrecking yard will take the car as long as you can get it there. They'll take it for nothing and they'll make what little money there is on it after. But the idea is to get the ones that are lying back there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That isn't really a great incentive for those few people who aren't very tidy, who seem to collect them.

Mr. Haggerty: If there was a price tag on there—like you said, at the time they are issuing the licence on them—of \$25, they are going to say, "I'll take the \$25 and you take the car," or some will, to get rid of it.

Mr. Carruthers: Or it can go into a provincial fund and be used. But what do you do with these cars if there is no market for them?

Mr. Good: What do you do with them then?

Mr. Haggerty: Well they must be disposed of, or they wouldn't be bringing them in from

the States. You can see transport after transport bringing them in.

Mr. McIlveen: Well there is a market for them right now. I wrote to you about two or three weeks ago, asking if there was any way that your department could supplement an auto wrecker in Oshawa who wanted to employ 10 youths this summer to take these cars and put them down. He said that it wouldn't completely run by itself. He needed a grant. I asked him first to apply for the Opportunities For Youth grant from the federal government, because that was the only place I knew. By the time he got in there wasn't anything. That is when I wrote to you and asked you if there was anything in your department.

I know that all the way up to the lake, to the cottage, in the summer time, these wrecks are sitting in the fields, and this auto wrecker has maybe 500 in his own place that are just sitting there scarring the landscape. What he wanted to do was take these youths and put them to work at the same money that they are paid through SWEEP, which I think was \$2.50 an hour in Oshawa. I think he would need a provincial guarantee, or some government guarantee, of about 65 cents an hour and he would pay the rest.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only thing about that, though, is that the unskilled labour part of collecting vehicles is pretty small. You could send out groups of people to find them, but then some sort of equipment has to come and either squeeze them on the spot or grind them up on the spot, or tow them away to some place where you have the machine which puts them in a form in which you can send them off to the steel company.

Mr. McIlveen: He already has the machine. All he was demanding of the students he was employing was that they have a chauffeur's driving licence so that they could drive his two or three trucks. He wanted them to go out and pick up the wrecks. He had a newspaper advertisement going, to get them for nothing from other places around the county of Ontario. There were enough in our county, I know, to keep him and his crew busy all summer.

Madam Chairman: Do you have other points you want to raise, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I have an article here from a union paper, talking about some of the problems of recycling. This is a matter concerning Prof. Commoner. I think we are all aware of him and his works in the United

States. I think he has had quite an article on the pollution of Lake Erie, He brings out some important facts in this statement. This article says:

He suspects dangerous drugs, and as one example of what he labels "the blind mindless progress of technology," Prof. Commoner mentions recent findings on the possible threat to health in the use of polyvinyl plastics in automobile upholstery, food packaging, toys, and containers for blood used in transfusions. He states that a person entering a car with its windows closed, especially on a hot day, may find the steering wheel slippery and the windows covered with a film, that the author says is a substance released by the plastic upholstery.

I've noticed this myself in my automobile. On a hot day you step into the car and just feel the plastic there and you can see the film on the windows.

Mr. McIlveen: I thought it was me sweating!

Mr. Haggerty: No, so he goes on to say:

The basic material in many of the additives used in making this plastic contains a substance contained in [give me the term for this]—

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): Thalidomide.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, that's it:

—thalidomide, the drug which was banned after it was found that pregnant women for whom it had been prescribed gave birth to deformed children. Medical researchers have linked the use of such plastic blood containers to "shock lung" and sometimes fatal disorder. Research done now to determine whether this plastic is harmful should have been done before this product was put to wide use, he insists.

He brings out an important statement here, and I was just wondering, what research have we been doing in the Province of Ontario concerning the two items that he mentioned here, dealing with plastics? Particularly when I look and see the milkman come every day with the plastic 3 qt jug and the package deal, it is all wrapped in plastic. Then you put it perhaps in a plastic glass. You walk into the hospital and you see plastic containers in use.

Mr. Carruthers: Plastic doors.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon? Plastic doors? I am thinking of those containers that go to the blood donor clinic. The first thing you know the blood is transmitted from there to the plastic bag. Maybe I should fire this question to the doctor; maybe he could tell me more about it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think perhaps the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter) might. As I said the other night, the standards that we use as far as harmful things are concerned, come either from our own Ministry of Health or more likely from the federal department and the food and drug people. I can't answer your question, because we just wouldn't know.

Mr. Haggerty: I think what he was suggesting-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Once it has been established as some sort of a pollutant then we will try and restrict its use or prevent its emission or discharge. But I don't think—

Mr. Haggerty: You are not aware of anything-

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, and I-

Mr. Haggerty: -that has been done on this research at all then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Probably there has, but we haven't done it.

Mr. Haggerty: You haven't done it?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Let's get back to the mercury problem.

Mr. Haggerty: One of the interesting comments in "The Closing Circle"—this is a book that Prof. Commoner has prepared—is where he says: "Science was put to serve profit and has done its job all too well, to the detriment of society." I think we can see it right here in the Province of Ontario. We've allowed this thing to go—

Mr. Handleman: Does he specify what kind of plastic he is talking about? There are thousands of different kinds of plastics. That is not a homogeneous substance you are talking about.

Mr. Haggerty: Polyvinyl.

Mr. Handleman: Polyvinyl acetate? We use it for everything.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Mr. Handleman: We use it for everything.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, this is right. I mean it is that simple a thing, you know.

Mr. Carruthers: It sweats.

Mr. Haggerty: It is living I tell you.

Mr. Burr: It has been proved harmful!

Mr. Haggerty: Not enough. This is what I was trying to find out, what research we have done here—your department has done nothing in this and continues to do nothing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you should properly ask-

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I will get the same answer if I go to the Department of Health. They will say it is up to this department to bring in the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I don't think you will get that answer. If something is established as being harmful, we are required, if it is within the fields that we operate, to see that it is used within certain rules.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, that's all I was trying to ascertain.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Haggerty. Mr. Lawlor is the next speaker. After Mr. Lawlor I have Mr. Deacon.

An hon. member: You better get on the list if you want to speak.

Mr. McIlveen: You have 21/2 minutes, Pat.

Mr. Lawlor: Madam Chairman—again I can't get over the Singer incident this evening.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Did you have Singer in here?

Mr. Lawlor: We expelled Singer. We ostracized him. You wouldn't believe it but it is the first time in history that it has happened and then—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It takes a great chairman to do that.

Mr. Lawlor: I think in general on this waste management bit that the present handling of the situation is a disgrace in all jurisdictions of the world, but not least here. And whereas you think that you are in the van of progress in the business of moving from land disposal sites over to incinerators, the concept is obsolete before you really get started. Now, our children—I like to be a Jeremiah in this particular context—our children will look back

upon us and curse the wastrels and fools that we were with respect to the problem of recycling that you—

Mr. Haggerty: They are doing that now, Pat.

Mr. Lawlor: They are doing it now. That's right. We are acting in this context like Cro-Magnon man. In this department at this stage, and in this area, which is the most experimental and forward of all the areas of government at the present time—the area where thrust and forthrightness is crucial—we trust we haven't got here a timid, pusillanimous minister. He is going to have to grapple with these problems.

Interjections by hon, members.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you mind repeating that again?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He called you pusillanimous, are you going to take that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, Bob, we are going to get instantaneous translation here.

Mr. Lawlor: I said I hoped we haven't got it. The only way in which the opposition can operate is to try and stir some flame from the dying embers. What we need is bold experimental programmes, and you are going to have to seize upon it and have a sense of adventure. It seems to me—and I don't want to disparage your staff, you know—but you must watch yourself, being surrounded by engineers. They are not the most imaginative people in the world. They try the tried and true methods and they lumber along and accept and affirm and—

Hon. Mr. Auld: They certainly are different from lawyers.

Mr. Lawlor: —they are the last people in the world you need. You would need the kind of inertial strength of an Atlas to get them to budge into new territory. And I found that this is the particular area where crucial moves must be made. Now, let's take the business of my favourite incinerator. You are putting out \$25 million—and it will exceed that of course; it will go to \$35 million before you blow your nose and get started—but you are putting that out—

An hon. member: Before you blow your stack.

Mr. Lawlor: That's right—and my prediction is that within five years you'll dismantle

the thing, you will find that it's obsolete; you will find that the impact on the evironment around Metro is altogether too great; and you will revert.

Do you know the studies, by the way, made by McLaren & Co. They are very thick and they were done in 1967 in which this whole problem of Metro disposal was discussed in depth. The basic proposition there was landfill and in the ways in which he handled landfill the problems were largely obviated. But what people complained about in landfill were the rats accumulating in the area and the business of combustion. All these things by using proper methods, technically, I think-and your staff will affirm this, I am certain-can be obviated and the land can be turned to parkland within a very short time after the thing is full, and it is a far better method than the business of waste. Waste of waste is what it comes to-a selfdestructive mechanism that you are propelling yourself into. At least you would get some preservation out of waste, and if you bury it, at least it is there to be dug up again. The future generations, wiser than we, are going to have to do both with respect to tin and aluminum and a host of vital and precious metals which are at the present time simply going down the drain. They are being converted to other forms of energy.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You are not talking about mercury now are you, Pat?

Mr. Lawlor: I am talking about mercury too and other crucial certain processes. We always think that miraculously we are going to come up with a cure; that somehow in Pandora's box of scientific techniques, at the bottom there, we are going to locate something that will be a solvent for all our ills: that we can be as wasteful and as destructive and as self-destructive as we please from generation to generation; that the rabbit will be pulled out of the hat at the end of the day and we will all be saved. That is a terrifying gamble. That, I suspect, is not going to come to pass. It isn't presently coming to pass. And this reliance upon the miraculous, over against human ingenuity, and what we have at our disposal, simply isn't good enough.

You must preserve the vital and precious elements of the earth and not turn them, convert them, into different forms of energy which are not usable in the same way at all. It seems to me that scientists and engineers fall back constantly on the theory of conser-

vation of matter, that nothing is lost to the universe, that it simply takes different forms. The whole point is that the forms it has at the present time are vital to future human endeavour and to the preservation of the human race. In an affluent province like this, we ought to be in the forefront of endeavours, both in research, which I think we are grossly deficient in-as point after point comes up in discussions here on research and the minister bows his head and says; "No, we are not working on that, perhaps some other people are. Somewhere in the world we trust that other people are prepared to extend themselves and to forfend against disaster that is coming upon us." Now that is the best I have heard here for several days and it is pretty

I want to turn to a technical, rather legal point to bring to the attention of the minister. The point concerns some legislation, which I suspect that you more or less inadvertently passed about two years ago, touching your powers of disposition and authority over landfill sites. I think the best way to approach it is to read into the record a letter which I wrote on July 18, 1970, almost two years ago, to the council of the borough of Etobicoke, touching the very problem at issue. And secondly I always get a particular penchant and kick out of reading my own well-written letters:

First, although I have been aware of the proceedings of your special committee, no particular attention has been paid, in my knowledge, to my remarks addressed to council many weeks ago about the landfill sites in Vaughan township. When Metro sought to obtain access to certain of these existing sites in 1967, the township of Vaughan resisted and the matter then came before the Ontario Municipal Board for judication, and there a deal was made, not in the hearing itself but in the corridor, permitting Metro to use the small southerly factory site which, being only a few hundred acres, will run out in the immediate future. It's what they are relying upon at the present time and I understand that within a few months that site will have run out. It is curious, though, just what the extended lives of some of these fuses are when they are up against a wall on the matter. We were told in the Municipal Board hearings that they only had hours to go before the site got filled. It's 18 months later and it is still being used and it's obviously going to be used into the somewhat distant future—I would suspect for another 18 months.

How these sites maintain themselves in this way is the most curious thing over against what people are prepared to swear under oath. Anyhow they are permitted to use the small southerly Thackeray site, which being only a few hundred acres will run out in the immediate future. It is now just about being filled and, hence, at least in part, the present urgency. But Metro Toronto never went back to the Municipal Board to determine its right or position, touching the far greater area around Gormley and North Thackeray. It simply withdrew, and this without further seeking to determine its legal position or to do anything at all about the situation. It threw up its collective hands and walked away, then, turning to find an incinerator site in Etobicoke and fixing expediently upon the proposed site at Kipling and Horner as an easy way out.

This, in my opinion, was an abdication of responsibility which ought not to go in question. The answer to our problem lay here and it has been bypassed. No explanation has ever been given for this strange procedure. The council and its committee should, in my opinion, before making a final decision, explore the situation.

Of course, they never did; they never turned a hair. The only one who paid a bit of attention to it was Mr. Kennedy. He found it was a thoroughly questionable procedure to have brought the matter before the Ontario Municipal Board, made the deal in the hall and, then, not have returned in order to test the full validity of the needs of the western Metro area with respect to the potential landfill sites in Vaughan.

What happened then subsequently to 1967 is, as I say, you passed some legislation which stripped you of your powers and responsibilities touching outlying boroughs and municipalities. Previously, and I have no objection because I think it is perfectly valid, your office had the overriding and final say about the matter. You did it subject to and in consonance with and seeking the consent of the municipality involved, and I think you should consult with the municipality before doing so. But surely with the mass disposal problems that face this province, and particularly in the metropolitan area, the final say ought to reside in the hands of the minister who has the overseership and really understands the problem in the widest way.

I don't blame Vaughan for resisting; on the other hand, in a way I do blame Vaughan for resisting. It has extensive crevices, extensive valley areas, extensive landfill areas. There must be 20 to 30 of them, one of them around Gormley which would last for 10 to 20 years—

Mr. Deacon: Gormley, that is not in Vaughan.

Mr. Lawlor: Isn't it? Where is it?

Madam Chairman: Whitchurch, Gormley is in Whitchurch,

Mr. Lawlor: Well, it is just north of the Thackeray site.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we can be reasonably sure it is not in Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: No. You are darn right. On the other hand, for all your smart remarks, the position of Vaughan on the thing is that they are quite prepared to benefit financially themselves by accepting industrial garbage from private depositers. They take in plenty of that around whatever the area is—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They closed that down, didn't they?

Mr. Lawlor: No, no, it is a full operation. Don't worry about that. And also from the apartment houses, the private fill, again, where you pay a toll as you bring the garbage in. But when it is the public waste coming from the Metro centres themselves wherein the benefits aren't all that great, then they are profoundly opposed.

You played into their hands with respect to this legislation. What I'm asking you to do is review that legislation. I don't say you necessarily should impose upon Vaughan. On the other hand, I think the final power ought to be in your possession and there was an abdication on the part of the minister of the time to permit the local municipality to put a vetoe upon what garbage or what disposal would be given in a particular area and, particularly, in that area.

I think it's profoundly anti-social on the part of Vaughan. It's not just Etobicoke that is involved in this. It is the whole of the western areas of Toronto that are involved. It can be turned to great advantage, as it was in certain sites in Vaughan which have been turned into parkland precisely on the basis of the refuse and the fill and the sanitary land site concept. It's worked; it hasn't bred any disease; it is not a source of fires; it does not breed pestilence. Rats don't infest the place.

The flies don't accumulate. The thing is a beautiful layout and it can be done scientifically and with great benefit.

But I think you have to have a minister with considerable wisdom and acuteness to bring this into being. You are not going to get the local fellows doing it, because of the trucks and because of the very idea, the nauseating idea of accepting this garbage, except where it pays off. So, that is one thing I want the minister to take very seriously into consideration if he will.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You are asking him to review the legislation.

Mr. Lawlor: I want him to look at that legislation again. Ought he not to have the final disposal of that particular? How can he run the Waste Management Act with his hands tied in this particular way?

Mr. Good: You are the provincial garbageman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am just lucky.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Lots of room down there in Leeds.

Mr. Lawlor: The next problem has to do with various kinds of recycling and, particularly the Kingston plant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Del Villano wants it in Timmins, he said.

Mr. Lawlor: Again there is your position in Kingston on the Brown situation. Brown appeared before the Municipal Board about a year ago today and testified that he couldn't stay, because the Kingston council was at that very time deliberating on it. He expected to have his splendid plan launched within hours and building go forward on the first experimental recycling plant in this province.

I see the minister the other day answering a question of the member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis) in the House and the thing is as far away at the present time, as much in limbo as it possibly could be. The babe is unborn, it is not even an abortion. For heaven's sake the thing was never conceptualized. Here we sit. What is happening? Have you not got the forthrightness and the temerity to start this? It is a very special project; it is not like a normal plant.

You said in your answer here of the request for \$750,000, "No, Mr. Speaker, because as I and my predecessors indicated at

the time, we might be prepared to advance capital." Surely, you should know by now Brown's report has been published for almost 2½ years. It sets out in detail; it is quite a lengthy and thick volume, where he gives all the calculations, all the logistic work he has done, all the travelling he has done to pick up lore from around the world.

Two of the Kingston professors are quite prepared to go. Professor Brown outlined in detail what their plans were before the Municipal Board. You surely know a lot more about it than what the Municipal Board would know in this regard. It has all been before you. It has been before you for almost three years, I suggest. And you are still saying we might be prepared to advance capital. We are not going into the position of operating a plant. Well, even if I accepted the latter part that you don't want to have the operating expenses, I suggest that you should.

If Kingston is so backward as to not want to go forward with the operating expenses or, its financial position is such that it doesn't seem feasible, then surely, on an experimental basis of a completely new type of plant, you ought to be willing to seize that opportunity, at least, for an interim period to get the thing operating to provide operating capital to the plant.

But the very fact that the \$750,000 hasn't been advanced, foresworn or committed in the least by your department up to this time seems to me the most glaring piece of effrontery in the face of the need, in face of the petitioning that has been done. Can you explain your Kingston policy?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Indeed, as I said in the House the other day, the proposal that was made to us, and made to my predecessor, was that this plant be financed and that if it were operating economically to the satisfaction of Kingston, that Kingston would then acquire it. That hasn't changed other than the fact that there are no funds in my budget. But I am prepared to go to Management Board and say that this is a pilot project providing that Kingston is prepared to take it over, and providing, as we discussed on Feb. 22 or whenever it was that I met with these gentlemen, that the indication they gave at that time that the federal Department of the Environment would be interested on a research basis, that they came along.

We might make some contribution for the research aspect of the project although, as

I said again in the House the other day, and I think before, it is not really unique. There are other operations of a similar nature. The equipment that they propose to use, for instance, you can buy. It is manufactured.

As far as Kingston is concerned—I am talking about the mayor—about three weeks ago, they say that if it is comparable in cost to what they are presently doing, and of course, they have to keep their present operation available in case the plant breaks down or something happens, that if that is satisfactory to the Kingston council they will make an agreement to acquire the plant. We are at that stage.

Mr. Drea: What happens if they don't?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If they don't? If they are not prepared to acquire?

Mr. Drea: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then, unless there can be some quite modest pilot project which would be of an experimental nature, I guess the project would fail.

Mr. Drea: No, but would you be willing to locate it somewhere else?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, and we have \$200,000 in our budget to assist municipalities in studies for figuring out ways to deal with their own waste.

Mr. Drea: No, but this is specifically the Kingston project based upon the research and the operation—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean separation at the collection—at least at the site.

Mr. Drea: The whole Kingston project, but put somewhere else. Would you be willing to do that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: On the same terms, yes.

Mr. Drea: So if they turn it down I can come to you and—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have made it clear that, at this time, the government is not prepared to get into the capital financing of municipal waste management projects—

Mr. Drea: I know that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —but I think we've got our hands full with water and sewage.

Mr. Drea: But if Kingston bails out on it you are saying to me I can come to you on behalf of the borough of Scarborough and

provided they will accept your terms you are willing to put the Kingston project—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, let me be very cautious, Frank, to say that the door is always open.

Mr. Drea: That is hypothetical. The door is always open. No, because I can't see why, with all the work that has been done on the Kingston project, just because of some financial arrangements with a municipality, that we would want to let something like that go by the by for two or three years until we could find an interested municipality.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are other quite similar projects of varying sizes which are being done or planned, I guess, in other jurisdictions. Perhaps it is a funny way to put it, but the handling or the disposal of garbage is a pretty dynamic subject. A lot of people are working on a whole lot of different approaches.

My own feeling is that I want to see what other people are doing and who has been successful and who hasn't so that, as I said this afternoon, we can make new mistakes rather than repeat someone else's. I think we will make some mistakes and I am prepared to be in the House in a couple of years when somebody gives us hell because we got involved in something that didn't work. I would rather do it in a field where somebody else isn't trying the same kind of—

Mr. Drea: The only thing that bothers me about the Kingston project—I know it is not the be-all and end-all—and I have raised this point a couple of times before—is that we are into a pretty emotional subject. From time to time, things come along that people's emotions react to, and one of those is the Kingston project.

Let's just talk about it on an emotional basis. It seems to me that every time there is an emotional response toward an experimental thing—and I don't think the public believes that this is it; it is an experimental thing—every time we get into one of these, somehow it breaks down on finances or a jurisdictional dispute between various levels of government. The public is left with utter and complete cynicism about the whole business.

I don't think it is fair for us to go to the public and say, "Don't litter. Don't throw your garbage around. Attempt to segregate your garbage. There's now a thing on by garbage commissioners to build a compost

heap in your backyard even though it violates the zoning." I don't think you can have this as a one-way street. We are always appealing to people to do something and yet, perhaps not through our own fault but through a lot of circumstances, every time there appears to be something in the books that has us on the road to something, it ceases abruptly. That is my concern about the Kingston project.

I know that in relationship to Hamilton, Ohio, and a number of other things which I am going to talk about later, all this may be very primitive but it has reached an emotional plateau, particularly in the metropolitan areas of this province. What concerns me about it is is it just fading off?

Mr. Lawlor: It was such a promising thing, and it seemed to give the first glimmer of light on Ontario's movement in this particular regard. One sat in anticipation, watching it, and now one meets procrastination and delay and fobbing off and hearing that somebody is going to do something or maybe not.

Here we stand like the latter day saints at the last end of the road. We are no further advanced than we were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to three years ago. The same buzzing noise is heard in the land. It is our job—I suppose a little like gadflies if I may say so—to bite you into activity.

Whether or not the federal government were prepared, in their dilatory way, to move in giving any money toward the research end of the thing, surely had been determined two years ago? Surely they should know today whether they are or are not. Surely the negotiations and the talks between the levels of government should on a project of this kind particularly—I can see in other things there might be a great deal of obfuscation and vagueness and groping about in the dark but this is a clear thing. These fellows are engineers and scientists. They have set it out with great clarity. They have written a substantial report which I have read.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Indeed, which indicated when they met with me that the federal government was prepared to participate. So far I haven't been able to find out on what basis.

Mr. Lawlor: Just hop on the midnight special down there, see your opposite number and put it to him.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have.

Mr. Lawlor: And what does he tell you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: He says that they have funds for research but not for capital construction. We have to figure out how much of this \$1.25 million is research and how much is capital. That was one of the bases of the proposal they made to this ministry.

Mr. Lawlor: All right, then, you have got the money for the capital construction, but not for the operating expenses or research as such. That is fine. What capital are you prepared to put into this venture?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is something which, as I said a moment ago, I can't tell you because, in the first place, there are no funds in the estimates before you for that kind of thing. It would mean going to Management Board and saying, "Here is a new proposal and we think it is a good thing."

Mr. Lawlor: Have you \$750,000? I mean that is peanuts to start; you can't build anything with that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I haven't anything in this budget for capital construction of any kind of waste disposal—

Mr. Deacon: Nor last year, nor the year before, nor the year before. We have been talking about it ever since I came into this House.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am simply saying that there are no funds. I am prepared, if somebody comes along with a good—

Mr. Deacon: There are funds for new airplanes but not for that.

Mr. Lawlor: As the new bright and dynamic minister would you take that bull by the left horn and give it a twist?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Which bull?

Mr. Lawlor: The bull of Kingston recycling project.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you sure you want to put it quite that way?

Mr. Lawlor: Well maybe I don't. Do something. You know, the scheme itself, as I understand it, is not like certain German schemes whereby you use magnets and various forms of electricity and sifting devices and what not to segregate the various kinds of garbage—the metals and the papers and that. It is all done manually in this particular context.

It is certainly a great area for employment opportunities too. It is not the most palatable form of work I suppose. They use masks, they use special kinds of gloves and it goes on large conveyor belts and people segregate it off in this particular way. The reason they do it is because apparently it is the nicest way, in the sense of taking out the greatest quantity of the various types of material that you wish to segregate. In other words, the other mechanical devices miss a great deal and cause all kinds of internal problems in the mulch, etc., that occurs.

I will leave this with the minister and return to the trodden ground again next year. I trust they will leave you well ensconced in this now that you are thoroughly possessed of the subject. The trick, of course, is to move the ministers around every six months so that you never see the colour of their eyes twice.

The next thing I want to talk about is various methods of recycling. There blew up in the papers here last fall—like most things that occur in the press, the evanescence of the blowing winds, the clouds don't keep their same shape for three seconds on end—about the big problem then, that the total solution of all our ills was to cart the damn stuff by railway car out to the countryside, somewhere where nobody lives, into the hinterland where you wouldn't possibly get a breath of somebody objecting—the good Vaughan people taking exception or anybody else—into some deep, dark crevasse, God knows where, and—

Mr. Drea: Sudbury.

Mr. Lawlor: He said Sudbury but I don't think he means it.

Mr. Drea: That is what the paper said.

Mr. Lawlor: Well no, but I think there would be a number of other possibilities.

Mr. Drea: We could do worse than that.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, has your department had an opportunity to discuss the true merits of precisely using that method? It seems to me to have efficacy and worth and should be thoroughly investigated. The area where they are putting this incinerator is immediately beside the railway yards, and the trains could come in without any trouble and perhaps specially designed, but in any case huge cars, could certainly take a lot of this stuff out of the city. I think you are going to end up doing it that way, by the

way. But the costs as I have analysed them and the books as I have studied them have to this extent—and I shouldn't give you this—shown the costs to be prohibitive. But are they really? I mean, has anybody really looked into them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Where are you proposing, because the costs vary of course with the mileage? Where are you proposing that this be hauled?

Mr. Lawlor: I wouldn't dare at this particular stage—

Mr. Drea: He is not here.

Mr. Lawlor: I am pointing at the map up here—whoever the member is wherever I am pointing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well there is a member who covers every area, if you are talking about Ontario.

Mr. Drea: That member isn't here; go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Now if you want to talk about Manitoba?

Mr. Lawlor: No, but to be serious about this thing, let's look at the various distances it might be feasible in. Longer distances might be out. If you you took it to Algoma-Manitoulin for instance—

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): That's my riding.

Mr. Lawlor: You see I said the wrong thing, the member talks out and objects.

Mr. Gilbertson: I object; I object strongly.

Mr. Lawlor: It probably would be too great a distance—

Mr. Carruthers: Another Vaughan town-ship.

Mr. Lawlor: —from an economically feasible point of view. But I would think middle Ontario somewhere.

An hon. member: Talisman would be a good place.

An hon. member: James Bay.

Mr. Drea: Coniston would be it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In its virgin state?

Mr. Lawlor: Oh you could have a compaction plant if you want. That is very often

a possibility mentioned in the processcompaction at source to reduce the volume.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are a lot of things we discussed this afternoon that you can do to reduce the volume and reduce the toxicity—

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, those compaction plants reduce it 500 times.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well there are other things you can do without mechanical compaction that can reduce the volume considerably too.

Mr. Lawlor: I know there are, but for instance the plant at Hamilton that Sutin put up there, basically a compaction plant—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean Swaru.

Mr. Lawlor: Suarez?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's incineration, it's not compaction.

Mr. Lawlor: It's what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You reduce the volume by incineration to about 10 per cent, is it?

Mr. Heaman: You have the grinding operation followed by incineration.

Mr. Lawlor: Followed by incineration?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The point is the volume: it is reduced to about 20 per cent of the original.

Mr. Lawlor: About 20 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Auld: So, if you are talking about hauling and the costs which are going to relate to the weight and the volume—

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Minister, the weight of my argument has been against incineration as such, because of its deleterious effects—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I know, that is why I mentioned that.

Mr. Lawlor: -and because of its-

Mr. Good: You've got an incinerator.

Mr. Lawlor: No, I would think I would be opposed in any event. Having looked into the matter I was struck by it. I have spent a lot of time on it.

I haven't really got an answer yet and again I'm going to put it to the minister that this is a possibility which may, or may not, have feasibility.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's done. In California, I guess, they haul—is it Los Angeles or San Francisco from where they haul their waste? San Francisco—what, how many miles?

Mr. Heaman: A hundred miles.

Mr. Lawlor: Three hundred miles?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that the proposal is about 100 miles, but we don't know whether they are actually doing it or not.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, take a look at the situation within 100 miles of Toronto. Find a place that has very little population, consonant with the fact that the type of ground that you have to use is satisfactory. I'm sure that there must be many such places. It would alleviate the whole problem for the metropolitan areas and put you in a position where you could abstain from burning everything.

One of the things that hasn't been particularly mentioned is another method of disposal of waste which I recommend, not just jocularly either, in a very emphatic way. Does the hon. minister know that there have been some papers written and worked on, particularly in Great Britain, to the effect that they can turn all garbage into alcohol?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say it sounds pretty attractive at this time of night.

Mr. Lawlor: That's right; 1,000 tons a day of garbage could produce 200,000 gal. of alcohol and there is a tremendous demand for industrial alcohol on the market at the present time.

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York East): That would cause a lot of pollution!

Mr. Lawlor: Not at all.

Mr. Good: Personal pollution.

Interjections by hon, members,

Mr. Lawlor: What you do is you put the garbage in a mulch and let it ferment and it will produce industrial alcohol in volume. It seems to me that is a highly commendable method. If there is a need for industrial alcohol, it is converting organic matter into a form that is readily usable. Benefits would flow into the municipality involved, financially, out of the total garbage situation.

Everyone would be demanding a site on which to ferment their garbage and I can see the call would go up—No incinerators! You wouldn't have to use landfill sites, you would just have a huge still.

Mr. Drea: Make a temperance man out of everybody.

Mr. Lawlor: That's right.

Mr. Good: Could you drink it?

Mr. Lawlor: Has the minister studied this assiduously?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Interestingly enough on my sheet it's called hydrolysis and it is right ahead of wet oxidization.

Mr. Lawlor: It's called hydrolysis?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This process incorporates the hydrolysis of cellulose to produce sugars which, in turn, can be fermented to provide alcohol. This method is even less advanced than the others discussed. One is fluid bed incineration and the other is pyrolysis, which I mentioned earlier.

Mr. Lawlor: Pyrolysis, yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And in view of the vast quantities of cheaper and more easily handled organic materials available for the production of alcohol—and you can produce alcohol out of, well not almost anything, but a great many things—it is unlikely to be of any value whatsoever.

Mr. Lawlor: My Lord!

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is what my note says.

Mr. Good: Who wrote that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Our technical people. It is sort of a current technical view of this process in its present state of development.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, there's a pilot plant operative in England at the present time doing it, right? There's an article by a fellow by the name of Kernachan in a book called "Environmental Science and Technology" of July 1971, which on the whole thinks it has validity. The concept is just in its infancy stage and, again, if Ontario wants to make a real breakthrough on the pollution front, then I would think that alcohol may be the answer.

Mr. Minister, I have another problem—this is the last one, Madam Chairman, for the moment. I have one other problem to bring to your attenion. You know if the worst comes to the worst on this albatross of an incinerator around my neck it was suggested in earlier times, that if all else fails; if the ministry proved obtuse; if the denizens of the earth, like Mr. Clark, win the day; if a number of horrific things happen; if you're

the only minister who has any authority or power over this particular area, it has been suggested and I just put it to you for musing and perusal, that instead of importing bituminous coal from Pennsylvania, across Lake Ontario, that the hydro plant could work in conjunction with a waste disposal unit, thereby generating, as my friend Deacon says, steam through the thing, which would drive the turbines which would, in turn, produce the electricity.

In other words, you can hit half a dozen green birds with two stones. Has your department given consideration? I say you're the only one because Hydro, when the matter was broached to them, wouldn't even consider it. I mean they're the loftiest institution of the province, almost aristocratic, in the disdain of any mere mortals telling them that these things might happen.

They weren't interested, they'd rather have these huge black piles of coal lining the sky out Lakeview way and consuming considerable amounts of Canadian capital in bringing this stuff in. And the sulphuric effects that flow from it, etc. At least in this particular regard you would hit a double object. I think it's really worth giving a good deal of thought to.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As a matter of fact, I find myself in agreement with you and with Don, because, as we discussed the other day, sort of out of order in the estimates—

Mr. Deacon: I was talking about air quality and needs—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well-

Mr. Deacon: And condensers to reduce the stack temperature in order to make certain the precipitation is—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I remember how you introduced it and I think this is something that you have to take a look at, because we're now talking, philosophically, about the same people's money and if, in fact, you save some money dealing with garbage on the one hand and those same people are using electricity, which is going to cost a little more, because of the method of generation—

Mr. Lawlor: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -then it balances out.

Mr. Good: Break even.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And that's one of the reasons, well in a very general way, the restructuring of the government, to put a lot of

these things together so that we can balance them out-

Mr. Lawlor: Now there's a good positive, solid answer you give-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, you said to muse and I was just musing.

Mr. Good: Are you going to bring Hydro into your department as well so that you can get—

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is not what I said.

Mr. Good: Oh, you didn't. Oh, I thought there was an implication there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We'll wait and see what task force Hydro has.

Mr. Lawlor: You're in a position to talk to Hydro as no minister is, obviously, and you're the only one they're likely to listen to.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Bless your heart.

Madam Chairman: Does that conclude your remarks, Mr. Lawlor?

Mr. Lawlor: Well, in any event, your soft answer turneth away my wrath. Finally, is the minister aware of another incinerator being bruited or mooted or doing something in the valley of Mimico Creek, down toward the lake—not in my riding—but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: My people are shaking their heads. We are not aware of—

Mr. Lawlor: There is a sludge incinerator being talked about.

Hon. Mr. Auld: A sludge incinerator?

Mr. Lawlor: And a very large sludge incinerator.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is one being talked about.

Mr. Lawlor: You know about that? Tell me a bit about it. What stage is it at? What's happening on it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will ask Mr. Drowley.

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Air and Pollution Control Division): Mr. Minister, this was discussed a couple of years ago and it may be in the discussion stage now within the Metro people but there have been no official discussions with us on it. It was shelved a couple of years ago and we haven't officially heard any more on it.

Mr. Lawlor: It will interest your department to learn that in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto's capital works programme for 1970—the five-year programme; I haven't got the 1971—page 10 thereof, there is an item 9 — additional incinerator, 1,000 tons a day — for which they budgeted \$10,500,000. In other words, they put that aside in that particular year. That's apart from the incinerator that I—my incinerator, so to speak—they can keep it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's call it "our incinerator".

Mr. Lawlor: This is another one which is a short distance away and which is being budgeted for at the present time. No approaches have been made to your department yet for approval or disapproval or design qualifications or anything else?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The answer for the record is no.

Mr. Lawlor: All right, I will let it go at that for the time being.

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Lawlor. The next speaker is Mr. Deacon.

Mr. MacBeth: Madam Chairman, this is arising out of some of the questions Mr. Lawlor was asking. I would like to ask him but I don't think that is the proper procedure. He was asking about carting garbage up to Vaughan and Whitchurch. You know, there is a great big hole north of Evans Av.—I guess it is south of Evans and north of Horner, the old Booth brick plant. I wondered if you have any thoughts on whether that would be a reasonable place for a landfill operation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The way it works is that we don't direct where the municipality decides to go. We simply approve or disapprove of the site. If the site isn't suitable according to our standards, they can't use it.

Mr. MacBeth: I am not suggesting you should use it, Madam Chairman, but this is very close to home.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know whether that one has ever been proposed. My people shake their heads; nobody has ever proposed it.

Mr. Lawlor: One, it is not very large to start with; No. 2, it is still in operation; they are still extracting shale and making bricks. No. 3, it is privately-owned and not owned by the municipality in any way. The last

time the proprietors appeared before counsel their statement was that they had plans for that property, that they themselves were going to refill it and use it, I suspect, for industrial purposes.

Madam Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Minister, I recognize that this whole question of waste and garbage disposal has been a real thorn in the side as to whether it's the role of the local municipality, the region or the province. I suggest that not only should the province recognize that it has a responsibility in setting standards and trying to enforce them but again, as in air management, I suggest it is very important that the province decide that when some can't do it for one reason or another—whether it be jurisdictional problems, such as in the case of Metro Toronto being blocked by Vaughan—the minister has to move in.

I agree with Mr. Lawlor; the answer is not necessarily to put it in Vaughan but to help Metro solve its problem. It therefore has a responsibility to become involved because certainly when regions can't answer the problem, we still have to have it answered. We do have, as a province, the resources, both legislative and financial, that municipalities don't have, to deal with these things.

I am surprised at the member for Lakeshore suggesting what we should be doing with our garbage. Toronto is known as hogtown and I know that we are continually being accused of grabbing everything good in this part of the country. We have OISE and Ontario Place and now the Workmen's Compensation Board headquarters at \$7 a sq ft.

People have been saying spread it around but they didn't expect that all we would want to spread around was our garbage—and not only that, garbage by the trainload! I think this is something we should not consider at any time whatsoever. If a municipality doesn't want our garbage we shouldn't be dealing with it in that way. I don't think we have to.

The key matter is one of tying in the new systems that are available such as, with all due respect, incineration, recycling the products of combustion into steam. You are in a wonderful position to do it at the Lakeview plant and at the Hearn plant. I would hope that we will hear of some things happening. We have been talking about this for a long time and I am disappointed nothing has happened. When you look at the economics of truck haulage, it is about \$4.50 a ton up to Maple, as I understand—

Mr. Lawlor: That is the place, Maple. Thank you.

Mr. Deacon: And if you look at why the people in Maple are objecting and are upset about it, it is because of what is associated with our present methods of waste disposal: the trucks, the fumes they make, the noise they make and the garbage they litter behind them. They can have nets over their trucks, but somehow or other there is a trail left behind them up and down the roads they travel. I hear nothing but complaints about this all the time.

At least the trucks would not be on the road if you take the trains up to Vaughan to fill up those valleys that a lot of us would rather not have filled up with garbage, because we think of the water aquifers that are fed by those valleys and that sometimes the taste of the garbage—

Mr. Lawlor: Don't look at me.

Mr. Deacon: —from your kitchen might not add the flavour that we prefer to the water that we drink.

Mr. Lawlor: We are not putting garbage in; we are just being paid for it, that is all.

Mr. Deacon: At the present time, I would like to find out about the status of the operation at "Mount Goodhead." For example, I understand Vaughan has not approved that plant and it doesn't have the power to shut down that operation. The people in Maple are wondering just what the situation is. They have been advised by the province that it is considering giving it a licence and they are not in a position to actually force the closing down of that themselves.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is the township?

Mr. Deacon: The town of Vaughan. I don't know what they call that Goodhead operation, but you can see the mountain for several miles.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that the one that is in an abandoned quarry?

Mr. Deacon: No, it is now abuilding; it is a very high mountain north of Maple.

Mr. Good: They are building a ski hill.

Mr. Heaman: Madam Chairman, I believe the member is speaking of what is commonly known as the Maple fill, which is operated by Disposal Services Ltd. in the vicinity of Maple, and in conjunction with

it there is a sizeable landfill that has been built up high above the surrounding terrain.

Mr. Deacon: What is the legal position of that? Does it have a licence from the province to operate?

Mr. Heaman: I believe, if I recollect correctly, Madam Chairman, that this site has not yet received any certificate of approval, the reason being primarily—and again this is from memory—that they have not succeeded in obtaining the certificate from the municipality stating that they are not in violation of any municipal bylaw.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is the one that is presently zoned as greenbelt or agriculture, or something like that?

Mr. Heaman: It is north of Maple and it is immediately adjacent to a sizable operation conducted by the municipality of Vaughan itself.

Mr. Deacon: For its own disposal but not for outside disposal. However, Vaughan has not approved the site and yet it seems to be powerless to stop the operation, and the residents are very upset and are blaming the province—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The township can stop them.

Mr. Deacon: No, the town says it cannot do it because of the position of the power of the province in this situation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, if Mr. Heaman and I are thinking of the right one, my recollection is that there is an application from a private hauler to use this. We have looked at the site and there isn't anything about it, as far as we know, that will interfere with water courses and so on. But the municipality—

Mr. Deacon: It is on the headwaters of the Don River, and I suppose they figure they can't pollute them any more than they are now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but I think that we will not issue a certificate unless the municipality approves and the municipality has not yet approved.

Mr. Deacon: The municipality, I don't think, has any intention of approving it, but they also are not in a position, for some reason; their council advises that they are not in a position to shut down the operation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I will get—I remember something about this because I had a letter from either a group or an individual not long ago about this and I will get you the details. My recollection, though, is that we will not issue a permit until the municipality approves.

Mr. Good: How do you close down an operation that doesn't have a permit?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we put a stop order on somebody last week.

Mr. Heaman: Well that was an ancillary operation of this same firm, sir. That was the operation described as the Roberts Pit in Whitchurch township.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was in North York someplace.

Mr. Heaman: Yes, sir, Whitchurch.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And they started dumping on a Wednesday and we heard about it and we served them a notice on Thursday.

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Hodgson got good action that time but I think in this case, we would like to find out what Vaughan can do to shut down the operation because the residents of Maple are advised by the council they can't do anything to stop it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is it actually operating at the moment?

Mr. Deacon: Oh, it has been operating for years and people are trying to stop that operation because they feel it is—especially the way it is now operating where they are building up a higher and higher mountain of garbage and the papers are blowing farther and farther away, and with the rest of the pollution it's a real mess.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will find out about that for you tomorrow.

Mr. Good: It will be stopped tomorrow.

Mr. Deacon: The other point I wanted to find out is that you again mentioned the matter of waste disposal sites and the fact that after 25 years they stabilized. I still have not been able to get a satisfactory answer in this matter. I understand that the site at Kleinburg about which the residents are taking action is supposed to be of a sort that will always be dry. There will be no decomposition and there will be, therefore, no concern about stabilization in the future because of some special way you are going to operate that site.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you know something about that one?

Mr. Heaman: Well, Madam Chairman, yes, this is the site in Vaughan township which is, if I recollect correctly, a gravel pit operated under the name Connor Sand and Gravel, but the member has been misinformed certainly with respect to the attitude of the branch because when you deposit organic waste into the ground, you are bound sooner or later to get bacterial decomposition with the generation of gases of one form or another. It is only the rate of the decomposition which varies. If the refuse is very dry, of course, the decomposition would be very slow and there are people who express views as to the relative merits and demerits of rapid decomposition. To my way of thinking, it is not a matter of great significance unless you happen to have a surrounding situation where there is a possibility of horizontal migration of gas. Other than that, I think it is just as well to see the operation proceed at the optimum rate, because once it is completed, which can be in periods as little as four years and may extend into periods of 10 or 12 years or more, then you can get on with the reclamation of the land or utilization of it for other purposes.

Mr. Deacon: That is very interesting. I understand that fast decomposition was a good thing, too, but I understand—I would have to check again last year's Hansard—but I thought you said it was going to be a dry covering over that. There would not be this problem of decomposition; there would not be seepage occur that could cause a problem in the Humber River. If they are going to have collection tanks—I don't know what they are going to do with what seeps down there at a later time; I think they are just going to put it back up on the soil again.

It seemed to me that fast decomposition does make sense. But I know that the reeve has carefully explained the procedure to me and said that it is going to be a dry situation. There is going to be no moisture getting down to drain through that garbage and all the moisture off the lands on that site will be going off over the surface and will not be causing any seepage whatsoever.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think maybe we are talking about two different things. As a layman, there is sort of an impervious cover over wet garbage so that the garbage decomposes as rapidly as possible so you don't have leaching. Is this—

Mr. Heaman: Yes, Mr. Minister. I think possibly Mr. Deacon may be taking into account comments regarding the condition of the terrain at the site where I suggest the site itself is dry and the water table is not exposed. Possibly that may be the situation and, of course, that is a matter of some significance. Because if it were what might be described as a wet site, with deposition of refuse in or close to the water table, then of course, that is an undesirable situation.

Mr. Deacon: Is that not the situation that occurs in that site? It is now a mined-out gravel pit. You will be filling it up with waste, in a site that you have approved of, and there is bound to be moisture coming through. If you are building it up, there will be seepage through that garbage.

Mr. Heaman: Yes, there is bound to be percolation of surface precipitation through the soil, but again that is a situation that we always have to accept to some degree. As the minister has suggested, it can be mitigated by surface contours and surface preparation. Of course, this is a factor that we take into account in the design of a site.

Mr. Deacon: I am really concerned about this operation of waste disposal and especially where it provides a threat to the water table and to the water supply of the people in the area; that of course has been the cause of so much concern to the people in Vaughan. Basically I think that waste disposal, with all due respect to my friend from Lakeshore; waste disposal sites are a poor way for us to be concentrating our efforts and I would hope—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I agree with you and I don't think-

Mr. Deacon: —that the minister will be concentrating our efforts on recycling.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think we are concentrating our efforts on that. I think it is a question of, well, some other form, or some other combination of forms.

Here again, it is like a lot of other things in this field. People have been doing things for years and have gotten used to them. It is very difficult to change it overnight because of, well, the fact that it takes a while to build other buildings; incinerators, pulverizers; to build almost anything.

As we discussed this afternoon, when we got into this field with all the little dumps around the province, we are attempting to

make the best of a poor job in the past. I think we are making progress. We gave everybody a temporary permit. We have caused a lot of concern on the part of municipal people by telling them that they have to use a more costly form.

As I said again this afternoon, my own view at the moment is that in a lot of places, they are going to have to have community, or county, or regional disposal facilities.

Mr. Deacon: Or provincial!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would certainly agree that-

Mr. Deacon: Don't you think, in view of the fact that a lot of these sites, a lot of these operations, might probably be better situated outside the particular municipality—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would like to get away from any-

Mr. Deacon: —that there shouldn't be any problems? The province should be putting in a plant and selling its services at a fee that's within reason for that municipality. It might be \$2.25 a ton, it might be \$3 a ton—whatever fee is decided is proper in that case.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't predict what we will be doing. At the moment, with the resources that the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) has available, we are concentrating on water and sewage. We still have a way to go in smaller municipalities in that field, where we are presently subsidizing, and I think we are going to have to subsidize at a higher rate to make it possible to tidy up some of these things.

Mr. Deacon: But again, Madam Chairman, with all due respect, the water and the sewage are something where you are really selling a service. Just like Hydro, you can get the money back for what you are putting out, especially if you go into it on a much larger scale. We have been really just going on such a minimal scale in development of our water and sewage plants compared with what we really need to do. And we have been failing to recognize the other side of the coin.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Compared with what other people are doing I would disagree with you. I would say that we are going at a very good rate.

Mr. Deacon: I would just point out that, based on the need for, say, 80,000 homes in Ontario a year, and the fact that we are now

spending probably close to \$10,000 a house more than we need to because of a shortage of sites—and this is off the subject; in a way, Madam Chairman, I am trying to get at some of the economics of this.

Because of the shortage of serviced sites, we are paying about \$10,000 more for a home than we should have to. Just take a look at the price in this area. Everybody is having to pay for land way over and above the actual costs of the services, just because of a shortage of places for people to build.

So the economics are, if you multiply \$10,000 by the 80,000 homes, you have \$800 million we are paying extra for our land—which isn't going into anything but land speculation. For a fraction of that amount, probably 30 per cent of that, we could break the log jam in housing supply overnight by putting in the basic plants and trunks.

On this question of garbage disposal, recycling. There is a service you can be selling municipalities. They are not in a position to put up plants, the capital cost, because in some cases the scale isn't right for the individual municipality. But you, as a head of a provincial agency, can co-ordinate a lot of sources of garbage and make it into a feasible operation—actually go into the commercial business of looking after municipal disposal of garbage.

I suggest that this is the only way we are going to deal with the problem and deal with it effectively. And I hope, Mr. Minister, for example, that you will consider doing this because you can go into an integrated disposal of these wastes. You can think about looking after sludge and other matters, rather than just burning it.

I understand there is an experiment in Indiana that sludge combined with certain types of pulverized garbage can make a much more effective compost than sludge by itself, which obviously hasn't been a very salable product.

What is the result of that Indiana experiment? I would like to find out about that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's the one which, once we get through the estimates, we are going to take a look at, isn't it?

Mr. Deacon: Too bad you didn't do it beforehand so that we could be-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it has been pretty active in the last couple of months.

Mr. Deacon: These are things where we could be at the forefront. We are waiting; we are behind Indiana. We could be at the forefront of disposal of wastes if we would really give the leadership to these municipalities and help them finance, help coordinate this disposal.

One of the things I want to bring up is the question of pulverization. Last year the deputy minister suggested that maybe they would consider prohibiting garbage going out of a municipality unless it was in pulverized form. It has the advantage of reducing the volume of the garbage content going out. It reduces the attraction to rodents. It also gets rid of the smell. Has there been consideration given to bringing in a rule whereby no garbage is moved out of one municipality to another unless it is in pulverized form?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose there has been consideration given to it. We haven't decided to propose that as yet.

Mr. Deacon: What has been the result of your study in the matter? What have you been doing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are various forms of pulverization or grinding. Sometimes with separation, sometimes with no separation, other things like engine blocks and so forth.

Mr. Deacon: Tires.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We've got the University of Guelph doing some research on this field. I'll read you the note:

They are doing research on the characteristics of ground refuse, particularly upon the possibility of vegetation-covered growth directly, and it's used without further treatment as a soil conditioner.

Mr. Deacon: And you get into mixing in the sludge?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They get into various forms of baling, composting, grinding, pulverization.

Interestingly enough, one of the studies which I read indicated that if you pulverize garbage, and you have paper and plastic packages and stuff in it, even though it is edible the rats don't eat it because they can't digest—

Mr. Deacon: There is something about it they don't want anyway.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -some of the things that are in it. I guess the paper gets stuck in their teeth.

Mr. Deacon: In this vote, this \$1,210,000, how much of that is going into research? What original research are you doing? Are you just copying other people or are you doing anything in the way of research yourself and sponsoring research projects? To what extent are you doing this?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Which item are you speaking about?

Mr. Deacon: This is about this item, this whole vote of \$1,210,000. How much in this waste management vote is going into research?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just a second; I have that in my book. Salaries and wages come to \$632,900. Transportation and communication—

Mr. Deacon: I have \$597,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you talking about 1972-1973?

Mr. Deacon: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Item 2?

Mr. Deacon: Item 2.

Mr. Burr: Waste management.

Mr. Deacon: Waste management branch, salaries and wages, \$597,300.

Mr. Parrott: He gave the figure including employee benefits, I think.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, you add the first two items.

Mr. Deacon: Okay, pardon me.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The \$74,000 that's in there—

Mr. Deacon: Transportation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Services, \$389,000.

Mr. Deacon: What's that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is broken down into \$280,000 for the abandoned automobile programme, \$200,000 in the litter programme which will consist of, at this moment I think the joint project of education and—

Mr. Deacon: Haven't you got an extra \$100,000 there?

Mr. Good: You're over \$380,000 right now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And \$200,000 for municipal waste disposal programme research and area studies.

Mr. Deacon: Excuse me. We've got \$389,000 on services. You have now given us a total of \$280,000 for car disposal out of that \$389,000. You have given us \$200,000 for research and you have given us another \$200,000 for something or other. That doesn't add up to \$389,000, it's \$680,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, but some of that is in supplies and equipment.

Mr. Deacon: Well, even if you did that it would still be well over.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sorry, I think I've got the wrong figure—it's \$180,000 for abandoned autos.

Mr. Deacon: Oh, we're down—\$180,000 for abandoned autos and \$200,000 for research?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, for litter.

Mr. Deacon: Two hundred thousand dollars for litter. How much is research?

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): That's it.

Mr. Burr: Research is on the next page.

Mr. Deacon: Oh, it is the next vote is it? Entirely?

Mr. Drea: Yes.

Mr. Deacon: Everything on research is on the next vote?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Some of it we got into laboratory and research.

Mr. Deacon: So there is no research in this vote at all? It is strictly an operating

Now how is the litter programme being handled?

Hon. Mr. Auld: At this moment I can't tell you, because we haven't finalized the plans. It's a bulk item; some of it will be our own material and some of it, I expect, will be in a programme that will be involving the packaging industry, perhaps the retail federation and a number of groups we have met with who indicate they are anxious to be involved.

Mr. Deacon: From what you say I still don't get any picture of what you are really doing in the litter programme. What is your basic approach? What is your reasoning for

setting aside \$200,000? And what was your basic concept when you set this at \$200,000?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Simply because when we put together the budget we said that we wanted funds for an educational programme, and until we knew how many dollars we had we couldn't put the programme together. So the government agreed that there would be money for this type of thing, we now have the funds and we are putting the programme together.

Mr. Deacon: Well, \$200,000 would have been agreed last fall when you set the budget.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, it was a little later than that.

Mr. Deacon: Do you mean to say that since last fall when you set the budget—well, not much later than that—you still don't know what you are going to do with the \$200,000 in this litter programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't give you the detailed programme at this point, no.

Mr. Deacon: Not a detailed programme; just give me a broad idea of just how you intend to help reduce the litter in Ontario with this \$200,000. Surely you have some ideas.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it will depend on the support that we get from the private sector, various groups of which have indicated they want to co-operate—the people who were involved in Littercheck last year, for instance. Also on how we divide up our activities, how much free television time we get, for instance, how much—

Mr. Deacon: Is this an advertising programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It will be a combination of an advertising programme and perhaps—again this is something we are considering and we haven't really worked out a programme with municipalities—providing more receptacles, for instance, for people to put their cigarette cartons, their chocolate wrappers, their cigar butts and their newspapers—

Mr. Deacon: It seems the deputy had some details on it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you want to say something here?

Mr. Biggs: Yes, Madam Chairwoman, I would just like to say that there has been a

great deal of interest expressed by various sectors of the industry and the minister has approved the formation of a task force approach. On this we will have representatives from the people who are creating litter through their supplying of containers and packages and this sort of thing, as well as consumer representation and others.

It is our intention to co-ordinate our finances of \$200,000 with the very evident desire at this time on the part of the people representing industry, the retail merchants and what have you. This will involve publicity, information, working through organizations and retail outlets, supplying containers and this sort of thing. This is the first move toward litter control.

Mr. Deacon: So it will be a co-operative programme and it will be merged with all others? You are not working on your own. That makes a lot of sense.

How much of the \$180,000 for the car disposal is going into salaries of our branch? Are people connected with that and how much is actually going out in subsidies and getting these cars in? For example, there is no money for that project that the doctor suggested for getting the cars in. Isn't that a very cheap way of getting a lot of activity going?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. Here again, since it is a new project it is an amount that the government agreed to start off with, as I said the other day. It is a three-year project.

Mr. Deacon: It warranted a significant place in the Throne Speech.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well indeed, because everybody is concerned about automobile bodies hanging around and quite frankly—

Mr. Deacon: You have no idea of how you are going to spend it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have an idea in the general directions; it may be transportation; it may be subsidies for taking equipment to remote areas to compress vehicles. It will certainly be partly for finding them.

Mr. Deacon: It won't be very hard to find them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we have all seen them but there are a lot around that we don't know about, perhaps. We don't really know how many there are, to tell you the truth, and here again it is my guess that it may not turn out to be sufficient, but I don't know.

Mr. Deacon: Here, Madam Chairman, several months after the programme has not only been approved by the cabinet to go in the budget, but several months now after the Throne Speech, surely the minister has something more specific than the general things—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have a task force which has been working and has produced a preliminary report on which these figures were based, I assume. In about three or four weeks we will have a programme that will fit inside this figure. In fact we have a figure; we are tailoring our programme to fit it, because nobody has ever done it before and—

Mr. Deacon: Has anyone ever studied how many cars—additional cars—you expect above normal to pick up as a result of this \$180,000?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I can't tell you because we figure it will take three years to collect them all. At the end of this year we will have, hopefully, a fairly firm idea of what the total cost of the whole programme will be.

Mr. Deacon: Are you going to work on the so-much-per-car idea?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't tell you that, because I think it will vary from area to area.

Mr. Deacon: That is a transportation factor but I still—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It will vary a great deal on what the price of scrap is throughout the years.

Mr. Deacon: I have a hard time to understand why a project, such as that Oshawa project, wouldn't have been a useful one to at least launch it with, because it is just a partial assistance to make something work so that very few dollars would be involved in salvaging cars.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think I ruled it out; I simply said that at this moment there wasn't any programme that would—

Mr. Deacon: The money is there, no plan has been formulated. The public has been given to understand something is going to happen and I am very disappointed, frankly, Madam Chairman, that we don't have something very definite before us to show that the minister really means that he is going to do something.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well you have got \$180,000 in front of you and we are going to do the best we can with that \$180,000 and see

exactly what we are faced with to complete the job.

Mr. Deacon: You haven't done very much in the several months that you have had the money available to you or approved. It is now May. I think that is the main point.

Madam Chairman: Thank you. It is now 10:30. I have additional speakers and I expect that we will hopefully carry on on

Thursday. In any case we will see that you receive notification as to the exact time of the next session on this subject. I would like a motion for adjournment, please. Thank you.

Mr. Drea: Who is the first speaker at the next committee meeting on Thursday?

Madam Chairman: It will be Mr. Parrott.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

## Thursday, May 11, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO 1972



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#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1972

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Scrivener in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, the meeting will come to order. Today I have the following substitutes: Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Jessiman; Mr. Clement for Mr. MacBeth; Mr. Burr for Mr. Stokes; and Mr. Good for Mr. Worton.

We are on page 190, vote 1503, item 2, waste management.

The speakers I have remaining from those who indicated they wished to participate in our last session were Messrs. Deacon, Parrott, Carruthers, Drea and Gilbertson.

Mr. Deacon isn't here, he may come in later, so let us leave his name on the list. Mr. Parrott.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): In any sense I want to sort of continue from where Mr. Deacon left off. We were discussing, if I remember correctly, the things included in services.

Madam Chairman: We are having a little difficulty hearing you.

Mr. Parrott: I am sorry. We were discussing those items under services and we had nicely got into that, but there was a fair amount of money set aside for a litter programme. I am wondering if in the interval any of the people in the department have obtained any more specific information?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Basically that's the \$200,000, and it's a bulk item; it doesn't cover any specific thing.

I think the history of it is that there was a general programme of advertising and possibly some participation in the collection of litter in certain circumstances considered last fall. It wasn't proceeded with at that time in the original run with the estimates. Subsequently we considered, because of possibilities of co-operation with various facets of industry, as I mentioned the other night—the packaging industry, the retail merchants federation and so on—a programme which the Management Board then accepted. This item is a round figure of \$200,000.

At this moment in time I still can't give you a breakdown of exactly how that will be spent, except that it will be probably in participation with a task force that we propose to set up because of representations from and meetings with these various organized groups. Obviously, our participation will be limited to that amount at this moment. And it may have to be an expanded litter-check programme as well as there being the possibility of us placing more containers around in which people can put litter.

Mr. Parrott: Well, then would you mind explaining—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say this, that if it were \$500,000 we would be happy because, in my view, this is one area—as I said the other night and I won't repeat it—where there is a lot of work to be done and where I think the province has a responsibility, but not the entire responsibility. We will cut our programme to our cloth.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, I think that makes sense, except that I would assume these estimates are from April 1 to May 31?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, from April 1 to March 31.

Mr. Parrott: Sorry, March 31. That means we are now well into the second month of this particular programme and it frankly concerns me that we aren't more specific this far into the year, particularly when the litter programme itself would be most effective in the next immediate three or four months.

It is far more difficult, as I think was said the other night, in December to March; when the snows go and then you start to see the litter that wasn't attended to. It seems to occur at the time of the year when people are outside more. I'll accept that, but I would like to have thought that maybe we would have been more specific in that area at this time of the year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is fair to say that the government agreed last fall we would be further advanced than we are now. We actually got agreement at the end of February.

Mr. Parrott: Your point was that we would cut our cloth accordingly. That is fine. I am sure, as are you, that there is far more to do here than we have funds for, but I think we have to have a pretty direct plan and a pretty positive plan before we start cutting the cloth at all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is true, and I think it is going to be far more than a one-year shot, I think it may be a continuing programme for a long, long time.

Mr. Parrott: Thanks, Mr. Minister. You know, when we talked about information services—and I think I have the right to refer back to that, at least—we were talking there on educational purposes. Now I find that here again we talk about educational programmes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In a slightly different sense. Due to the system of programme budgeting, this will be more to the general public rather than specific. The things that are in information services are primarily booklets, with the exception of that programme with the high school students.

I can't explain to you really why it isn't all in one place, except that this is having to do specifically with litter rather than the whole field of pollution.

Mr. Parrott: I see. Certainly they would go hand in hand, wouldn't they? The educational programmes and litter programmes seem to me to be strongly related because litter is a public problem, a public concern, and public response is required.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is perhaps more general than the programmes, or most of the programmes, in the literature that is under that preceding vote. For instance, some of it is for cottage owners, some of it is for farmers, some of it is for specific parts of the population, and this will be general.

Mr. Parrott: What kind of co-ordination will there be within the department between

the expenditure of these funds and, say, the funds provided under information services?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, total, because the chap who will be in charge is Mr. Cheetham, who runs the information service, but he will be working in this specific case with the waste management people.

Mr. Parrott: Okay. Thanks, Mr. Minister. In changing the subject completely in the

In changing the subject completely, in the future will those who wish to have a designated area for landfill sites need approval from both waste management and OWRC, as such?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is basically the case now-

Mr. Parrott: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —but there is a sort of closer co-ordination. They require a permit from waste management; and waste management consults with the water quality people before issuing a permit.

Mr. Parrott: Will the public now deal with the one branch?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, yes!

Mr. Parrott: Or do they go back and forth? This should be one of the advantages of having this within the same department, shouldn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's right.

Mr. Parrott: If a municipality wants a landfill area, they deal with waste management and not with OWRC?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They don't deal with the water quality people in water management; they deal with waste management branch.

Mr. Parrott: No.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think they have ever dealt with OWRC.

Mr. Parrott: No, they are separate units.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only thing was-

Mr. Parrott: Except they are told: "We're not able to give permission now because OWRC have still been requiring more information," and so forth. So the ball would appear to bounce from OWRC to waste management branch. And this can, as you well know, be a frustration to a municipality which can't go to the one source and get a positive answer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think I can say now that there is just one place to go to, and that is waste management.

Mr. Parrott: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They won't have to go to anybody else, unless they have zoning problems.

Mr. Parrott: No, forgetting that, understandably so. Following that up a bit more, and I'm using my own area now as an example; but not specifically in the sense that I'm concerned about its programme, but I am concerned about this approach.

There is a study about to start of the northern half, or perhaps maybe even the total area of the county of Oxford, in which they're looking for landfill sites. Is it the intention of the minister's department to oversee and perhaps advise, almost to the nth degree, where these landfill sites will be in the future?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that I would put it quite that way. I think that we are prepared, within the limits of our own resources, to assist in looking, or giving guidance on a joint programme. As a matter of fact, I think I said the other night that one of the things I see is a county or regional waste disposal system, as opposed to a lot of individual municipalities, for a variety of reasons which we mentioned the other night. But they can't operate, of course, without a certificate of approval from us.

Mr. Parrott: Right!

Hon. Mr. Auld: And we have some \$200,000 in these estimates for assistance in area studies.

Mr. Parrott: Right!

Hon. Mr. Auld: And I think we have about 12—John, how many of those grants are presently being processed? Is it 12?

Mr. J. D. Heaman (Waste Management Branch): Six.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Six? The first six.

Mr. Heaman: There are two others in the works.

Hon. Mr. Auld: So there are six in the works and two others just getting into the works.

Mr. Parrott: Studies?

Hon. Mr. Auld: And if Oxford have—has Oxford approached us? Oxford has approached us for assistance—

Mr. Parrott: Right!

Hon Mr. Auld: -and it's presently being worked on.

Mr. Parrott: Then, when this study is completed, for whatever area—and I'm not talking about my own riding. Can the people in that area, who are not in regional government at this time, hope that the general, broad considerations will have been made; and can they then go to the department and say "What sites are available with your approval?" Or are they really back at square one?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As long as they all agree on whatever the site is, or the two or three sites, then we would issue the permits, assuming that the sites are acceptable.

Mr. Parrott: When the study is done will the sites be known that are acceptable to your department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, yes! All they have to do is come to us and we will tell them.

Mr. Parrott: So, if they ask for site A and it is agreed upon by the department, it would be almost an automatic approval of that site—any prior site?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know, because it would depend on whether all the municipalities that were going to be included agreed on it—the distance of hauling and this sort of thing.

Mr. Parrott: Having that agreement of the municipalities; I'm talking about the agreement by the ministry itself.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, yes! No problem.

Mr. Parrott: So this should speed up very markedly: first the study, and then once that study is available, the municipalities in that area should be able to determine their landfill site very, very quickly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would think so; yes.

Mr. Parrott: Okay. Thanks very much, Mr. Minister.

Again, I express my concern on not being able to see specifics. I know there is quite a divergence of opinion on that. But maybe for the record—I have said this very often—but I do feel that when we come to these estimates the more specific the better. I

recognize the responsibility of the members not to talk about five-cent arguments, but I think a total programme should be fairly clear by the time we reach the estimates. Having said that, I'll shut up.

Madam Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Drea.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Madam Chairman, I would like to pursue some of the garbage problems that were raised by the member for Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) the other night. But before I do, I think in the light of certain events the other night—

Madam Chairman: The member is having a little trouble with the mike.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The member has a little competition with a bulldozer out here.

Madam Chairman: We're having difficulty.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): In fact, if the member talks loud enough we could even turn the air conditioning on.

An hon. member: I'm for that.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): What department are we on?

Mr. Good: Environment.

Mr. Beckett: Environment?

Mr. Drea: What I was starting to say, Madam Chairman, was that in the light of a certain event of the other night, I think it is somewhat encumbent upon me to say that some of the opinions that were generated are not those of the people who have been in here for most of the time.

I think most of us who have been in here since the beginning, however drawn out it has been and however frustrating, would agree that while you rule with somewhat an iron hand at times, that you have been most temperate. I personally think—and I think you would get agreement from the regular members of the committee—that you are indeed a good chairwoman. I know you like to be called that, and I forget that from time to time.

Madam Chairman: Thank you very much.

Mr. Drea: Now then, having flattered you there is one thing I would like to ask the minister before we start. While it is about half garbage and it is about half air management, and I know we discussed the air

management, but I think it might be interesting.

I wonder if there were any figures kept during the garbage strike in Toronto when, of course, there was no waste being incinerated at all, at least after a couple of days. Has there been any analysis made as to what that did to the air pollution count in the city?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We haven't got them here. We can get them; but it would take a little while to make an assessment, because you would have to have comparable meteorological conditions as well.

Mr. Drea: I think it would be a very valuable assessment. I know that from time to time there are labour disputes that cutoff certain things, and these have indicated certain things.

I can think of the last beer strike when there was the question: "Would the cutoff of beer reduce drunkenness and offences connected with it?" It turned out that the cutoff of beer had increased them, which was an interesting thing. This was an interesting thing for people who are involved with the subject, and probably the only time you have to measure it. I didn't expect an answer today.

I think that whether the total lack of incineration of garbage has any real effect upon the pollution problem might be of some interest in the future. I think this might be our one time to really study it, if it can be studied. I agree that there are temperature changes, and climate changes; it is an unusual spring. I leave that with you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would seem reasonable that there would have been some reduction in particulate matter, but whether there is anything else—we will see what we can find for the member.

Mr. Drea: I would like to know if your waste management people are familiar at all with a gentleman named Leonard Stefanelli, who is known as the garbage king and who operates a firm known as Sunset Scavenger Co. Inc. in San Francisco? Are they familiar at all with what is going on in San Francisco?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Apparently there is no-body present who is.

Mr. R. G. Eaton (Middlesex South): Better set up a committee.

Mr. Drea: Well, is there anybody who is at all—This is really the disposal of solid waste in a very interesting way, because it involves a major metropolitan area. Is there no one in the department at all who is—

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is-

Mr. Drea: This is San Francisco.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But what does he do other than collect it?

Mr. Drea: He is the garbage collector, the garbage compactor, the garbage recycler, the garbage filler—the whole business.

An hon. member: For all of San Francisco?

Mr. Drea: Yes! A private enterprise.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Heaman tells me that we know something of their problems in San Francisco and about filling in the bay and so on, but he doesn't recognize the name of the gentleman that you mention.

Mr. Drea: Well, could I read a little bit about him? Incidentally, this is from the Iron and Steel Institute in the United States, and, having had some experience with the basic steel industry in the past, albeit not on the conventional side, I commend the American Iron and Steel Institute for they are very reputable and very accurate.

Now then, he operates the Sunset Scavenger Co. in San Francisco and obviously, he has a sense of humour. San Francisco is the only major city in the United States and, I would presume, the continent, that has all the responsibility for its garbage collection given over to private enterprise—I know of none in Canada where it's not municipal, so I think it's fair to say its true of any large metropolitan area. Now, then—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Brockville has, but it's only 20,000 people.

Mr. Drea: I thought we were sending the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) to Brockville? Incidentally, it may be of some interest to you that since they have handled it in San Francisco, there hasn't been a labour dispute in 50 years, which I think is very interesting. San Francisco is a labour town, as you know. So obviously they have some efficiency even when it comes to their people.

Collection and disposal costs in San Francisco are \$28 a ton, including profit, and that compares to \$51 in New York City and I

suppose, since the profit factor is involved, I think Toronto's cost at the moment is around \$17 if I recall correctly from the paper this morning. It seems to have gone up, it was \$13 not too many weeks ago. The interesting thing about this company in San Francisco is its approach.

We approach solid waste management as a total system consisting of collection, transfer, and transportation, resource recovery and final disposition in landfill and we overcame the problem of the unavailability of land in San Francisco by building the Palacio de la Inmundicia which, translated into English, is the "Palace of Garbage." It is the biggest and most modern refuse transfer station in the world. It was built by Sunset and other companies in just eight months and it cost them \$3.2 million.

They built this because the landfill sites in San Francisco are 32 miles away from the city and it just wasn't economical to haul it out there. Now we are getting into this when we are talking about trains to take it because we are out of landfill sites in the adjacent metropolitan area.

They go into a great many technical details and so forth, but the thing that interests me is the part about the recycling and I think this is what Mr. Lawlor was attempting to raise the other night. They say here:

We believe the only physically and economically sound place to do the separation of waste materials for recycling is right at the transfer station before the garbage is hauled off to the landfill.

I think, because of the relative lack of size of the experiment in Kingston, that this is accepted even in the experimental stage here.

Then they go on to talk about a number of other factors. They are taking out the ferrous metals, which is the can, basically, and they have a buyer for it. It says here:

You should know, too, that the can reclamation system will pay for the grinding up of the garbage which reduces its bulk by 25 per cent. The value of this reduction is immeasurable because it means that a 20-year landfill site can now be used for 25 years.

They have plans for separating materials such as fibres, glass, aluminum cans through an air-classifier system and, of course, there are a number of these things.

What they are talking about, at the end here, is what happens to what's left after all the recycling and I think this is what we were talking about the other night when we discussed compost. They are hauling it out, 32 miles away, to a community of 53,000 people who wanted a park on a 544-acre low-lying swamp but couldn't afford the \$7 million to drain that bog and fill it. This company, with the San Francisco garbage, entered into a contract to provide six million cubic yards of refuse over five years. They agreed to pay a 23 cents royalty to that city, or approximately \$175,000 a year, and that money will be used to build the park once the land is there.

When it is finished, this park is going to include a 22-hole golf-course, lakes, picnic areas, tennis courts, swimming pools and a marina. This, of course, is California and their land problems are a little bit different to ours but it raises for me the fact that apparently somewhere there is a demand for compost, or at least, all the garbage that cannot ordinarily be recycled.

I just wonder, Mr. Minister, since you are a man of imagination, a man of great verve, why the disillusioning kind of quiet about the use of compost? Because in this province, it may be a fairly limitless province, but a great deal of the land, as your deputy knows—with light years of experience more than I—a great deal of the land in this province just really can't be used for anything other than sightseeing, I suppose. It's not very good once you leave the southern part.

Now, on the one hand we have this immense amount of garbage in the metropolitan areas-and it's not just Toronto, although Toronto's situation may be the most acutebut we have this immense amount of garbage yet we are not doing very much in recycling it. It's all voluntary. It is very nice that Scarborough has a couple of small depots, that the can companies pick up things, that there are some glass operations in Ottawa and Toronto, but we're really not doing very much. We are not doing very much about compost. In fact, I think it is a reasonable assumption from the other night that we really don't have any plans to do anything about compost. It's very nice where it exists but there seems to be an awful lot of problems.

This concerns me a great deal because I think sooner or later we have to get into this. Although I don't share the member for Lakeshore's complete disillusionment with the engineering profession as such, I share his complete disillusionment with the engineering profession as such at the municipal level. I have never met a municipal engineer in charge of streets, or garbage, who has any-

thing more to recommend than what was being done 25 years ago, which was basically burning and landfill. I just think it's time you got into it because no one else is going to stir these people.

When you go to them, and I've gone to the borough of Scarborough, and I've said to the engineer there—and I'm not trying to single him out for criticism— "Why don't you get into the recycling bit?" Well, the transfer point isn't in Scarborough; it's in Don Mills.

Then I say: "Why don't they do it in Don Mills?" "Well, that's Metro."

Then you say, "Why doesn't somebody here recommend that Scarborough and North York and Don Mills get together? This is enough garbage, the million tons, and all the other things. Why don't we do something there? Are we interested?" "Well, it really won't work because it was tried in this place in the United States and it hasn't worked."

Quite frankly, Mr. Minister, this really gets to me and the same attitude is somewhat true of Toronto, too, the city. This really gets to me—that just because something didn't work in the United States, obviously it is not going to work in Canada and, particularly, in Ontario.

It would seem to me, particularly with this business of compost, that we could make use of the Sudbury basin which probably never was any good ecologically. We probably never could have farmed there anyway, but it is now a great gaping blight on the land-scape, not just for the people who live there, but the barrenness there is becoming almost a legend. It would seem to me it is about time the province at least put its toe in the water and started to move in these directions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that is the whole purpose of this relatively modest amount in the current budget — for assisting municipalities to get into studies and to look for new ways. I happen to know of a number of rather imaginative schemes—to me—that are being looked at at the moment. I don't want a big headline in the paper but there is one community in the province which is thinking about not landfill but building ski slopes with waste after it has been separated.

Mr. Drea: That is hardly imaginative. Etobicoke has done it, Scarborough is doing it. Right back—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a little different part in this one and I won't go into the technical details because it looks, at the moment, as though it might be quite economic. I think it is fair to say that what will work in one community may not work in another—

Mr. Drea: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —because of different economic factors. I'm not aware of the one that you mention in San Francisco but maybe we should go down there and take a look at it.

Mr. Drea: You are going to Indiana; it wouldn't cost very much more to go that much further west.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is a little-

Mr. Drea: It is two hours, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's get that in the record. They tell me there is a very interesting recycling plant in Puerto Rico!

Mr. Drea: There is also one in Ohio, if you want to stop off on the way to Indiana.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am going to Ohio as soon as we are finished here.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): How about taking this committee with you to Puerto Rico?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Cassidy: Drop us off on the way.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): What about taking the committee with you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose we could pass the estimates immediately and catch tonight's plane?

Mr. Drea: Just remember who mentioned it first.

Mr. G. W. Walker (London North): Is that an offer?

Mr. Good: It is one way to get good attendance.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We should have a quorum.

There are different kinds of compost as we discussed the other night. The advantages, as I understand it—and Mr. Heaman or Mr. Williamson can expand on this—is that where you do partial composting, the material you have left is a little less likely to cause problems. The land that is filled can be used sooner.

I think the point that seems to be pretty generally agreed is that thus far the types of compost which have been produced, because of lack of separation of plastics and a few things, haven't found any ready sale.

They can be used for fill; they could well be used, I suppose, for covering rock and growing trees, but the householders and farmers don't generally like them. There isn't a good market for them. It is quite different from sludge which in some cases has a market. I think Milwaukee Milorganite is sludge, isn't it?

Mr. Drea: Milwaukee markets sludge.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but that is sludge; it is not garbage and Milwaukee has been very successful as I understand it, in marketing its sludge. Other people have tried it without success, I'm told.

The Los Angeles programme that you mentioned, Frank, I assume is filling in a swamp with some sort of treated materials or some stage of compound.

Mr. Drea: Everything that is left after they sell the cans and the glass, and so on and so forth.

Hon. Mr. Auld: So it would be the kind of compost that you get—which is the plant, John, the one in Madison, Wis., where they have the residue which has kitchen waste plus plastic and paper in it? It is being used for landfill and is a form of compost but you can't sell it to anybody.

Mr. W. Williamson (Waste Management Branch): There is still a pollution problem as well.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, you still have organic material which is still rotting. You can't fill a watercourse with it.

Mr. Williamson: No, it can cause water pollution. Of course, it still develops gas so you still have the gas problem.

Mr. Drea: Can we just pursue the compost for a minute?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know. I don't think we would permit a swamp to be filled here with this kind of material unless it was in a basin somewhere and didn't lead to a watercourse.

Mr. Drea: Can we just pursue this problem of compost and attitudes? I noticed in the Globe and Mail this morning—and they are somewhat inaccurate on it but it's all right!—this question that Metro—only it wasn't Metro it was Toronto; I think Madam Chairwoman will bear me out on that; I think it is within her time.

At one time the city of Toronto made leaf mould available in 100 lb sacks. They used to take all the leaves and they used to convert them. They say they gave up on that because it was a money loser, but I would suggest to you, Mr. Minister, the reason they gave up on that was because not too many people knew about it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What?

Mr. Drea: Not too many people knew about it. Again, Metropolitan Toronto used to take sewer sludge to a little field at the back of Canada Packers, off St. Clair Ave. They used to pile it in great amounts and say that anybody was welcome to go there and take it home. Again, you could go there with a 50-ton truck and there never was anybody there.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Are you sure it wasn't leaf mould?

Mr. Drea: No. That was sewer sludge.

Mr. Braithwaite: I took some once.

Mr. Drea: Your wife would have told you! No, the leaf mould was only delivered to your home. The leaf mould used to come in 100 lb gunny sacks. It had to be delivered at \$1 a bag. The other was free.

Madam Chairman: You could also buy it by the ton.

Mr. Drea: No-

Mr. Walker: It is called Milorganite.

Mr. Drea: No, Milorganite is the Milwaukee product. It is a trade name. This wasn't as good as Milorganite; it had an odour to it and it wasn't refined.

Mr. Walker: It is the same thing. It is just packaged.

Mr. Drea: The only advertising that was ever done on that was an obscure little sign on a telephone pole along St. Clair Ave. It said "free fertilizer." At that time of course, Swifts and Canada Packers were there and when you were driving along St. Clair Ave. in the rush hour, just to read the sign was tantamount to wrecking your car. There really wasn't any attempt to move that material, but I'm not too sure that the product would have really gone over very well because there was quite an odour to it. It wasn't as refined as the Milwaukee product.

Mr. McIlveen: It should keep people off the grass.

Mr. Drea: Yes, it does! It is very good stuff, very good. We have now this great contradiction. We have the works engineers, in Etobicoke at least, and—I may not be terribly correct on this—I think it is Toronto or one other, on their hands and knees beging residents to have compost heaps in their backyards to take all their kitchen waste. This is before the strike! They are telling them how to do it, and so on, and so forth.

Okay. Obviously, they think there is a market in the backyard for the product and they are willing to go to the newspapers. I will tell you quite bluntly that obviously they didn't talk to anybody else in the municipality because one of the ways to get the zoning people around is to build a compost heap. You will have them!

Again, we have the voluntary recycling; take your cans here, in little driblets. We find out today that for years it has been against the law in Toronto to put your newspapers in with your garbage. I'm indebted to the Globe this morning; they passed a bylaw some years ago that said you had to segregate your newspapers, and they say nobody ever paid any attention to it so they never enforced it. We spent a good 45 minutes the other night talking about the desirability of segregating garbage. Here it has been on the books for all of these years, again at the municipal level.

The point I am making, or trying to make, is that until the province gets into this and lowers the boom the municipalities are going to go along the same time-honoured path. What I am asking of you and your department—and I recognize that as civil servants they hardly want to leap into a pit and they are hardly supposed to be the advertising media for this province—I think the time has come when we have to do something to interest people in this problem. We must draw their attention to this problem and not rely upon all these time-honoured excuses that it failed somewhere in the United States.

I think Ontario is different. I think if we start on that assumption, that Ontario is different, that we are looking for ways to build Canadian technology so that the people we are putting through school can do something, it seems to me that this is the place where we can start.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't disagree. As I said the other day, I think this is probably

the biggest long-term problem that I see at the moment in this ministry. We intend to redouble our efforts to get communities to do these things that can be done.

Mr. Drea. Yes, but on only \$200,000?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is strictly for studies. There are other things which we are doing in terms of collating research and making this available to municipalities—seeing the various schemes that are working; seeing why they work or don't work and whether it is local conditions or just the technology that is involved.

I would certainly agree that there is an opportunity, if we can come up with some novel methods here which certainly can be exported, because the problem is world-wide. As a matter of fact we've been represented at the first and we will be at the second European conference on waste disposal which is held every two years.

They've had a concentrated problem for a long time and they've come up with a number of methods which seem to be working although they probably can be improved on. I think it is one of our responsibilities to have this information available and to encourage municipalities to use it. What will work in one community may not work in another. I would not be anxious to have the authority to go and tell Metro how they have to handle their material, because I think they certainly can get—

Mr. Drea: No, I don't want to make you the garbage commissioner for the province, but I think that role has almost fallen on your shoulders by default. I don't think the municipalities are doing anything, so therefore somebody has to be in there pushing. I regret very much that it has come upon the shoulders of the province. I'd much prefer it was being done by individual municipalities, but they aren't doing it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think maybe we can sell a few of them on improving their methods and looking at some new routes.

Mr. Drea: You see, we are in the oddest position. I happen to have a newly-built house, and this is really fascinating, because the first thing they do now, with the full approval of everybody—and I know you are not into it—is to strip off every single inch of available topsoil for miles around and sell it. Then they prefer, for obvious reasons, to use as much raw sand and hard clay as is possible. So they have stripped the land, vir-

tually denuded the land, and the person who buys the home—or the municipality, if they are buying a park—has to go out and buy all kinds of earth, humus, what-have-you, and put it back on the land. So we really don't have any land management in the real sense of it, when you strip away the soil and then expect people to put it back, or not, at their whim.

At the same time we have this multitude of garbage. Some garbage commissioners are saying, "Do your duty and build a little hole in the backyard and hope your neighbours won't call the zoning man in on you." It seems all terribly inconsistent at the municipal level.

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Minister, do you know of any separating processes, such as Frank mentioned in San Francisco, which could separate the different varieties of garbage cans, glass, plastic?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are a number of methods for separating some of them—mechanical, magnetic or steel. Perhaps Mr. Williamson could illuminate the subject?

Mr. Williamson: Basically there are three different methods of separation that are being tried now.

The first is mechanical simple screening, sometimes with vibrating screens. The second is the air classification method; and the third is a ballistic method which works on the principle that if you throw something the heavier weight will go farther than the lighter one.

These three are all being tried now for garbage separation. But it is pretty difficult with garbage, because the material is wet, there is such a variety of materials, and they are sticking together and, unless it is ground first it is pretty difficult to do the separation.

But these are all available. They are all being tested very extensively. Some of them are working quite well, particularly the air classification method.

Mr. Drea: I wonder if you could just enlighten me on the results of three or four experimental projects which got great publicity when they began and somehow now there is utter and complete silence about them. The first one is, what has happened to the experiments in grinding glass back down into silicia and using it for asphalt film?

Mr. Williamson: There was a trial stretch of road prepared in Scarborough with glassphalt, and they are still testing that to compare it with others. They now have the information on costs as compared to normal use, and there should be further information available on that fairly shortly. As far as I can gather there is no real problem.

Mr. Drea: But that is still ongoing?

Mr. Williamson: The testing is ongoing. They are not actually laying any more stretches of road, to my knowledge.

Mr. Drea: When are the results of that going to be available to the public? Do you have any idea?

Mr. Williamson: I understand that Scarborough has a film available on the use of the glassphalt.

Mr. Drea: Yes, I know, but this is the problem. There is a film about the experiment; there is lots of publicity about the experiment beginning; and then all of a sudden the curtain of silence descends upon the whole project and nobody knows whether it is working or is not working. But you say it is ongoing and they still haven't tested the roadway?

Mr. Williamson: The testing programme is still going on, but there is certainly no question that it is successful in the sense that it will make a good road.

Mr. Drea: What is the testing period for, then?

Mr. Williamson: For its duration. In other words, how often you have to come back and repair it; whether it makes a good surface.

Mr. Drea: But they do know the cost of it now?

Mr. Williamson: Yes, they do.

Mr. Drea: Was the cost any better than a conventional?

Mr. Williamson: No, it's more.

Mr. Drea: It's more? I see.

Mr. McIlveen: How much more?

Mr. Williamson: That I don't know. I haven't seen the detailed figures on this.

Mr. Drea: Where do these people report their experiments? To your department?

Mr. Williamson: No. these experiments were done by the municipality. They don't

really have to report to anyone except the municipal officials.

Mr. Drea: I see. Another point—what about the recycling of cans? In the Metro area you have at least 10 depots and so forth where people can drop their tin cans. Is that working or not working?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you talking about where they finally go?

Mr. Drea: No, no, where the public drive in with their cans and dump their cans into the hopper. There are at least 10 places in the Metropolitan area from Bramalea to Scarborough where you can drop cans.

Mr. Walker: Cans?

Mr. Braithwaite: Cans or bottles?

Mr. Drea: Cans.

Mr. Braithwaite: I thought it was bottles?

Mr. Drea: Every plant of Continental Can will take them. The three plants of American Can will take them. Scarborough has two depots run by the works department. Crown Cork and Seal will take them up in Thornhill, and an American Can plant in Bramalea will take them. There are 10 depots. I just wonder if it is working or not working, or does anybody ever get any information on it, or what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Heaman.

Mr. Heaman: Madam Chairwoman, I don't have the complete story on that, but it is quite right that these cans are being salvaged, and in this case, of course, we are speaking of miscellaneous discarded cans. The part I am uncertain on is, what is the actual eventual disposition of these. They are certainly not welcome at the primary steel mills for recycling into new steel, because the presence of the tin in the tinplate is a very undesirable pollutant in steel.

Mr. Drea: But that is removed in Burlington, isn't it? Doesn't M and T remove the tinplate from the steel? M and T—that's American Can.

Mr. Heaman: Yes, that is right, Mr. Drea, and I'll come to that point in a moment if I may. With respect to the direct recycling into the primary steel plants, I understand that each mill is taking one freight car alternately. In other words, there is one freight car used per month. This is really experimental, or possibly even has some public

relations connotations. But that is all that is going directly into the major steel plants.

The operations of M and T Products is fundamentally designed to deal with clean tinplate scrap emanating from plants which manufacture their own tin cans. The reason it is only designed and suitable for handling this product is that the presence of aluminum can ends is very undesirable in the process used by M and T Products. Also, they are not equipped to handle dirt and so on.

What M and T do is take the clean tin scrap, remove the tin, salvage it and sell it as tin oxide. The baled residual steel is in itself, without the tin, acceptable to the steel plants and that is where it goes.

Mr. Drea: Yes, the tin can't be used again. That is right, isn't it? That tin does not have the tolerance to be used again as tin liner on the inside of cans for food commodities.

Mr. Heaman: The presence of tin in the steel destroys its mechanical properties.

Mr. Drea: Maybe you could shed some light on why the Canadian steel industry is so slow in all of this when it is supposed to be technologically superior to the American steel industry. The American steel industry has huge places like Kaiser melting down 100 tons of tin cans in two months. They are now talking about recovering cans. Reynolds Aluminum—I know they have aluminum cans in the States and we don't; they are not much here—is talking in terms of 750 million a year. There does not seem to be any great drive or any great interest here. As you say, it is public relations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know if Kaiser's operation is trying to use tins or whether it is tin scrap, like M and T.

Mr. Drea: No, it is steel scrap.

Mr. Heaman: Madam Chairman, on that question raised by Mr. Drea, I inquired as to the difference in practice in the United States. Apparently due to their much greater steel production they are prepared to a considerable degree to take what is really a calculated risk by introducing more modest quantities of tin into the primary steel supplies.

As far as your reference to Reynolds is concerned, as you indicated, they are only handling aluminum cans which are not currently being made in Canada. Aluminum cans are 100 per cent salvageable. It has been suggested that it might be a greater advan-

tage in the overall economy if all containers were made from aluminum on this proposition, that they are 100 per cent salvage because you can do it without any disadvantage.

Mr. Drea: I don't want to pursue this much longer, but I take it that I would be reasonably accurate in concluding there is no recycling of any consequence in this province, with the sole exception, I suppose, of some newspapers into liner board or cardboard boxes which has been going on for a long time.

Mr. Good: If you take cans for scrap, I understand, you get 15 cents a dozen but you have to take them in.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Abitibi have a plant in Welland where they are making fine papers with various kinds of recycled paper waste.

Mr. Drea: But that is pretty small.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They would like to see it larger.

Mr. Drea: I can assure you there is no recycling of newsprint rolls done in this entire country and that's the market for paper.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think there is a chap presently building a plant in Toronto—

Mr. Drea: No!

Mr. Heaman: There is a collection operation going on here. I'm not quite sure—we have not determined yet where this collection is going. I think you're possibly referring to the Krever company?

Mr. Drea: It's going to be exported. There is no big—I am not knocking Abitibi; I know they do some newsprint and they have done our telephone directory and a few things like that. I would take it then that recycling is at an almost total low ebb in this province when we consider the major products—glass, metal cans, either bi-metal or tri-metal, newspapers, 200 tons dumped in and around Toronto every day?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that is a fair statement. Part of it, I think, from the discussions I have had with people because this is of considerable interest to me, is the question of volume. If you have a big enough volume in one place it may be economic but where you get into the transportation costs of bringing the materials from a number of

points to one, the cost factor is just too great.

It goes back to what we were talking about on the use of separated materials, salvageable materials from waste, in the municipal system and the question of the space you save in landfill or incineration or the cost you save balanced against your extra costs of shipping that somewhere and getting some sort of return for it. We have different economics from a commercial salvage operation and a municipal waste operation.

Mr. Drea: Tell me just one last thing. Is there any thought being given in your department to even a modest outlay—very modest—to study the social and economic consequences of recycling, even in this province? Is there any thought being given to that at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are not engaged in anything like that. I think that some of the work that is going on, some of the collection of data from other jurisdictions, would lead probably to Finance and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Drea: Yes, but we are a resourceoriented province, particularly in the north. If we are going to recycle newsprint into newsprint in Toronto, we are going to virtually decimate a great number of paper communities in the north. They will no longer be needed. If we are going to recycle metal cans, we are going to decimate a number of iron ore mines and pelletizing operations because that will be it. Is there any thought being given at all, in any of the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a bit in the Ottawa-Carleton study. There is a look at the economics of recycling as far as Ottawa-Carleton is concerned, but there has not been—

Mr. Drea: No, I mean the social consequences elsewhere in the province, as well.

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): On social and economic consequences, as well that study in total is costing a couple of hundred thousand dollars, I think, with the federal, the regional government participation and provincial participation.

Mr. Drea: I wonder sometimes if we are not reluctant at certain levels to get into recycling because we are afraid of certain things. Desirable as it may be, we are more afraid of the repercussions that may come from the resource end of our economy.

Mr. Good: You will be getting a letter tomorrow from the Glass Container Council of Canada, as I did after I made my opening speech.

Mr. Drea: What have I done to them now? They used to like me! No, I just wonder about this, you know, because this is part and parcel of it. I think it is unfair for people to ask your department to find out about the technology and the research into all of these things and when we get to them, a mighty—and justified—howl goes up that while it is making Toronto nicer and it is making Hamilton nicer, it is removing thousands of jobs elsewhere.

I'm glad to see that, as Mr. Biggs says, they are beginning to study the social consequences. I doubt if I will get a letter from the Glass Container Council of Canada. I didn't say the same things he did. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: That completes your statement? Mr. Cassidy indicated he wished to speak. He seems to have left the room. He will be back, will he? We will proceed to Mr. Braithwaite.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Madam Chairman—

Madam Chairman: You have spoken, Mr. Burr. I understood you wanted to raise some questions?

Mr. Burr: No, I was on your list the other night.

Madam Chairman: On this one? Yes, you have already spoken on 1503 item 2—twice, as a matter of fact. There was a break at a certain point.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Burr: I asked some questions but I have not spoken at length.

Madam Chairman: I believe you had the floor, Mr. Burr, for quite a time.

Mr. Burr: We all had-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Braithwaite.

Mr. Braithwaite: I have a short question, Madam Chairman, of the minister. At the north end of Etobicoke and adjacent to the southern boundary of Vaughan township, there is a large dump, or if you prefer, sanitary landfill is going on. Could the minister

tell me what steps are being taken to measure the amount of methane gas and what steps are being taken to control methane gas in the area?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that we have had no reports of any problem and in the normal course of events we don't measure methane in a sanitary landfill. I think there have been occasions when there have been complaints of methane and there has been an investigation to see where the gas was coming from. But in the normal course of events we don't go around sampling every sanitary landfill, do we, Mr. Heaman?

Mr. Braithwaite: I mention this, Mr. Minister, through you Madam Chairman, because, as I recall, your predecessor had made some statements—I can't recall exactly when, but in the last session of the House—about some project that was going on at the time in his department, now your department, with reference to the—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Braithwaite, a little closer to the microphone please.

Mr. Braithwaite: —with reference to this question of methane gas and the prevention of the dispersion of it underground. I am certain that my memory is correct there.

Mr. Biggs: Madam Chairwoman, what I was going to say was that, in the original approval of the landfill sites, consideration is given to the type of soil. Methane gas is one of the substances that form from the putrefaction of the material that is in the landfill site, but it is hoped in the original establishment of the site the passage of this gas to other areas will be limited, or avoided completely.

Mr. Braithwaite: That doesn't really answer my question. Why I asked the question is that the Humber River has one of its sources right there. The question of methane gas getting into the river is quite important. I was under the impression that the minister's department had some sort of project in mind or already started, not only with reference to that site but generally in connection with the control of the dispersal of methane gas underground. We have had methane explosions in other sanitary landfills in Etobicoke.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say I am not aware of this one so—

Mr. Williamson: Well, for some years we have been doing very extensive water sampling and analysis at both of the Metro

Toronto sites—I think it is the South Thackeray site that is being referred to here and the Bayer Rd. site—both in wells at the site and around the site and in the river upstream and below the landfill. We have, as I say, very extensive results of this and there has been no indication, up to the moment at least, that there has been any movement of contaminants from the site.

Mr. Braithwaite: The reply then to my original question is that there is a sampling going on now, there is testing going on. I thought the minister said there wasn't.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the water, No, what I said, Len, was that to my knowledge we don't go around to every sanitary landfill and drill holes, and see how much methane there is there.

As Mr. Biggs said, one of the considerations in approving a site is the porosity of the soil and where methane as well as liquids and leachate can get. But apparently in two cases here we have been doing sampling of the water, not just for methane but for any kind of leaching from the site.

Mr. Braithwaite: There is no actual testing, by boring or otherwise, on the landfill site itself with reference to methane gas or other pollutants?

Mr. Heaman: Madam Chairwoman, if I may help to clarify this a bit, as has been mentioned by other speakers, methane gas is usually only of concern where it can percolate horizontally through the soil. Normally it dissipates vertically into the air and there is no problem.

We are also not concerned with it in respect to water because its solubility in water is negligible. The areas of concern with respect to methane gas are primarily explosion hazards—

Mr. Braithwaite: Still I just want to get a definite answer. Is any testing going on from time to time at this landfill project?

Mr. Heaman: As far as methane is concerned, I don't believe there is.

Mr. Braithwaite: As far as other pollutants are concerned?

Mr. Heaman: Oh yes, as Mr. Williamson has mentioned there is regular testing or sampling. If I recall correctly, originally it was at least on a monthly basis. I think it is extended somewhat now, but there is consistent sampling and analyses being conduct-

ed by the Metro authorities under a programme which we originally discussed and arranged with them.

Mr. Braithwaite: I presume you are talking about the water? I am talking about the landfill site itself, is there any testing being done?

Mr. Heaman: Yes, the sampling is being done from a series of wells—if I may use that word—which have been built into the site, around the periphery and in the area.

Mr. Braithwaite: Oh, I thought the minister said there wasn't. I am just trying to get it straight.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is not for methane particularly. It is for water quality.

Mr. Braithwaite: But they would pick up any pollutants or anything that is—

Mr. Heaman: Not methane gas. We are not sampling for that.

Mr. Braithwaite: You are not sampling for methane gas at all?

Mr. Heaman: Not on those sites, no.

Mr. Braithwaite: And has there been any appearance of methane gas at all in the area?

Mr. Heaman: I would expect that there would be methane gas from every landfill operation.

Mr. Braithwaite: But there is no day-to-day testing, or periodic testing, for that particular pollutant?

Mr. Heaman: Not at those Metro sites.

Mr. Braithwaite: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, on a point of order. I have been here the full length of the sittings. I have spoken briefly at times. And I have something to say on this item. I indicated the last evening we sat that I wanted to say something. I indicated this again today. There is no rule that a member can't speak twice on an item.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, we have been following a procedure and you did speak extensively the first time round on this. You spoke just after Mr. Good spoke. In fact, you started late in an afternoon session, and you continued over into evening, because I have a notation here. You didn't lose your turn.

Now all these other people are finishing, and then we will come around to supplementary questions, if you want to extend beyond.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Madam Chairman, on the point of order, I want to know where you got that ruling? The nonsense has gone on long enough, you know. We have been courteous because you are a woman but, by God, you are making up rules that have never been applied in this House and that no one has ever attempted to apply. Here you are making new rulings on your own.

It is a case of who gets the floor first and it doesn't matter if you spoke 10 times on estimates, that is what they are for. If you can get the chairman's eye, and your name is down, it doesn't matter if you have spoken a dozen times; as long as it is not repetitious and it is a new point on the topic, that is fine. But for you to arbitrarily decide, "No, I am ruling you out, day after day, because you spoke once before", is simply a lot of nonsense. I suggest, Madam Chairman, with the greatest of respect, that it should change now and that we revert to the rulings which have prevailed in this House for a good many years. I am going to challenge you if you are going to persist.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, the fact is that we have been taking these votes item by item as you know.

Mr. Martel: I am fully aware of what we have been doing, and I am also fully aware of what you have attempted to do.

Madam Chairman: I have observed that day after day members have come into these sessions prepared to speak on an item and they have been well organized, quite efficient in their remarks and presentations. They have done it very well. Then we have followed with supplementary questions, and this order seems to have worked very well.

I think we have had such an extended discussion on waste management, I think Mr. Burr forgets that he did speak for some considerable time earlier in this session.

Mr. Martel: And how are you to determine—

Madam Chairman: We are still working our way through the original list of speakers.

Mr. Martel: So what?

Madam Chairman: Everybody in this room has not been around once.

Mr. Martel: That is their fault. If Mr. Burr was here and they have come in after he has been here, that is immaterial when they get on the list.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, I do have a list of people-

Mr. Martel: I am going to challenge your ruling, Madam Chairman, and unless you can get enough Tories to support you, you are going to have to back off. And there just happens to be enough of us to carry the vote.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, the fact is that I have-

Mr. Martel: I am sorry. I am challenging your ruling.

Madam Chairman: There are people on this list who have not spoken once.

Mr. Martel: Were they in last night?

Madam Chairman: Yes—and still waiting. These are names of people waiting.

Interjections by hon, members.

Mr. Martel: When did you come in Mike?

Mr. Cassidy: I came in this afternoon.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Burr was already here from Monday night. That is a lot of non-sence.

Mr. Cassidy: Not only that, Madam Chairman, but Mr. Burr is in fact our party critic on the environment.

Mr. Martel: It doesn't matter who it is.

Mr. Cassidy: I would much prefer, in fact, that he be able to speak.

Madam Chairman: Are you giving Mr. Burr your place then?

Mr. Martel: No, that is not the point at all.

Mr. Cassidy: And I would call for the question.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr actually asked to put a question, as I understand it. At one time he raised his hand and waved it. I understood he was giving a question sign—

Mr. Martel: That is nonsense.

Madam Chairman: —the first time he indicated to me.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, the ruling of the Chair that the questions only go in

rotation and that there will be no supplementaries or other questions at the time has been challenged—and that's a motion.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr is not asking to put a supplementary, as I understand it now.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Martel raised this point and I am supporting Mr. Martel on it.

Mr. Martel: He can get in any time he wants if he catches your eye. Somebody can't come in behind him and say, "Well, look, I have never spoken and therefore I am entitled to go ahead of you." That's a lot of nonsense. It doesn't work that way.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry. I have a list of speakers who have been on this list now for two whole sessions, patiently waiting their turn to speak, as you waited your turn and, as you demanded at one of the very early sessions—

Mr. Martel: Don't tell me what I demanded.

Madam Chairman: -when you have the floor, you had the floor.

Mr. Cassidy: I do not yield my place on the list.

Madam Chairman: You do not?

Mr. Cassidy: I accept the list, in fact. Shall Mr. Burr have the right to speak—

Mr. Martel: The member for Ottawa came in after Mr. Burr's name was on the list.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr's name is now on the list at this point, He is farther down the list.

Mr. Cassidy: In that case-

Mr. Braithwaite: Madam Chairman, must we have this confrontation? I am sure that cooler heads can prevail. There is no need for this.

Mr. Martel: No, it has been like this from the beginning.

Mr. Good: If I might make this observation, I think I did mention early in the committee proceedings that we have not operated with such a structured procedure previously, and I don't think we have ever run into this problem before, to my knowledge, in the Legislature. Unfortunately, we can't now operate in the manner in which we have been accustomed.

It just so happened that the only remaining question I have still to ask on the waste management was on the matter of gas and methane gas, but I hesitated to try to get into the argument when we were discussing that very point that Mr. Braithwaite brought up. Normally, under our normal procedure, we would tell anyone who was here that if they wanted to talk on that particular methane gas fine, we would have had a full and free discussion on that point.

That seemed to work much better than this business of, "You are on the list and you are on the list, but you spoke yesterday and you can't speak today." I am sorry, Madam Chairman, but I just can't buy it, that because I spoke yesterday I can't speak again today until someone who has come in who hasn't been here before speaks. I don't agree with that at at all.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good, may I ask if you can remember an exchange between Mr. Martel and Mr. Drea, early on, in which Mr. Martel instructed Mr. Drea to write down his questions?

Mr. Martel: I did what?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Martel: I did?

Mr. Good: Write down his questions?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Martel: I suggest very strongly, Madam Chairman, that you had better dig that out of Hansard, because there is no way, no way at all that I—

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the committee would agree, the purpose of this exercise is to discuss these estimates—

Mr. Martel: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and I have no objection, Madam Chairman, if, in terms of a specific item—we are talking about methane—we finish that bit and get on to the next. I think probably even if it—

Mr. Martel: Sure, it avoids repetition.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —gets out of turn—you know, if some members don't have a chance quite as soon as they otherwise might have—it might expedite the whole thing.

Madam Chairman: But are we actually pursuing an extension or are we asking for a new speaker?

Mr. Martel: Does it matter? As long as it is on the same subject. You get rid of the subject.

Madam Chairman: All right.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, my remarks happen to be on methane.

Mr. Martel: Is that right? I didn't know that was what you wanted to talk about. Why didn't you tell me?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You should excuse the expression, but why don't you fire away?

Mr. Good: Go ahead, Fred, go ahead. For gosh sakes, go ahead!

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, one of the things is that I have been deferring to some of my colleagues who have had to be in the House, so that when they came in I have said, "No, you go ahead and I will wait" and that's the way the procedure has gone in the past and I think it worked very well.

However, the member for Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) the other night referred to a study in England whereby waste garbage can be turned into alcohol. That reminded me of an incident over in England, where a gentleman in Devonshire runs his motor vehicle on methane gas converted from chicken and pig manure. This in turn led me to remember the idea that is being promoted by a professor at the University of Arizona. Natural gas, that is fossil methane gas, is relatively pollution free and, having nearly complete combustion, is superior both to coal and oil as a fuel. Unfortunately, the world supply of this most desirable fuel, fossil methane, or natural gas, is strictly limited. I think the most generous estimate I have seen for the world supply is 50 years. I have seen some smaller estimates.

The alternative to fossil methane is methane gas made from current organic wastes, both of animals and man. These two forms of methane present entirely different pictures.

Whereas the fossil methane has taken millions of years to form, methane from organic waste takes only a matter of weeks or months. Fossil methane is non-renewable, but the methane converted from contemporary organic wastes is what might be called instant methane.

Now, what are the advantages of recycling organic garbage into methane gas? One obvious advantage would be the solving of the problem of garbage disposal without the need for either incineration or landfills; another

obvious advantage would be the conservation of the earth's fuel resources; and the third obvious advantage would be the considerable reduction in air pollution that is now caused by the burning of coal and oil.

To get some idea of the possibilities and the potential of this method, I would like to draw your attention to some figures from the United States, keeping in mind that Canadian figures would be roughly 10 per cent of the American.

In the United States every year, 1.3 billion tons of animal wastes are produced, presenting in many areas, especially feedlots, a serious disposal problem. Although a large part of this animal waste is returned to agriculture as fertilizer, let us suppose that all of it, together with another 200 million tons of urban solid wastes, mostly human, were converted into methane gas. This would produce about 30 trillion cubic feet. The United States' present consumption of natural gas is in the neighbourhood of 20 trillion cubic feet.

Obviously this whole amount would not be available for this purpose, but the production of even a few trillion cubic feet of methane gas of this type would enable North Americans to conserve significantly the non-renewable fossil fuels which future generations will be denied if our voracious appetite for such fuels continues. Simultaneously, we would dispose successfully of what is now a waste product, and those who have looked into this method of converting organic wastes into methane gas say that no change in household combustion equipment would be required by the consumers.

With the exception of metals and glass, most of the rest of our garbage and rubbish could be shredded and mixed with sewage in the production of methane gas, which might be described, as I suggested, as "instant methane." You could also say that it is last year's solar energy. After the gas is collected, the sludge that remains, being rich in nitrogen and phosphates, could be used to fertilize the earth's soils instead of fertilizing its streams and lakes, as is now the case.

What I would like to know, Mr. Minister, is whether your people have given any thought to this or looked into it at all?

Mr. Martel: It just doesn't work that way.

Mr. Burr: The prime promoter of this idea I think would be H. R. Bohn, an associate professor at the Department of Agricultural Chemistry and Soils at the University of Arizona at Tucson.

That's the question I have, and before you answer, could you tell us where you plan to go on your trips after the estimates are through, in looking into methods of waste management?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't got the list with me, but we put together, I guess, about 20 places not too far away from here. Some are in adjacent states; the UK; possibly further down in some of the southern states. But that will be later on, because it's really a question of time. There are a fair number of different examples around that are not too far. Madison, Wis., is one; some place in Ohio—Akron?

Mr. Good. Are you going to Franklin, Ohio?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Franklin, is it? Yes. Altona, Mr. Heaman put the list together. Perhaps he can tell us.

Mr. Burr: My chief concern was whether you are going to have an opportunity to call on Pierre Phillippe, down in my riding?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, that's the compost; yes.

Mr. Burr: Good; thank you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's one of the early ones. St. Catharines, Hamilton and Windsor, I think, is one—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Biggs would comment on the question of the methane cycle, because he knows something about that.

Mr. Burr: Fine.

Mr. Biggs: First of all, philosophically and practically the staff at the Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph, have been looking at this from the standpoint of the broader problem, which Mr. Burr touched on. It concerns what our overall supplies of energy are going to be on the North American continent. They are looking at the matter of recycling; they're looking at the matter of putting some of this material back into the soil and growing agricultural products which, in turn, can be used in some form of energy.

So I think there's a great deal of thought being given to this matter of energy supply. And, of course, I think foremost in it is their thinking and attitude towards the recycling process. So I think this is the very uppermost in the minds of several people at Guelph and, I'm sure, at most of the other institutions where research is being carried on.

Mr. Burr: Do you think they may have been in touch with the Arizona man?

Mr. Biggs: Well, I don't know by first hand evidence, but, knowing these academics, I think that the communication is pretty good, because they've published papers and have personal knowledge of each other.

Mr. Burr: Well, will you check on it and suggest it if they aren't?

Mr. Biggs: Yes, I sure will, sir.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, are you quite through?

Mr. Burr: As usual, Madam Chairman, I am quite brief.

Madam Chairman: Because last Monday, when I asked you, I said: "Are you quite through?" and you said you were. Mr. Cassidy is next.

Mr. Burr: Oh yes, I was quite through at that time.

Mr. Cassidy: Exactly, Madam Chairman, that's the point. You expect, in fact, that by some miracle that everybody may be able to exhaust all their questions at one time.

Madam Chairman: No, I don't indeed.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, that was the impression you gave. I must confess that I haven't been in the committee all along up to right now, but I—

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, whenever I say I'm through, I mean I'm through at that point.

Madam Chairman: While we're on this point, may I draw your attention to the Hansard for Monday, April 24, at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Martel had the floor, but Mr. Drea wanted to ask a question and Mr. Martel refused him. He wouldn't let Mr. Drea speak and he said in these words:

Write them down. Just write them down. We waited for-

Mr. Drea asked if he could ask a question while they were fresh in his mind and Mr. Martel said:

If you want to rewrite the rules-

Mr. Drea said that he didn't want to suggest rewriting the rules. Mr. Martel said:

In fact, Madam Chairman, if my friend wants to rewrite the rules that's fine. But in my stay around this shack, once you wait for your turn to get the floor, you've got it.

Mr. Drea said: "Yes." Mr. Martel said:

As long as you've got something to say that is not repetitious, you can continue. That's what I did this afternoon and it all dealt, with the greatest of respect, with water. The whole bit—and you can check Hansard.

Mr. Cassidy: I think that misses the point, Madam Chairman. I'm sure what Mr. Martel was saying, I wasn't here, but it was in fact that a member who has the floor is entitled to keep the floor.

Madam Chairman: Indeed.

Mr. Cassidy: But Mr. Drea certainly had the right to come in with supplementaries after Mr. Martel had spoken on the points that Mr. Martel had raised.

Madam Chairman: Well, you see, Mr. Martel is now arguing the other side; so I draw that to your attention.

Mr. Cassidy: No, no. This is perfectly consistent. However, I would appreciate it if the minister can tell me if any of these points have been raised before; because in my absence it's quite possible that they have.

The first one is that in the waste management programme we've talked about recycling and means of reducing the bulk of garbage by grinding it down and that sort of thing.

I wonder, what steps the minister has taken in order to reduce the volume of garbage by other means; be they educational, or be they by consultation with the packaging industry and the other major producers of garbage? Let's face it, although the consumer creates garbage, one of the reasons for this is that the consumer is, in fact, given a great deal of garbage along with goods that he or she buys.

Has the minister had any consultations with the packaging industry in order to reduce the bulk of packaging, in order to make it biodegradable? Has he considered means by which the bulk of garbage can be reduced by the consumer in the home before it's actually put out?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can answer yes to both of those, but I can't expand on it very much,

I've been in it in a pretty preliminary way, as far as I've been concerned.

Mr. Cassidy: Maybe I could ask the question of the ministry as well then, since it's not too long since you took over the ministry, and ask whether there has been a consistent programme of consultation with the packaging industry, for example, in order to prevent the proliferation of packaging which, in turn, increases the volume of solid waste?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I understand there have been discussions, I suppose, since the ministry or the department got into this field; but I'd have to say to my knowledge there has been no consideration of legislation which would, in effect, control packaging, or prevent it.

Mr. Cassidy: Would the minister consider, maybe some persuasive efforts, initially. Then, in fact, if legislation is necessary, bringing in legislation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that the emphasis, world-wide or North American, has been more on the packaging material, where there has been some study about biodegradable things. In fact, I read somewhere the other day about one of the plastics which has been reworked or reformulated to permit it to be eventually biodegradable.

Mr. Cassidy: It's very nice to have read about this, but what steps has the minister taken, in fact, to encourage this kind of development?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As of this moment—do you want to say something?

Mr. Biggs: Yes. You weren't present earlier when the minister mentioned the fact that a task force had been appointed, first of all, for an educational programme in conjunction with the industry.

The other approach is that there have been several meetings with various sectors of the packaging industry. The latter decision, which the minister has approved, is that we again appoint a task force. The reason the task-force approach is being taken is that it suggests that we want some action and that they're there to get something done. These meetings will be representative of industry people; those people who supply the material which adds to the garbage, as you suggested. Really, at this time, it's hopefully in the initial stage. Mr. Brad Drowley, the

executive director responsible for that division, will be assembling this group.

Their terms of reference at this stage are very simple. First of all, they are contributing a great deal to the amount of garbage that people are talking about recycling. We are not prepared to go along and continue to accept arguments to maintain the status quo. They are the people who are deeply and intimately involved in this matter and we're looking for their guidance at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Cassidy: That's very encouraging news. Has the task force been appointed yet? The members of the task force?

Mr. Biggs: We are working on this to bring the recommendations to the minister. This is as far as the makeup of the task force has gone.

Mr. Cassidy: I see.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And we have three meetings scheduled as soon as we know when we're going to be available to be at them.

Mr. Cassidy: Will this task force include representatives of consumers and of governments, possibly of the people who handle the waste, that is municipalities and so on, in addition to the industry?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, there will be. We are looking for somebody from Pollution Probe, for instance, some sort of non-involved people in the industry, representatives of the general population as well as the industrial people, of our own ministry and probably of the economic people in Finance and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Cassidy: Right. Now I presume that the existence of the task force and its composition will be made public when you get to that stage, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It has been made public because I said that here the other night. When we have all the names we'll make an announcement about it.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I wonder what the goals are. My understanding is that the average volume or poundage of waste per person per year in Ontario is increasing by maybe three or four per cent per year—

Mr. Good: In accordance with consumption it is.

Mr. Cassidy: —and is doubling maybe every 20 or 22 years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know. It is always dangerous to make those projections because it isn't always the same amount. It is fair to say, however, that it is increasing but whether it is close to its optimum or not at this moment in time, I don't know. I think it is something like three-quarters of a ton per person per year, isn't it?

Mr. Good: Fifteen hundred pounds per year.

Mr. Williamson: I think four pounds per person per day.

Mr. Cassidy: But that is going up at a rate.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm going to take my shoes off to work that out. How much does it amount to at the end of the year?

Mr. Williamson: About three-quarters of a ton, sir.

Hon, Mr. Auld: I thought I was fairly accurate.

Mr. Cassidy: How fast is that poundage of garbage of waste increasing per year? It is tending to increase, is it not?

Mr. Williamson: Over the past 10 years the increase has averaged about four per cent per year.

Mr. Drea: What kind of garbage is that? Would that include your car, or is this just your household garbage?

Mr. Williamson: No, sir, just municipal waste.

Mr. Drea: Well, people throw out beds too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess that would be included.

Mr. Drea: Is this what a garbage truck would pick up?

Mr. Williamson: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Presumably that is the result of two things. One is the increased consumption per person as real standards of living rise; the other is the increased amount of packaging per unit or item purchased. Would that be correct?

I just wonder whether the minister, as an initial goal for the task force, couldn't get them to set as a goal that within a year or so the volume of municipal garbage per person produced in Ontario should not increase in any year thereafter. In other words, you reduce the amount of packaging to the point

to offset the increase in real consumption per year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is a consideration and we'll think about that in a specific term. From what I have read thus far and just from observation of the fact of apartment living and smaller families, and so on, and having some knowledge of the food business, because we used to be in it some years agothe demand for a greater variety of can sizes, for instance, and for ¼ lb packs of butter instead of pounds—and just how this lifestyle will affect packaging and variety, and so on, is something that I don't think anybody can predict very accurately at this moment. After all, here again it becomes an educational process.

I am not one who believes that you can legislate people into what might be called by some other people improved habits. I think that the theory of government, for instance, is that governments are supposed to do what the majority of people want them to do. Philosophically I don't think I would be prepared to say that we are going to tell everybody that they will have to buy their peas in 20 oz tins and that is the only way they will buy them, and that they will have to buy their bacon sliced and unwrapped and that they mustn't have plastic bags on the bread.

Mr. Cassidy: I think the minister misses the point, and-

Mr. Martel: You could legislate against such things as dyes, though, which you refuse to do.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Against which?

Mr. Martel: The variety of dyes in materials which are wasteful, and which are harmful, but you won't do it. We raised it last year and tried to get this ministry to stop the dye in tissues, and so on, for example, which are part of waste management because they do cause a real problem. I can recall your predecessor suggesting, "Well, you don't mean to say you would insist that all tissues, kitchen tissues, and so on, should be white?" And I said certainly, yes, because I am sure your staff will indicate that there are problems that arise from the dyes in waste. This department knows it, yet it won't move against it because, you know, we have to have tissue that matches the kitchen cupboard, or toilet tissue to match the toilet. It is a lot of nonsense. Yet you won't move against it, in positive areas.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What does your wife buy?

Mr. Martel: Mostly white, because I insist on it.

Mr. Good: I've got a cottage and nobody at the cottage will use anything but white toilet tissue—they shouldn't, if they do.

Mr. Martel: And your department knows it is a tremendous cost incurred—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, there are a couple of people we don't have to legislate against.

Mr. McIlveen: That's because you have got your own septic tank and it would cost you money to clean it out.

Mr. Cassidy: I recognize, while not appreciating, the philosophy that has been enumciated by the minister, but I would point out that whatever the philosophy of the government in fact its practice is really quite different. In very many instances it has moved in order to prevent people from doing what they would like to do.

If you want to take a specific example, one might assume that a lot of people in the northern part of Toronto want to drive to work and want to be able to park a few minutes away from their office, but the government has decided against it for reasons that we appreciate and support.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we haven't turned off all the streets.

Mr. Cassidy: But you have blocked the Spadina Expressway.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is a specific one. But you can still drive downtown from any place in the city, assuming that somebody hasn't blocked the traffic.

Mr. Cassidy: You certainly have not facilitated it. In fact, you are taking action which points in the other direction in terms of encouraging public transit.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think you are reaching on that one.

Mr. Cassidy: I would agree that that is reaching, in terms of the encouragement—that is off the subject—the encouragement of public transit. Let me just return to the point which is, in fact, to set up a task force on packaging and then to refuse, as you have just done, to give them any indication of what you would want them to do—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I didn't say that.

Mr. Cassidy: —you simply predict that the amount of garbage is going to continue because of convenience foods and apartment living—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I didn't say that.

Mr. Cassidy: —it makes the task force a patsy and nothing more.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just so we don't have to reread Hansard, what I said was your suggestion would be considered in its specific terms and the purpose of the task force is to see how we can reduce the litter that is around.

Mr. Cassidy: Reduce the litter?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The waste and the whole bag of works—all the stuff that gets into the way.

Mr. Cassidy: This isn't what I am talking about. You are talking about a task force concerned with litter, one of the great promises of the Throne Speech, and nothing more than that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If we are going to split hairs, I am talking about garbage, whether you throw it on the street, or put it in the waste basket.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, all right. Because I suggest that industry, in the minister's philosophy and to some extent mine as well, responds to challenges. In the same way as industry, the housing industry, is able to come up with a perfectly acceptable house that consumes half of the material of a conventional house as we know it right now, it should also be possible for the packaging industry to meet the kinds of demands the consumers are placing for convenience foods, but let's say with half of the packaging now used.

Over the long term, this is the kind of goal you can reach if you say, look this is the direction we want you to move; these are the undesirable consequences of continuing to double the volume of garbage every 18 years. More than double, in fact, because if you increase your garbage by four per cent a year per capita that means that you are increasing the actual volume of garbage by about six per cent a year, considering population growth, and every 12 years the volume of solid waste is going to double.

That is a tremendous kind of burden you are putting on the ecology and on the economy, and there are means around it. I suggest that the minister should take steps to

try to use those means, and I am quite happy if he would start with persuasion and find out whether the industry and consumers are willing to be co-operative.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't disagree with that.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. I hope that the nod will be interpreted into words that the industry will hear.

I would imagine that the question of nonreturnable bottles probably has been raised under this item already and that the minister has found some means of defending his government's refusal to act.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You might as well read that; I think it was Monday night when we discussed that. I said, in essence, that I felt that was a problem but it was a very small part of a very much larger problem. But also it is something that is being pretty actively looked at at the moment.

Mr. Cassidy: No, it is not a small part for the kids who find there are broken glass bottles in the local parks in my area. And quite apart from all the other problems that are—

Mr. McIlveen: The member should have come Monday night.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, that's fair enough. I said I would be very brief on the items that have been covered.

Can the minister outline the plans which have been announced in the Throne Speech for better and more aesthetic disposal of wrecked cars?

Mr. Drea: We covered that on Monday night.

Hon, Mr. Auld: We thrashed that one around on Monday night too.

Mr. Good: They have no plans.

Mr. Cassidy: They have no plans?

Mr. Good: The money is allocated but nothing has been done.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: After Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I understand that while I was out you read a quote from Hansard. I'm not sure what you said. I would have wished you could have

waited until I returned. I wanted to defend my integrity.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, I didn't know you were coming back.

Mr. Cassidy: What the quote said was that you didn't wish to be interrupted by Mr. Drea.

Mr. Martel: And while the points were fresh in his mind that he should write them down, not to hand them in to you but so he would have them before him later when his turn came to speak.

Mr. Cassidy: Immediately after you had spoken.

Mr. Martel: I think that is very important. Well, I would like to get back to this point on dyes just for a moment. I'm not sure if it has been discussed before, Mr. Minister, but your staff certainly indicated in last year's estimates that dyes contribute greatly to costs

and so on and that they do cause a consider-

able amount of damage to water.

I am wondering if I am correct in stating that again. I'm going back a year from off the top of my head, but is it correct that dyes from the various tissues do contribute greatly to the impairment of water and so on?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm afraid that we have done the water part.

Mr. Martel: No, I'm not talking about water. What I'm leading up to is that if it does that in water, when you're trying to get rid of waste the same problem occurs because of the seepage of the dyes in dumps and so on. Does this contribute to an overall problem that could be eliminated, say, if we constantly used tissues that were white because there would be no problem then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As far as this vote is concerned I would say that we attempt, and I think with some success, to eliminate seepage of any kind. Whether there were dyes in the seepage to add to the other things that might be in the seepage is relatively unimportant as far as a waste site is concerned, because there are other things in the seepage that would be equally or more harmful, I suppose, to the watercourse.

Mr. Martel: But if we add all these small things up, Mr. Minister, they do contribute to a rather large problem, and if we can eliminate some of them then we should be moving to eliminate those things.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In that case I think it would have to be like phosphates, where it would need to be done nationally to be done effectively.

Mr. Martel: Well, most of our garbage stays in Ontario; we don't export it, although there have been indications that you want to export garbage to northern Ontario. I've got a solution for the garbage problem, you know. You could get Inco to use it as backfill in their underground workings where they have to bring in sand. That might be a solution.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And fill them up with methane?

Mr. Martel: Well, fill them up with anything. I want to ask the minister another question then. Do you send your people out to conferences?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I am sure we do.

Mr. Walker: Well, when you call they are always in conference.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean do we send them to waste management conferences?

Mr. Martel: Waste management conferences, any type of conferences.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we are talking about waste management here. The answer is yes. In fact, I mentioned that a few minutes ago.

Mr. Martel: You do. Could I ask the minister then why, in view of the fact that there is a rather large conference considering a variety of pollution problems being held in Sudbury on Sunday, or Saturday with people like Dr. Kay, Elmer Sopharemember Elmer, he was speaking on pollution and the environment. When we had people from Ottawa coming in—your department has refused to send anyone?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we said that we were unable to attend. We had no one available.

Mr. Martel: Oh, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wrote the letter myself.

Mr. Martel: I can recall when you brought in your monitor in Sudbury. You know they had to charter a plane to bring all the officials in from here. And you haven't got one person available, Mr. Minister, not one?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is right. Not anybody who would be helpful at the conference.

Mr. Martel: Oh, Mr. Minister, could you give me a list where they are all going then on Saturday? Everyone in your department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose eventually I could.

Mr. Martel: I would like a list to know where they all were. Could you have someone take note of that? Even if it comes next week or the week after—where everyone of your people on water, waste, air, are this Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would hope that some of them would be taking the day off.

Mr. Martel: We never have a day off, Mr. Minister, so why worry about it?

Mr. McIlveen: The pickerel season opens this weekend.

Mr. Martel: You won't go fishing for the next four years, Doc-you won't have time.

Mr. McIlveen: Saturday night.

Mr. Martel: The Sudbury area seems to be an area that has been ravaged by every type of pollution, and that not one person from your department can attend the conference is a little ridiculous. It really upsets me, Mr. Minister, that you couldn't find one person. It really does; it bothers me no end.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that that is a valid question. I wrote to Mr. Falkowski and said I was sorry but we couldn't send somebody who would be helpful because they just weren't available. And there are many requests that we get—I suppose I must get three or four a week—to go or to send somebody.

Mr. Martel: What other major conference is being held this weekend? What other major conference is being held in Ontario this weekend which would involve your department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are unable to attend every conference for which we are invited, and I am afraid that is the way it is.

Mr. Martel: That is a pretty sick excuse to give an area that has been ravaged, that is the most polluted area in the province, of every nature, that you cannot have one official there. Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think it is fair to say that this department has had people in Sudbury many times a year for many years. We can't go there every time, perhaps, that somebody would like us.

Mr. Martel: I just think, Mr. Minister, in view of the seriousness of the problem—and it outweighs anything in the province, I am sure you agree that there is not another area in the province that has been ravaged so much—that you couldn't spare one official is just a little hard to accept by everyone.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I told you the answer.

Mr. Martel: I'll expect the list shortly. Within a week we can have—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Don't hold your breath.

Mr. Martel: You said you could supply it. Where they all are.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I didn't. I said that we had checked to see if we could have somebody there who would be helpful, and there wasn't anybody available.

Mr. Martel: Oh, Mr. Minister. There isn't a government representative at the conference. Not one.

Hon. Mr. Auld. We established that.

Mr. Cassidy: Just to follow that one up, Mr. Minister, when was the last time that a representative of your department in fact attended a public meeting to talk with citizens from the Sudbury region about the problems of pollution?

Mr. Martel: They announced the monitor. They flew 53 of them in.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that we have been there several times in the last year. We haven't the dates at the moment.

Mr. Martel: Right, when you brought in the new monitor, I don't know how many came in. It must have been—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think we are now talking about waste management, are we?

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That was an air monitor.

Mr. Martel: I had to slip this in somehow, because I think you had to be rebuked because—

Mr. Walker: It is a deliberate snub, Madam Chairman, it really is.

Mr. Martel: That is right, it is just shattering.

Madam Chairman: Do you have anything else, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: No, I am just hopeful that the minister will send me the list showing where they all are this weekend.

Madam Chairman: Are you through?

Mr. Martel: Finished.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good has a question.

Mr. Good: First of all, following up Mr. Cassidy's remark about that, I had a meeting with the firm of Formpack in Brantford. We were discussing the merits or demerits of the styrofoam containers that they are now using for meat and egg cartons instead of cardboard which was formerly used and something I had said evidently made them see fit to come down here and put the finger on me, as has the glass council. They defended their product very much We talked about returnable egg cartons and they fairly well convinced me that they would not be practical because of the cost involved in manufacturing the carton and the breakage of eggs and also because health hazards would not make a returnable carton practical. Now they are claiming that their product-

Hon. Mr. Auld: You may have a little trouble with the packing machines too, if the carton is a little deformed, I just happen to know that because we have an egg plant where they had that problem, somebody had bent the—

Mr. Good: But, apart from that, they claim that their product is an inert product, it is not biodegradable. It can be in the ground forever and it remains basically the same, I suppose, so it is then contributing 100 per cent in volume and weight to industrial waste. It never breaks down, as opposed to a cardboard meat tray and a cardboard egg carton. Now, I remember seeing people from Pollution Probe picketing the supermarkets a few years ago, when these articles first came out because they were non-biodegradable.

Does the department have any policy or views on the merits of cardboard vis-à-vis, say, the styrofoam tray? Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose as a basic premise, if we are looking at sanitary landfill as a means of disposal, anything that is not biodegradable is not welcome.

Mr. Good: Is not welcome?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is not welcome. On the other hand, if we are talking about some other forms of treatment, incineration, pulverization, pyrolysis and so on, there may be other factors. I might ask Mr. Heaman about that.

Mr. Heaman: The question of disposal, Madam Chairman, is not a cause of concern with respect to either of the egg cartons, the paper or the polystyrene. They can both be disposed of by incineration, of course, and where that is done there are no undue problems.

You are quite correct, Mr. Good, when you say that the polystyrene one is permanent, but many other products are relatively permanent, too, as the minister said. Concerning the company you mentioned, they did participate in an experiment in connection with our Burlington recycling study under which the citizens were going to pull out these egg cartons. The company agreed to take them back, not for reissuing egg cartons but for some secondary product, but they abandoned the experiment because an insignificant number of cartons were turned back by the citizens in the form of salvage.

Mr. Good: Right, they did tell me that they would take back any amount of their product to recycle, but the lack of volume just doesn't make it a practical service. Well, that is fine. One other thing; were they right when they say that their product incinerates better than paper, quicker and more completely, with less dust going up?

Mr. Heaman: Yes, I think that is safe to say. It is a highly combustible material and also the amount of ash would be less.

Mr. Burr: How about the gases though?

Mr. Heaman: There is nothing particularly objectionable in polystyrene, Mr. Burr. For example, there is no chlorine or other hazardous chemical.

Mr. Burr: There is no PCB's or related chemicals?

Mr. Heaman: No, it should be a pure hydrocarbon.

Mr. Martel: Might I ask the minister a question. There is a growing concern about disposability in most of the world. You know the Japs are talking about the disposable car. We're moving into disposable clothing, not just baby diapers anymore, but a whole range of disposable materials. We talk about disposable bottles. Whether we like it or not, some day governments are going to have to take a long look at these disposable items because of the quantity of materials that are going to be disposed of. The costs are going to be so great eventually because of this disposable stuff that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: That was Mr. Cassidy's point.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but it is moving up ever so greatly. They are talking about disposable underclothing, disposable dresses, disposable diapers, disposable cars. Some day, because of the tremendous costs, we're going to have to move in on it. Maybe it is the time to do it now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As a matter of fact, one place where this is evident-and this is just a fast eyeball survey, because I spent a little time in one of the hospitals at home last Friday—is in the hospitals where syringes and a whole host of things are disposable. Some hospitals, I am told, are working on disposable sheets because from a laundry point of view, and a sterile point of view, and the waste that comes out of the hospital, this is an advantage. Here again, you get into the question of trade-offs in the hospitals. As I understand it, from what I have heard and read, and the odd time talking to somebody, there is both an economic interest and a medical interest. There is also less possibility of infection and so on, but how you equate that with the waste question is something that I don't know.

Mr. Martel: How many trainloads of garbage would be anticipated if you moved it by train out of Toronto every day?

Mr. McIlveen: Put it in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Well, Sudbury's the same problem. We don't even have enough gravel in the Sudbury region for landfill.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I said two weeks ago, or at one of our previous meetings, that in the long term I don't think landfill is the answer. And that there is going to be an extension of the methane cycle where we are converting all the waste into some components and we are using them to turn out energy or compost or a whole host of things.

Mr. Martel: Certainly it's a problem we are going to have to face.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In theory you can't just keep digging holes and filling them up, even though it will make some interesting work for the archaeologists.

Mr. Martel: Of course, too, there is the other problem, the consumption of natural resources. It's estimated that by 1980 the Americans will be using—and this comes out of the Honey report, which is from this government—80 per cent of the natural resources in the world. These will be utilized by the Americans alone in 1980 at the present acceleration of usage of natural resources. They are going to run out too; and the disposable items are just contributing to that problem of eventually running out of natural resources which we can use.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Except when you get into the paper field. That is renewable.

Mr. Martel: Right. It's renewable, but nonetheless you know in northern Ontario-

Hon. Mr. Auld: And that is the biggest single part of the municipal waste. What is the percentage of paper, roughly?

Mr. Heaman: It's 50 per cent.

Mr. Good: Now my other point, getting back to the methane question. First of all, I'd be interested to know—have you got a short, concise report about the process of how it would be produced from animal and human waste?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will get it for you. We don't-

Mr. Good: Oh, you can't describe it in 30 seconds, eh? All right. Well, then, without knowing how it is produced, we had a problem in the Kitchener landfill site a few years ago, and a home was threatened. I am sorry, I can't remember whether it was by fire in an adjacent landfill site or the seepage of methane gas through the ground horizontally into the basement. I think that was it; if I am not mistaken, that was what the problem was.

Now when you issue a permit for a landfill site—I know you talk about the clay liners and how much is needed to prevent leaching—do you consider these two questions? Do you consider the horizontal movement of this gas into adjacent areas; and, do you have in your permit any provision that air holes have to be put in this landfill site as it is filled in?

Mr. Heaman: Madam Chairman, the problems that have arisen to date with respect to methane gas generation, all have arisen from sites which were established and in operation a considerable period of time before any of our programme came into being.

Mr. Good: Those are the ones that are in the built-up areas now and that is the problem.

Mr. Heaman: Yes. Therefore, as they were in existence before any controls or modern engineering approach could be applied to them, all that we can do is endeavour to alleviate problems when they arise or are suspected. But in the case of sites which are proposed today, we examine that aspect as a matter of regular routine. If there was a suggestion, for example, that a site be located in highly porous soils adjacent to a built-up area, either it would not be approved or very significant measures would have to be taken to intercept the horizontal migration of this gas.

Mr. Good: But there is no organized scheme to provide venting in existing land-fill sites that have been there for years and years?

Mr. Heaman: In the main, sites are not so located with respect to nearby residences or buildings that that is a cause for concern. As in the case you mention in Kitchener, unsuspected situations arise from time to time. If I recollect that case in Kitchener correctly, there was some difference of opinion as to whether it was methane gas from a landfill site or whether it was methane gas from a natural gas pipeline. Was there not some doubt on that? That is my recollection.

Mr. Good: I don't remember that. I understood they fixed it by putting vents in the site.

Mr. Burr: Down at Expo I remember a parking lot over a landfill. The story was around that the people who worked there would at noon-hour just put a pipe down, light a fire and cook their eggs or whatever they wanted. Is there any truth in that?

Mr. Good: That is right.

Mr. Heaman: That is quite true. Probably the reason for that particular situation was that it was covered over with paving and of course this prevented natural dissipation through seepage into the atmosphere, which is the sort of thing that normally happens.

Mr. Good: What about the methane gas manufactured in quantity from human and industrial waste? What would you do then, store it in underground storage things that have been already mined out with gas and whatnot, or how?

Mr. Heaman: Of course, this gas is used now to some degree resulting from its generation in sewage treatment plants, so conceivably instead of the raw material being sewage sludge it could be the solid waste matter of agricultural sorts or municipal refuse.

Mr. Good: My last question on-

Mr. Cassidy: I have two or three more questions, Madam Chairman, and they are related to the subject under review here. The first one concerns the question of control of seepage of either gas or oil from pipelines causing land pollution. I wonder, this is a point of information and reflects the fact that I don't know the legislation, what legislation have you in order either to prevent this or to require cleanups where land pollution is involved?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the OWR Act and in the Environment Act we cover all pollutants. I don't think, if there is a spill, we can lay a charge.

Mr. Cassidy: That is a spill into a water-course, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or vegetation. Unfortunately, I haven't got anybody here from the water end of it with the detail. I'm thinking of a case in Ottawa, which maybe you are thinking about.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I am.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There was a leak from a pipeline and it got into somebody's basement, I think.

Mr. Cassidy: It is a common, metered distribution system for oil.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There was a charge laid and a conviction obtained by OWRC. I believe there is a civil action now before the courts as far as damages are concerned to the person who was a recipient of the leak. Mr. Cassidy: The civil action has been delayed and delayed in the courts causing great hardship to the individual concerned. Are there no powers in order to compel an offender to repair the damage and make good?

Madam Chairman: This matter has been discussed before, Mr. Cassidy, this principle.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And the answer is no.

Mr. Cassidy: The answer is no, which suggests to me that perhaps there should be. Next time the Act is revised, this should be done. In other words, you're powerless. You can keep on laying charges but we all know that the level of fines—

Hon. Mr. Auld: In that case, I think the fine was \$2,000, which was not too steep.

Mr. Cassidy: It was unusual for your department.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't set the fine. The court does that.

Mr. Cassidy: It is still unusual for fines that are achieved by your department.

Mr. Burr: Did the victim get the fine or the court?

Mr. Cassidy: The victim is still living outside his house because it is unusable.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What was that, Fred?

Mr. Burr: I just wondered whether the victim or the courts got the \$2,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, Her Majesty in right of Ontario, I guess.

Mr. Cassidy: I have another question which pertains directly to waste management. I would like to ask what submissions the department is making, what participation it intends to have, and what consultation it is involved in with the conference on the environment which the United Nations is holding in Stockholm in a few months time?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Our people have been working with Environment Canada people. There is not a specific presentation from any province in Canada as far as I am aware. We will be represented in the Canadian group. As a matter of fact, Mr. Biggs is going to be there. We have been working with the federal people on, for want of a better term, the various papers and positions that Canada is putting forward.

Mr. Martel: That won't be on a Saturday, will it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think Mr. Biggs has to travel on a Saturday to get there.

Mr. Martel: He shouldn't. He should travel on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Auld: He is prepared to make the sacrifice in this case.

Mr. Martel: I would go with him if he invited me, in that case!

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will add you to the list. There have been quite a number of people who—

Mr. Good: A few weeks ago I volunteered to go with him.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are ahead. I am not going.

Mr. Cassidy: What does Stockholm have that Sudbury lacks, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld. I don't know because I have not been to Stockholm.

Mr. Martel: May I ask the minister, before I go to the House—I have a few confidential letters that I want to discuss with the Minister of Mines that I am not supposed to have.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Don't tell me he sent you a lot, too?

Mr. Martel: A few little mistakes there, too. I just want to ask you what type of postal service you use or what type of service do you use to get books to and from—it is off the topic, but the McGovern report which you promised me has been coming for two weeks and it has not reached my office yet. The postal service is not on strike, or—

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is the McGovern-

Mr. Martel: I am still waiting for it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will tell you why. It is my fault. It is on my desk and I thought I would like to read it before I sent it to you.

Mr. Martel: Because you might not send it to me if it was that bad?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I thought I might have to take a few pages out and send them-

Mr. Martel: Get another copy then.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -through a more direct route for you. Put them in an envelope marked "Private and Confidential" and addressed to me and then send them to you so you will really enjoy them.

Mr. Martel: I would really enjoy it then!

Madam Chairman: All right. Vote 1503, item 2. Is that carried?

Carried.

Item 3, pesticides control service.

Mr. Good: First of all, under the herbicides and pesticides. Who makes that decision on the list for which a permit or licence is required under the Act? Is that a provincial decision in this department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is in some cases, although it is primarily federal. Mr. Smith is our resident expert. Perhaps he could give you the background.

Mr. W. L. Smith (Pesticides Control Service): What Act are you specifically referring to?

Mr. Good: Our own Environmental Act says that everything has to be done by licence or by permit, if it affects the growth of vegetation or if it's for fumigation purposes. Then it says anything exempted by the department doesn't come under those sections, In other words, 2,4,D, I presume, is exempt. Who decides what is—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a twofold jurisdiction. The federal government under the Pesticides Control Act makes certain regulations about some things. The province obviously follows those.

We, in addition, license people to use certain things under certain conditions. There are some things that anybody can use and there are some things that have to be used by somebody licensed by us in their use.

Mr. Good: If they're doing it for a fee, they have to have a licence and if they are not doing it for a fee, they get a permit. The Act says at first everything, as it affects the growth, then it says certain things are exempt from the implications of section 50. I am saying, is that a provincial decision, in this department?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would be a provincial decision if it were something that the federal people hadn't regulated specifically themselves. They register all pesticides.

Mr. Good: Oh, I see. So everything that is on their list would be on the provincial list?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. You know about the agricultural end of that, Mr. Biggs.

Mr. Biggs: I was just going to say the federal responsibility, which is the overall responsibility, is under the Canada Department of Agriculture. They register each pesticide and give it a PCB number. Under our legislation we can be more restrictive, but we couldn't do anything that would be repugnant to the federal legislation. In other words, we couldn't approve a pesticide that wasn't approved by Ottawa. But we can be more restrictive.

Mr. Good: But, if the federal government said that it's okay for anybody to use—say a weedkiller or something—you could then say no, we're not going to allow that used in Ontario without a permit?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or that not everybody can use it, only certain people who are licensed by us.

Mr. Biggs: Or we could ban it.

Mr. Good: Or you could ban it. That brings me to a second question I want to ask. What about the ban on DDT? What is it now, three years or how many years? Are the farmers living with it; can they live with the ban? Tobacco growers are the only ones who can get permits to use it?

Mr. Biggs: The ban that is in effect on DDT is limited to one or two specific purposes, but even here it can only be used under special permit.

Mr. Good: But what are your thoughts on it now after—what is it, two or three years—it has been banned?

Mr. Biggs: It is a product that doesn't break down, as you know, and it is accumulative in fish and other animals. So it is not a desirable product from that standpoint.

I think, as far as the industry is concerned, that it has done a pretty good job in coming ahead with products, Mr. Smith, that have replaced DDT in the pesticide field.

Mr. Good: I had a couple of articles here and I just haven't been able to find them. I think one was about one DDT replacement.

Mr. Biggs: They were using it for cutworms in onions, and they were using it for tobacco.

Mr. Smith: This year we are able to do away with it as control for cutworm and

tobacco. We have two products that are being used, Phosvel and Dursban.

Mr. Good: What was—I can't remember the name; I don't have it here—the first substitute you had for DDT?

Mr. Smith: For what use, Mr. Good, were you referring to specifically?

Mr. Good: Just general use.

**Mr. Smith:** You see there are specific uses for specific insects.

Mr. Burr: What was the one you named just now?

Mr. Smith: Dursban and Phosvel are used now in the tobacco industry for cutworm control.

Mr. Burr: How do you spell the second one?

Mr. Smith: P-h-o-s-v-e-l.

Mr. Good: And they have been proven as satisfactory substitutes?

Mr. Smith: They have, yes.

Mr. Good: So that leaves DDT about where, anywhere?

Mr. Smith: There are just two uses now for DDT, one is still for tiny plant bugs on apples, and the other is for bat control.

Mr. Good: How can one get it for that?

Mr. Smith: It can only be obtained by a licensed structural exterminator for use on bats.

Mr. Good: Cyanogas. While we were waiting here I related a problem that farmers have now in getting it for use for groundhog control. One pesticide which has been a standby on the farm for years and years and years, now has to be procured by someone with a licence.

The procedure this particular farmer had to go through to get a licence to get a little tin of Cyanogas to get rid of groundhogs! He thought it important enough to give me the whole details. It was about a 10-page letter. It seems that he had to meet with a representative from one of your pesticide control offices, pass an exam, and write a test, and then he had to go to Brantford to get the darned stuff. By the time he was finished, he said he would have been better off to stay there long enough to shoot the groundhogs. Is Cyanogas so much of a problem that it has

to be controlled to that extent, for farm use? I'm talking about farm use.

Mr. Smith: This emanated about seven or eight years ago when there was, in a short space of time, quite a number of suicides from Cyanogas. Cyanogas is a lovely agent if a person contemplates suicide. In each case, the coroner's jury came up with the recommendations that Cyanogas be banned.

The company that furnished or manufactured Cyanogas was seriously contemplating discontinuing furnishing Cyanogas at all, because the bad publicity that it was getting was more than offsetting any sales that it got all across Canada. They entered into an agreement with our department at the time, in which we agreed that if they would keep on furnishing Cyanogas and restrict their distributions to certain outlets, we would police these outlets, because Cyanogas was quite necessary for certain applications.

There were three uses specifically. One was for farmers; the other was for beekeepers; and the third was for chick hatcheries.

I think there were about seven outlets, and the dealers agreed to an arrangement that the person who came to purchase the Cyanogas had to furnish an identification card signed by the director, or else a valid licence, saying that he was an exterminator. This has worked very well from that time. That is why that it was restricted. We do our best to help out farmers.

Mr. Biggs: We now have a substitute product.

Mr. Smith: Oh, that is right, we have a substitute product-

Mr. Good: So you have to get a licence to commit suicide now?

Mr. Smith: -For the substitute product? No, that was just registered yesterday.

Mr. Good: What is the name of this substitute product?

Mr. Smith: Phostoxin.

Mr. Good: How is that spelled?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I hope you haven't got a conflict of interest here.

Mr. Smith: P-h-o-s-t-o-x-i-n.

Mr. Good: And no permit or anything is required for that?

Mr. Smith: No permit, no.

Mr. Good: And farmers will be able to get it in any feed store?

Mr. Smith: I am not sure on the distribution, but I know that all agricultural representatives are being informed of this and they are being instructed on its use, and how it may be obtained.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you would like to send me that letter, I will get the details for your reply.

Mr. Good: Oh no, I got the information from the department. I just wanted to inform you what it was all about, so now you know as much as I do.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, I must say that was worthwhile for me.

Mr. Good: Wasn't that right? That is all I have now Madam Chairman. I left my other stuff upstairs.

Madam Chairman: You will probably want to ask supplementaries. Mr. Beckett?

Mr. Beckett: Thank you, Madam Chairman, but Mr. Good has covered my point.

Madam Chairman: All right. Mr. Burr. Gentlemen, the heat in this room is so excessive that if you want to remove your jackets, please do. I think the air conditioning must have broken down.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Fire away, Fred.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, the awareness of the pollution of the environment by chemicals has grown in recent years and as it grew the chemical companies were lying low most of the time. But now they are launching a counterattack, based largely on the leadership of the Nobel prize winner, Norman E. Borlaug, as their champion.

Now Borlaug won his fame in the field of plant genetics for developing new strains of wheat. He didn't win them in the field of toxicology. He has championed the continued use of DDT, largely because of its early success in the fight against malaria. But he ignores the fact that DDT now permeates the whole of man's environment with known deleterious effects on birds and animals, with possible deleterious effects on plankton in the ocean, and with suspected deleterious effects on man himself, including a delayed action loss of fertility in women.

He ignores also the fact that in many places mosquitoes resistant to DDT are again spreading malaria. Less than a year ago the World Health Organization Chronicle stated at page 205, in the May, 1971, issue:

Indoor spraying of DDT in routine antimalaria operations does not involve a significant risk to man or wildlife, and the withdrawal of this insecticide would be a major tragedy for human health. The outdoor use of DDT is a different matter, and effort should be made to avoid it.

So we must face the fact that the chemical companies have a vested interest in pest control by chemicals, that they are wealthy and powerful and influential, that they can buy expert opinions, and that they have easy access to the news media.

Even university scientists can be influenced, by research grants, to withhold information unfavourable to their benefactors. We can expect to be deluged with propaganda such as that recently issued by the Agricultural Chemical Association with a remark such as this:

The world without the benefits of pesticides would be unthinkable and the consequences in human misery incalculable.

Yet those of us who lived and ate three daily meals in the pre-pesticide days can recall eating apples with the occasional worm, and other fruits and vegetables that were not unblemished.

We didn't find the world unthinkable and we didn't suffer a great deal of misery. Although foods today seem superclean, our enjoyment of them is sometimes tempered by the knowledge that many of them do contain poisonous spray residues of whose long-term accumulative effects we and scientists know very little.

The chemical companies will set up straw men and try to give the impression that the environmentalists want to outlaw all pesticides. This, of course, is not the case. Part of the case against the pesticide manufacturers is that their products have been used indiscriminately to kill insects both harmful and beneficial to man, and that pesticide triumphs are too often shortlived and to often create greater problems than they solve.

Ecologists maintain that other nonchemical methods of controlling harmful pests should be used to the maximum and that use of chemicals should be selective, kept to a minimum and properly timed, not that they should be eliminated completely. Moreover, the chemicals should be biodegradable.

Here is another chemical manufacturer's propaganda statement: "Without pesticides our vast timberlands would be receptive targets for hoards of insects attacking everything in sight." Now that is some kind of nonsense. How did our forests survive over millions of years before the pesticide companies were formed?

As ecologists frequently point out, nature, when free from man's interference, keeps all species nicely balanced over millions of years. It was man's transportation inventions that brought the Dutch elm disease to North America, for example. And one might ask how successful were the pesticide companies in saving the elms. They certainly tried, and many of us gagged on the fine mist of poison that public parks departments sprayed annually on the elm trees in our cities. But the monuments to the failure of the pesticide companies number some 15 million, I believe it is, of which most of those in sight of Highway 401 have now been cut down.

In this losing battle against the Dutch elm disease, everybody lost except the pesticide manufacturers. Most environmentalists favour a permanent ban on DDT except for indoor use in malaria areas but to imply as Borlaug does, and as the chemical companies do, that environmentalists are part of a conspiracy to ban all pesticides is completely false.

One of the faults of pesticides, as I said, is that they are too successful at first. Let me illustrate this by quoting a Canada Department of Agriculture researcher in British Columbia in explaining why the broad-spectrum pesticides must go. He says:

Under the old system, the more we sprayed for mites, the more we had to spray. Whenever a pest problem developed we would call for pesticides and choose the best one. For a year or two, all went well; then the pest developed a resistance to the chemical and the problem was right back in our laps.

At the end of 10 years a research entomologist could look back on his programme and say that he had screened 57 compounds, of which six proved to be effective until the pest developed resistance to all six of them. The result was that we turned our attention to a more permanent control method.

An editorial in Country Guide tells us what happened next.

The research station used demonstration plots to show growers that a number of

pests can be present without appreciably lowering the quality and the quantity of the crop. Tree fruit growers who were once told to spray whenever spider-mites reached a level of four to five insects per leaf now are told the panic button level is 50 to 60 mites per leaf. Growers began to find that it did not pay to spray for no real reason, or to apply enough chemicals to wipe out natural predators, along with the pests. They have found that if they don't kill all the pests, they leave a source of food for the predators, who will complete the control job at no extra cost.

And I might add, Madam Chairman, they will survive to continue the control job in the following season.

In contrast to the wild claims for the virtues and benefits of pesticides, we have warnings from such bodies as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations which has verified 600 reports of resistance involving over 100 different types of pests of agricultural and veterinary importance.

According to Professor James R. Busvine, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the future of world agriculture may well depend on man's ability to solve the twin problems of the growing resistance of crop and livestock pests to existing pesticides and of the environmental contamination by these chemicals themselves.

Professor Busvine is a member of the Food and Agriculture Organization's working party. He says: "I cannot put the case strongly enough for the need for new measures." He claims that there is an urgent need for international organizations to back research to develop integrated control measures, including biological control, and other alternatives to pesticides.

A report on Soviet pesticides by Philip R. Pryde, of San Diego State College, sums up the situation over there in three sentences:

The reasons for the long-term ineffectiveness of broad spectrum insecticides are well understood in the USSR and are often discussed in the press, i.e. (a) loss of useful insects; (b) destruction of natural predators; (c) contamination of soil; (d) development of immunity in pest species; (e) disruption of ecosystems; (f) contamination of food supplies; (g) danger to human health.

Bureaucratic expediency [says Dr. Pryde] and inertia, rather than an entrenched agrichemical lobby, appear to be the main causes of the continued Soviet reliance on chemical controls. As in the United States, responsible biologists have

urged for some time the introduction of integrated control techniques (those that use biological, cultural and microbial methods in addition to, or instead of chemicals) and a decrease in non-selective insecticide use.

My point is that the Ministry of the Environment, perhaps through the pesticides control service, has a great responsibility to curb the understandable impulses of the chemical companies in trying to promote their products, regardless of the harm they may do to the environment.

The Ministry of the Environment has a great opportunity to foster the kind of research which will control pests without damaging our environment. I made a similar appeal in the Agriculture estimates a year or two ago, and I learned to my surprise that no non-chemical research in pest control was being done by any of the 198 agricultural researchers associated with the Department of Agriculture. The explanation was that the federal Department of Agriculture was engaged in this type of research and that there was no point in duplicating any research of this nature.

I am sure our knowledge of entomology is not nearly so complete that there are not hundreds of experiments and studies and research projects that could be profitably carried on. My feeling is that the Department of Agriculture has such a cosy relationship with the pesticide producers that non-chemical methods do not occupy much place in the thoughts of that department. If my feeling is correct, I am very glad that pesticide control is in the Ministry of the Environment which, more than any other ministry, I believe, is alive to the hazards of toxic chemicals in the air, soil and water, and, I suppose, food.

Looking at this same problem from a different angle, we see that we have an economy whose success is based on waste. The more unnecessary products that we can invent and the more quickly we can produce obsolescent articles, the greater our employment. If our natural resources were all renewable or unlimited, then we might well have an ever expanding, ever booming, ever successful economy with full employment. But, unfortunately, we now realize - or should, by this time-that the earth's resources are strictly limited and that, henceforth, we must conserve those resources, recycle as much of our waste as possible and face the fact that the age of general affluence may already have reached its peak.

We must face the fact that if we decide to curb the extravagant use of electricity, for example, there will be a reduced demand for products such as electric toasters, toothbrushes, and so on. Employment in the manufacturing of those products will decline and unemployment will rise. The same applies to non-returnable bottles, of course; for what is ecologically wise is often politically and economically inexpedient.

If the future outlook is for fewer goods, as I mentioned once before, then the need for more services, more service jobs, is absolutely essential. Because the private sector is already providing those service jobs that make a profit, for example, dry cleaning, hairdressing, appliance repair, it is up to the public sector to provide those services that do not result in profits, such as garbage collection, police protection, fire protection, education, and so on.

It is in this field that thousands of service jobs are waiting to be done, such as innercity recreation, sewage treatment and disposal, urban renewal and biological control of pests. Some of these can be made profitable but until, or unless they are, only the public sector can undertake to initiate many of these services. This is where, in my view, the Ontario government should be exerting an influence, especially through the Ministry of the Environment, to provide a service that is not profitable economically in the short term but is most beneficial ecologically in the long run, by employing every available biologist. In certain localities, import-

ant insect pests can no longer be controlled by any insecticide at all.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, is this a place where we could recess?

Mr. Burr: I have half a minute more.

Mr. Good: Just half a minute more.

Mr. Burr: Near St. Louis, Mo., cabbage growers failed to control the cabbage looper even though they sprayed every 48 hours. Insecticide-resistant pests, as well as minor pests that have become major pests because their controls have been killed off by insecticides, have devastated cotton crops in Egypt, Peru, Central America, Mexico, and now parts of Texas.

Madam Chairman, I move that we adjourn.

Mr. Parrott: He did it within 29 seconds.

Madam Chairman: Did that complete your statement, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Yes,

Madam Chairman: Have you any other comment?

Mr. Burr: I have one or two questions on other matters.

Madam Chairman: I see. We will recess now until 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock p.m., the committee took recess.

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COMMENT



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, May 11, 1972

**Evening Session** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock p.m.

#### ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (concluded)

On vote 1503:

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, we'll come to order.

The substitutions I have this evening are Mr. Carruthers for Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Rushton for Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Burr for Mr. Stokes. Right?

We broke at the supper recess when Mr. Burr had just completed a statement in comment on item 3 of vote 1503, page 190.

Mr. Burr, would you care to continue?

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): I have one question I would like to ask.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Pardon me, Madam Chairman, if I could just have my name corrected there. I am replacing Mr. Haggerty, and the name is Ruston.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: I should like to know whether captan and folpet, a couple of agricultural fungicides, are being used extensively in Ontario?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Could you say that again?

Mr. Burr: Captan—c-a-p-t-a-n—and folpet—f-o-l-p-e-t.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would ask Mr. Smith to answer.

Mr. W. L. Smith (Chief, Pesticides Control): Yes.

Mr. Burr: He says yes.

Mr. Smith: They are.

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Mr. Smith: They are, yes; quite exensively.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am told that they are.

Mr. Burr: Back in 1969, the Health, Education and Welfare Department in the United States had a commission looking into pesticides and their relation to health, and these were two pesticides that had been in use for several years, since the 1950s. They recommended that they should be discontinued immediately, because in animal experiments it was found that they had teterogenic effects.

It hasn't been done in the United States. The ban has not been imposed. I was wondering whether in Ontario any investigation was made of these two, and with what result.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: Back at that time they were suspect, but since then they have both been exonerated and there has been no change in their use pattern.

Mr. Burr: How have they been exonerated? What steps were taken to prove that they were acceptable?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that we would know. That would be a health matter which would, I suppose in Canada, have to do with National Health and Welfare.

I am told that it is the result of further research in the US. I think basically we have to remember we are an enforcement agency, we are not a research agency. We accept the medical evidence or the rules that the national agency set down.

Mr. Burr: But in Ontario, were we not the first to ban DDT?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Were we? Yes, I am told that we were the first to prohibit it, before the government of Canada did; based, I assume, on the medical research that came to our attention.

Mr. Burr: How would this be different? How did you decide not to put any ban on these two fungicides?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say from Mr. Smith's answer a moment ago that there is

no evidence from another jurisdiction that these are a great hazard.

Mr. Burr: Which other jurisdiction?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The US is the one you were talking about, wasn't it?

Mr. Burr: Yes, but this commission recommended a ban in 1969.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was an agency or an advisory group of the US government, and the US government aparently didn't accept that. Isn't that what you said?

Mr. Burr: Yes, but back when we prohibited the use of DDT in Ontario, somebody in Ontario had to look at the evidence and say: "This is dangerous. We are going to prohibit its widespread use." Was that done in the case of these two fungicides?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can only assume not. I remember the DDT thing. I guess our biologists were the ones in Lands and Forests who were concerned with the residual effects which we talked about this afternoon. But Mr. Smith, perhaps you would know more—you certainly know more about it than I do.

Mr. Smith: With the DDT thing, our pesticide advisory board did quite an exhaustive research project on DDT, reviewed the voluminous amount of literature and came up with the recommendation that it be prohibited where there were other useful products that could take its place. That resulted in our prohibition on DDT.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And, let's remember that at that time the pesticides organization was in the Ministry of Health, not the Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but it is now in the Ministry of the Environment. Did your people take the same look at these two fungicides?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean our current people?

Mr. Burr: I would doubt it. Did you?

Mr. Smith: They took a short look at it, but there wasn't nearly the information available condemning Captan and Folpet that there was on DDT. By the time they got around to it, the United States had changed their opinion on it and it was exonerated.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Are you through, Mr. Burr?

Mr. Burr: Yes, thank you.

Madam Chairman: Vote 1503, item 3, shall it carry?

Vote 1503 agreed to.

On vote 1504:

Madam Chairman: I would suggest that these items, 1 and 2, since I gather they are quite related, be discussed together.

Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): I notice a substantial increase in the estimate for laboratory? What does this involve?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are two sections involved on the labs. We are putting them together at the moment. One is the OWRC part, which had to do with water quality and that end of it; the other is, the air management laboratory, which has to do with air quality.

The increase is mainly because of different accounting systems in the programme budgeting area, which I mentioned at the outset of our estimates. I suppose it will apply in many departments because of the reorganization and the restructuring. You'll find in some places substantial decreases and in some places substantial increases. It's really, I guess, an accounting thing mainly. In this yote—

Mr. Carruthers: Generally, replacing the OWRC and air management functions?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The total, \$2,428,000, represents about a 3.8 per cent increase. So there isn't too much difference, because it's really what used to be the OWRC lab. In item 2, it is only an increase of 0.4 per cent. In fact, in terms of salaries and stuff, I suppose it's a decrease, because some of the things that were in this item are now transferred to head office. It's rather difficult to compare some of these items with last year because of the integration.

Madam Chairman: Is that all right, Mr. Carruthers?

Mr. Carruthers: Okay.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Madam Chairman, might I suggest this: Other than irrigation spray systems, which you said were in this vote and which we have already discussed, and the water quality and air quality, I think perhaps it might be useful—I am new at this, as probably some of the others are, as critic of this department—can one of the minister's staff, or the minister, give us an outline briefly of what all the research projects are. That is at least all the research projects which are now being undertaken before we discuss those they should be doing. We thus hear about what they are doing.

In the laboratory section too, other than water quality and air quality, what else is involved? Perhaps we could have an outline first of what is involved in this section.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the division of research?

Mr. Good: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the division of research?

Mr. Good: Take the lab and then research.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was going to say that I could read it, it might be shorter. I am not sure now, since I have gone back through the pages, but perhaps it might be helpful just to read you the outline of what the division of laboratories does.

It provides analytical support for the sampling programmes of the water end of the ministry. The central lab, which is in Toronto, carries out a broad range of analyses requiring sophisticated instrumentation and a high degree of expertise.

We have two regional laboratories, of course, one in London and the other in Thunder Bay. They are equipped to perform a more routine type of water quality analyses.

The whole division is organized on the basis of three branches and an administration section. The bacteriological branch conducts analyses to determine the bacteriological quality of municipal waters, surface waters and waste waters. Examinations for nuisance micro-organisms which cause taste and odour problems are also carried out.

Field laboratories are operated to provide on-site analysis for perishable parameters. During 1972, field laboratory operations will be strengthened to provide additional support for the expanded recreational lakes programme, of which I think we are all aware.

The two chemistry branches—there are three branches—perform analyses on municipal waters, surface waters, waste waters, sediment and aquatic biota. The staff provide consultation and advice on analytical methods, the interpretation of analytical re-

sults and the evaluation of chemical aspects of water quality.

One branch concentrates on performing the more routine type water and pollution analyses, while the other branch handles the more complex ones like mercury and DDT and PCB and identification of oils and stuff like that.

The administration section is fairly simple.

At the other end, which was the air management lab over at 880 Bay St., this provides analytical chemical services to the air quality, phytotoxological abatement and approval sections of the branch and conducts, by means of a field investigation unit, short-term surveys for special air contaminants. Research on new methods for sampling and analysing pollutants is also carried out.

I think this is rather interesting. The total number of analyses performed by the lab has risen by 100 per cent over the number a year ago to a total last year of 60,000. We have been able to do this largely because of relocation, the use of automated equipment and the streamlining of procedures. We are still not doing all the analyses that are requested and we are working on this to improve it so that we can do all the things that are requested—all the sensible things.

In the air management lab end we have done quite a number of surveys; and if some-body wants the details I have them, but they are rather technical. We have been involved in the atmospheric bits, and that includes heavy metal surveys—the things we were talking about a couple of days ago—polynuclear hydrocarbon surveys, and of course the basic part of the operation which is the air quality monitoring network.

In addition to that, there is work on vegetation and soils, analysing soils and vegetation

and looking at fallout.

Again without going into all the details, the total of metal analyses was 13,360; and non-metal 11,530. Sulphur candle, I guess they are, determinations were about 9,000. This might be interesting. It has led to the development of a programme for the analysis of this element by instrumental rather than by very lengthy manual methods.

The programme includes a comparison of results obtained by the standard association of official analytical chemists method, an oxygen class combination method and an X-ray fluorescent method. I might ask—I think this is kind of important—I think our chaps have done something, I don't know whether

it is unique, but it is pretty good. Perhaps, Paul, could you—who would be the—

Mr. G. C. Ronan (Laboratories Branch): What is the question?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The bit about how you have changed the sulphur candle thing and what you are doing here which I think is relatively new.

Mr. Ronan: Madam Chairlady, the air quality lab has only recently been brought within the framework of the water management lab and while I am familiar with a number of tests they have done with respect to the sulphur candle test, I don't have the details with me on the instrumentation development that they are attempting to do to make it a more efficient and speedy test.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But the point is that you are doing something which is going to be more effective and it is pretty new.

Mr. Ronan: That is right. It is a new breakthrough in the test.

Mr. Carruthers: Is this in connection with sulphur fumes?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, the sulphur candle—well, you had better explain what it does.

Mr. Ronan: Well I am not entirely sure of the use they are making of this particular parameter in the air quality area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say we are pretty proud of what they are doing but—

Mr. Ruston: They don't know what.

Mr. Good: Why all the modesty here? Let's hear about it.

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): One thing, according to the report here, is that they are doing lead peroxide tests using the sulphation candles. This is fairly technical stuff and—

Mr. Good: How is this used, Mr. Minister? Your air quality branch uses this process in relation to what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps you had better tell us exactly what you are trying to find and what the lead sulphate and the candle do and what the new method does.

Mr. F. A. Voege (Laboratory and Research Division): Madam Chairman, this is a detail of the sulphation candle method we would have to supply at a later date. We do not have the technical details on it yet.

Mr. Burr: What is the objective?

Hon. Mr. Auld: To do it a little more accurately and a little more rapidly.

Mr. Good: Okay. I have a few questions arising out of this. Are your lab facilities used as well when it comes to getting information which could be used for prosecutions in courts? Do you use your own lab facilities for that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: For our prosecutions? Yes.

Mr. Good: Both under air management and under water—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that we use them entirely. We might use others if we didn't have the capability.

Mr. Voege: For the water analysis samples we do provide the analyses for court cases.

Mr. Good: Right.

Mr. Voege: Yes. We have a definite procedure for this.

Mr. Good: I see. You provide your own sampling? Now are these facilities that you have in your laboratory available for the municipalities? Say they want to enter into a prosecution against an industry which is violating their municipal sewage regulations or bylaws, that is the strength of various—

Mr. Ronan: Madam Chairlady, a municipality in the normal course of events will ask for advice regarding the particular complaint, and we will supply them with advice regarding the procedure for taking the sample, for making sure it complies with the legal requirements about a locked box, and that it is supervised from the moment the sample is taken and its transit to the lab and the subsequent analysis.

So we do have a very watertight procedure which has been drafted by our legal branch to ensure there are no technical hitches with respect to launching the subsequent complaint in court.

Mr. Good: Madam Chairman, if the municipality takes the samplings outside an industry and they follow your instructions, do you then do the actual analysis of the sampling in the provincial lab for the municipality?

Mr. Ronan: Yes, we do.

Mr. Good: And you supply the evidence then to the municipality that they can use in any prosecution? Mr. Ronan: We supply the analytical data, and we will certify that it was properly obtained.

Mr. Good: Fine. And do all municipalities use this or do some have their own facilities?

Mr. Ronan: It is very infrequent that municipalities utilize this service. Most court actions are generated by our own staff as part of their surveillance programmes.

Mr. Good: Right. The next thing. What about your regional air management offices in areas that don't have the air pollution index system wired back into here? Is it this laboratory facility that looks after this? I think in my area they send a filter down once a week to get a particulate count and what-not. Is that done by this laboratory here?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It comes under the air management lab which is on Bay Street.

Mr. Good: Oh, they have their own lab? This lab here, we are just talking water?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we are putting the thing together. We are talking about the labs, and we are putting together now what was the OWRC lab at Downsview, and the air management lab here, and one other in the city. We have three labs in the city, three physical locations.

But to answer your question; the sulphur candles, all the things that air management do, come here to Bay Street for analysis.

Mr. Good: Not to this lab?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well we bulk the thing. It is a little confusing—

Mr. Good: But all the facilities, all the laboratory facilities that the air management branch need in other areas of the province—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are here!

Mr. Good: —and come in under this vote here? As well as all the former OWRC facilities. Fine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It will be easier next year.

Mr. Good: That is all under the labs. I will hear what you have to say about research.

Mr. Burr: Now tell us about the research.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Okay? Oh, you want me to read what we are doing?

Mr. Burr: You did so well on the first one, we want to hear the second one now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose the easiest way is to read it because it is shorter.

The applied sciences branch investigates and reports on, at the request of the ministry, innovative and unusual processes, concepts and theories with regard to their application to water and wastewater treatment and water resource management. The investigations are usually engineering-oriented and of relatively long duration, up to three years.

When processes or concepts are proven to be feasible and practical, the responsibility for application is assigned elsewhere, with applied sciences branch staff providing a consulting and advisory service as required.

Mr. Burr: Could you give an example of what you have done in the last year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, yes. It just happens I am coming to that, and there are 14 of them.

Wastewater treatment — enhances biological removal of phosphorus.

Wastewater treatment—nutrient removal from waste stabilization pond effluents; spray irrigation of waste stabilization pond effluent; individual sewage disposal systems; control of sewage treatment plant odours; chlorination of sewage effluents.

And then in the stormwater field, building weeping tile flow; the use of plastic pipe for sewage and sewage systems.

In surface water protection, effects of twocycle outboard marine engines; oil spill clean-up technology; marine toilet studies; oil leak tracers.

And then in water supply—I hope somebody can tell me what this is—frazil ice studies.

Mr. Good: What is that-frazil ice studies?

Hon. Mr. Auld: F-r-a-z-i-l. Reverse osmosis studies.

Then the special studies branch, it is primarily involved with pilot and full scale investigations of advanced waste treatment processes of a magnitude specifically designed for field studies. Where feasible, environmental effects of these processes are also evaluated.

Something that I think I would understand more readily is that we are involved in the Newmarket nutrient removal project which is being carried out to investigate the lime treatment process for phosphorous removal from sewage at an existing conventional, activated sludge plant. Newmarket is now operating effectively and efficiently, and operation during 1972-1973 will be carried out to obtain a long-term evaluation of the process to determine whether or not problems develop after its extended usage.

Now there is another one—physical-chemical treatment of sewage which is a lab project. And I think that is the one that is at Whitby.

Mr. Voege: No, not Whitby.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I know we have one down there too, because we have a whole lot of septic tanks in cages.

It is proposed that this programme be extended to full scale operation during 1972-1973 in order to obtain full scale operational data on the physical-chemical sewage treatment process. As proposed, this programme will be carried out in stages over the next four to five years.

There is another one on the nutrient removal effect in receiving waters, nitrogen removal-activated sludge process, chemical sludge disposal, farm animal waste disposal.

And then the technical advisory services branch, a specialist staff which provides assistance to other divisions in our ministry, and through them to municipalities and industry in the fields of operating problems at water and sewage plants, analyzing performance, establishing the required treatment processes and reviewing plans with respect to process design parameters.

Mr. Good: Now, the first question, Mr. Minister, could Mr. Burr and myself get a copy of those unusual processes you have under your research now. They are not in the binder?

Mr. Burr: They will be in Hansard, won't they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, what I read to you-

Mr. Burr: You have more there, you have greater detail, have you?

Mr. Good: If you have copies with some little detail on each of those projects, I'd appreciate it if you would see that we get them in the next few days.

Now, about your project regarding individual sewage units, is this something experimental, other than a septic tank, that you are working on that would be suitable, say, for cottages or subdivisions where septic tank land is not suitable?

Mr. P. D. Foley (Laboratory and Research Division): Madam Chairman, that is a long-term project; the objective of it is to eliminate the sewage collection system and therefore it is designed basically to develop a means of recycling the water within an individual home.

Mr. Good: And where are you at? Have you developed it or are you in the process?

Mr. Foley: We are currently investigating any and all scientific developments that we feel would be applicable to such a system. It's definitely a very long-term project, and probably one of its most immediate needs would be in the cottage area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that the so-called grey water?

Mr. Foley: It is frequently referred to in those terms, in that the water is not highly contaminated. There are two parts to the project: one would be to treat human waste water, the other being to treat water from dishwashing, bathing or things of this nature. There are two different approaches that are running parallel.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Could I ask a question, because I think this is kind of interesting.

Mr. Good: Yes, I wish you would get into this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And I have been wanting to find out about this myself.

Could you explain what the problem is that it won't work in individual houses?

Mr. Foley: The real problem is very simple —it's cost.

Mr. Good: Is that all that's involved? Just cost?

Mr. Foley: There are means available today whereby manufacturers could produce a recycle system for a home. We would estimate the cost of such a system at about, say, \$7,000 to \$10,000 per installation.

Mr. Good: Well, the reason I am interested in this—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is kind of an interesting part about this, because it ties in with the dishwasher, the washing water and the sewage and how you put it all together. Could you just tell us a little about it?

Mr. Good: Are you eliminating sewage connections to a municipal plant completely? Is this what you are talking about?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we are talking about somebody who is so far away from a municipal plant that he'd have to have a big septic tank.

Mr. Foley: The potential uses of this are varied, as I say. One of the very obvious immediate uses could be in the cottage country. A secondary use, as the minister just mentioned, is where you have a subdivision, for instance; it would be feasible there, possibly, to recycle or to partially recycle.

One of the problems we have is that with land costs being so high, a normal waste disposal system doesn't function, because there is too much water to dispose of in the land area that is available. It could be made to function if you could reduce this by recycling, for instance, the wash water and disposing of the human waste through the tile field. This is one part of this project.

Mr. Good: With our recreational land diminishing, people are grabbing every little piece of waterfront available, and whether or not it is suitable for tile beds is the big problem. I fear that much cottage land is being developed that just isn't as suitable as it might be or should be for weeping beds and tile beds.

Two or three years ago I was talking to someone who had a beautiful piece of lake-front property, but there was just no way it could be used without bringing in fill for eight acres of land—there would be no end to the cost. You say something like this could be developed in the future, but it is not now developed for \$7,000. Is that correct?

Mr. Foley: No, let's say that these processes weren't developed for this specific purpose. However, we have adapted these processes to the use of waste treatment. They are commercially available today but not sold in this specific field. They are not sufficiently developed to say that they could be satisfactorily used by an average home owner; they have to be used by a highly competent technician.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The machinery breaks down from time to time and there isn't anybody handy to fix it. That's the problem.

Mr. Burr: Besides repair, would there be an operational cost too?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, there is an operational cost in terms of power, but the real operational cost is the value of the piece of ground.

Mr. Foley: Yes. The biggest cost would be maintenance. One of the processes you have probably heard about is reverse osmosis. It is one of the ones that is being examined; there is a fairly high maintenance cost in that it uses a very sensitive, extremely thin porous membrane through which the water is passed; this membrane is quite expensive and it has a relatively short life.

Mr. Burr: Then there would be a cost against our energy resources in order to operate this.

Mr. Foley: Yes, there would be.

Mr. Good: Well, the next thing is I was wondering if you could tell us about the oil spill cleanup experimentation you are doing.

Mr. Foley: This programme has been in operation for five years, I guess, and about five years ago the chemical companies developed the first materials that could be applied, to heavy oils in particular to make them disperse by the wave action. Oil, as you probably are aware, is biodegradable, and if you can break it up, the natural environment will take care of a lot of the problem that man created. This was the original objective of this.

Now, along the way, the chemical industry has improved their chemicals that are available, and the present programme consists of surveillance and assessment of the products that are available. The data are then passed along to a second task force—I can't think of the name— which maintains a surveillance on the lake and to whom spills are reported. They have the data on the availability of various chemicals, the assessment of their use and the type of oil on which they are most applicable.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is a group under the IJC. It has reporting points and people who listen in have the equipment and the chemicals to deal with the problem.

Mr. Carruthers: Madam Chairman, you see Shell Oil advertisements of oil spills, and I wonder how effective they are. What volume of oil do they control?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you mean how many gallons of oil in terms of so many acrefect of water?

Mr. Carruther: I was just trying to get an idea of how effective it is.

Mr. Foley: I think this is very difficult to answer in this context. The effectiveness of the chemical really is just a question of applying the proper dosage—so many pounds of chemical per pound of oil—and as long as you can get at it to apply the chemical, it will be effective. If you have a very large spill, the problem generally is that the oil in itself has a very calming action and you no longer have the wave action, which you rely on to thoroughly mix the chemical and the oil, to emulsify it and break up the slick. This works from the outside in and it is therefore a time-dependent situation, so the bigger the spill the more difficult it is to get the oil emulsified.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): When you refer to research, are you doing original research or are you doing other than original research, primarily surveillance?

Mr. Foley: No, we just evaluate the chemical products that are used for the elimination of oil slicks.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is fair to say that we don't do original research, we do applied research; this particular part of it is part of the IJC international programme, and this is a part that Ontario is doing. The government of Canada is doing some too and the US people and agencies are doing something. It is pretty carefully co-ordinated.

Mr. Parrott: Are the governments-

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is divided into bits; we take a part, somebody else takes a part, somebody else again takes a part, and so on.

Mr. Parrott: But who is doing the original research, the manufacturer?

Mr. Foley: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: Then the motive is profit? No, I'm not opposed to that.

An hon. member: For what better reason?

Mr. Foley: I would think it must be. Certainly to my knowledge they don't give the chemical away, and I have no reason to believe they sell it at cost.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Part of this goes back to the Great Lakes Institute, does it not, and some of the work it did some years ago.

Mr. Foley: Yes, I believe the Great Lakes Institute had a contract to do research in this area of oil spills; I'm sorry I don't recall the details of it other than that the institute was definitely involved, and for that matter may still be. As I say, our area is just in this development of work and evaluation of chemicals.

Mr. Parrott: The point then is that if you only have research relative to the profit motive, how do you get at research in those areas that are perhaps socially necessary and not necessarily economically desirable?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are not involved in the profit motive in that sense. What we are concerned about is finding answers to problems that may occur on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Parrott: I am not talking specifically of the economics of it here. The question is, is most of the research being done by the chemical industry?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, they are producing various chemicals which we evaluate as far as effectiveness is concerned; in this particular instance in dealing with an oil spill.

Mr. Burr: For whom do you evaluate it, the IJC?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we evaluate for two groups, one for ourselves and one for the IJC.

Mr. Burr: And who uses it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it is under the new Canada-US agreement and the arrangement entered into sometime ago, if we now are talking about oil spills between Ontario and Canada, or oil spills either on land or on water. If they are on land they may get into the water. What was then the Ontario Water Resources Commission worked out various programmes in co-ordination with the IJC, the government of Canada and industry. So if a tank car spills someplace or a ship springs a leak or gets run into, or in some other way oil gets into the water, there are processes and people around to deal with it.

Mr. Burr: Then in effect you are endorsing some of these products.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we are endorsing the processes. I suppose we are endorsing the chemical itself and whoever happens to manufacture it where we can buy it cheapest.

Mr. Biggs: Mr. Minister, further to Mr. Parrott's question, traditionally the province has become more involved, generally speaking, in applied research than fundamental

research. But on the part of the federal government there has been more money put into fundamental research.

In addition to this research budget, where we are restricted to doing those things that are applicable to our direct responsibilities, this year we will be giving either \$100,000 or \$120,000 to the Great Lakes Institute where they may be doing a significant amount of fundamental research. In addition to this, the federal government is giving \$289,000 this year to the environmental research institute of the University of Toronto. I am assuming from that there will be other federal moneys going to other universities for similar programmes tied to the environment. This is sort of a split we have done.

Mr. Parrott: I appreciate that explanation, because the thing I was thinking about was that there would be areas like how to motivate people, for instance. Now I don't suppose that is what you would call direct research, but there are specific problems in the Department of the Environment where we are going to have to learn to motivate people. And that will be applied research rather than original research. The point I was coming to is that if we leave it all to the private sector, they will be involved in those areas that are of interest to them. But there are going to be some things of a social nature that we are going to have to do specific research on.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, that goes right back to what we were talking about this afternoon, Madam Chairlady. I don't want to get into another vote, but I am talking about trying to get people to put it in the garbage can rather than throw it on the street.

Mr. Parrott: Precisely.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good, do you have anything additional on this?

Mr. Good: Regarding phosphate removal, I presume your research there must be in a quite advanced stage, otherwise surely you wouldn't have put a 1973 deadline on the municipalities to have removal facilities.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are methods that involve lime and ferric oxide; there are methods that are effective and there are probably other methods that we haven't proved yet, which may do the same thing.

Mr. Good: Well, is your research being done as a benefit for municipalities that are going to fall under your legislation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, again it is applied research rather than original. We know what the problem is—perhaps Mr. Voege could explain further; he's been involved in that for quite a while.

Mr. Good: Have you worked out the costs on it yet?

Mr. Voege: Yes, we have. Madam Chairwoman, we have worked out various procedures through our previous studies detailing how municipalities can do this work with our technical assistance, either using the lime, as the minister said, or alum or ferric salts.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are very kind. I said ferric oxide; I think it is ferric chloride, isn't it?

Mr. Voege: Ferric chloride. We instruct them in the use of this and they proceed after we have indicated the best method of using either lime, ferric chloride or alum; it depends on the on-site situation. You can't necessarily use one salt in all locations; you have to run through what we call a treatability study to come up with this and then you can proceed, getting a consultant engineer to design the treatment works to remove the phosphate on the basis of the information that we have gathered or that they have gathered themselves under our guidance.

Mr. Good: This will be no problem in areas where the department runs the facility in the municipality. And I suppose the same services will be available in those municipalities where the plant is owned by the municipality.

Mr. Voege: Yes sir.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think the difference, first of all, is the cost of the chemical, how close are the sources of supply and then the chemical part, which is the balance in the effluent, which can vary a little. Some alum in some cases is more effective than ferric-chloride or lime, and what you wind up with and what you do with that.

Madam Chairman: Have you anything further, Mr. Good?

Mr. Good: Not right now.

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Yes. Mr. Minister, I wanted to ask if all the research that your department does is under this

figure? If you wanted that Hamilton project for separating garbage—now I would think that was a basic research or a pilot project would that fall into this particular figure?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, if it was a waste management thing it would be in the previous vote, where there are funds available on a 50-50 basis to work with an area or a municipality.

Mr. McIlveen: Has each department its own research programme? You don't have overall co-ordination of them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we have overall coordination, but all the research that we do ourselves is in this part. We get involved with other people, other groups in other branches, where we are joining with somebody else to get a third party to do some research.

Mr. McIlveen: What would happen now if the Province of Ontario decided that it wanted to take a community of 10,000 or 15,000 people and separate all the garbage, and see what could be reclaimed; just as a straight research project, where would that come from?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That would be like the Burlington project and that would be in vote 1503, item 2. It really gets back to an administrative process about programme budgeting, and it's an arbitrary decision in many ways. You could lump all kinds of research into one item of the budget, but then you have the administrative problem of getting it authorized and getting it done.

Mr. McIlveen: Okay.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Mc-Ilveen, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, I would like to ask about one type of research that hasn't been mentioned, and just to lead up to it I might read a short letter from a constituent which would have the value of showing you what people are thinking. Now, apart from the fact that this person thinks I am an MP, the letter—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say, I am glad to hear you get some short letters.

Mr. Burr: The letter is-see-the letter is-

Mr. Ruston: Dear Fred:

Mr. Carruthers: Dear pal:

Mr. Burr: I just want you to make allowances for the fact that this was originally sent to Ottawa and came back to me.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There's only a difference of about \$6,000 a year in salary, that's all.

Mr. Burr: It's from a young lady, I believe. Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Burr: It says:

In its search for better ways to control and eliminate pollution, why does the Canadian government not subsidize research into steam engines such as the Rankin cycle propulsion system, to replace the internal combustion engine in automobiles?

Such a subsidy would have many benefits. First, cut down enormously on pollution; second, demonstrate to the voters that you are not intimidated by big business; third, encourage a truly Canadian industry; four, decrease the ranks of unemployed engineering students by giving them something worthwhile to do this summer; and fifth, help slow down the drain on our limited natural resources of gas and oil. If perchance there is no research group currently studying this problem, why does the government not set up such a research programme?

What I would like to know is, to what extent do you concern yourself with research into pollution-free engines?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say none.

Mr. Burr: Well, in the past I remember one occasion when I put a—

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I recall, steam engines were not entirely pollution-free.

Mr. Burr: Well, this is just an example of one kind of research. But I remember having set up a meeting between the former minister and an inventor who had what was thought to be a pollution-free engine, so there must be some connection with your department.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We give grants to some agencies, generally universities, to work on some of these aspects of automobile emissions and so on.

Mr. Burr: Are any of them in this year's budget?

Hon. Mr. Auld: And Mr. Biggs points out to me that last year and the year before we have got the University of Waterloo a grant for research on the distribution of automobile-

Madam Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Minister.

Hon, Mr. Auld: —generated pollution in urban areas—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister, I am sorry, I'll have to recess.

Hon. Mr. Auld: -and-Oh yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister, and gentlemen, I hear the bells. We'll have to recess and we'll reconvene in 15 minutes, after the business of the House.

Mr. Good: Perhaps we will see if it is just for a quorum?

Madam Chairman: No, I am sorry. If it is a quorum, we still may be needed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, can we wait and find out?

Madam Chairman: No, the Speaker has informed me that when the bells ring I must recess. We will go to the House.

The committee reconvened at 9:15 o'clock, p.m.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister, gentlemen, may we reconvene for the remainder of the session, hopefully, if the bells don't go again.

Mr. Good, are you through?

Mr. Good: No, I wasn't-I don't think I was on.

Mr. Burr: I had the floor.

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Burr had it, I'm so sorry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The total for outside grants in the air management end of research is about \$80,000. The University of Waterloo, the two items that you were talking about, Ed, last year were \$39,000 upward.

Mr. Burr: Can you give us some idea what they are working on?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In this end?

Mr. Burr: Without betraying any secrets.

Hon, Mr. Auld: I can read you the titles of the projects. We'll start off right at the top.

Western: Surface and electrostatic properties of particulate matters as they affect air pollution control methods; sonic deposition of smoke and dust on filters and in particulate beds; catalysis in air pollution control; chemical reactor and separator design studies for reduction of air pollution; an economic study of damage—no sorry, that was 1968—continuous monitor for SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aerosol, P434-GCD.

Mr. Burr: I'm sorry I asked! Is this all in connection with the-

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just a minute, there is more.

Mr. Burr: Is it all in conection with the internal combustion engine?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, this is all in connection with air quality.

Mr. Burr: But we are talking about the internal combustion engine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but I thought you asked me for a list of the research grants?

Mr. Burr: Yes, with relation to auto engines.

Hon, Mr. Auld: We have the investigation of the constituents of diesel exhaust emissions, and catalysis and air pollution control which I mentioned. I don't know whether or not some of the other projects might be related to that.

Mr. Burr: It seems to me that if the Japanese are going to come along with a pollution-free engine they are going to steal the North American market away from us and we'll be—

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): They already did.

Mr. Burr: —well, steal all of it then! Is that the best we are able to do on this problem?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are concerned about the results in our air rather than what the vehicle manufacturers are doing. The government of Canada sets down the standards for emission control and we assume the manufacturers have to meet them. We are really not doing their work for them. I suppose you would agree with that?

Mr. Burr: No, I wish somebody would do the work for us.

Mr. McIlveen: Why?

Mr. Burr: So that we get a decent engine soon.

Mr. McIlveen: Well, have you seen the US standards? By 1976, their emission control system is going to cost the public at least \$800 per can more than it does at the present to meet the standards.

Mr. Burr: That is on the internal combustion engine. The other people are working on other kinds of engines—electric engines and various kinds. I am afraid we are going to be left behind completely.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr, do you have any other questions at all?

Mr. Carruthers: Never have been yet!

Mr. Burr: There is a first time for everything.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr?

Mr. Burr: There is one other question and then I think I am finished.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I should tell you that we have three more pages of research things if you would like to hear them.

Mr. Burr: I would rather let you go and see the hockey game, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't argue with that.

Mr. Burr: You are going to send us the complete story anyway, aren't you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll send you all the stories you want.

Mr. Burr: I am not sure that this comes into your province but I don't know where else to ask it. It is about the problem of the lead that is falling into the marshes as a result of the duck hunters. The lead is falling into the marshes; the ducks are eating some of the lead and the lead is poisoning the ducks. Is the lead sufficient to make the flesh of the ducks poisonous for human consumption? Have you any idea on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that we would. I would think the place to ask that would be in the Ministry of Health's estimates. As I said before, we don't do the medical research. We accept the standards that the health people set down.

Mr. Burr: I realize that.

An hon. member: It's very hard on the teeth if you happen to get lead in a duck.

Mr. Burr: Have you any knowledge about it at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I know that I damn near broke a tooth once eating a duck which somebody shot and which had some lead still in it!

Mr. Parrott: I had one-

Mr. Carruthers: I did, too! I even got a new filling in my tooth.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I certainly hope you were eating at friends' and not commercially, because I think it is illegal to shoot ducks and sell them to be eaten in restaurants. I just throw that in.

Madam Chairman: Have you anything further, Mr. Burr?

Mr. Burr: No.

Madam Chairman: Thank you.

Mr. Carruthers, you have a question?

Mr. Carruthers: Yes, I have. As a point of interest, I wonder what research has been done in connection with water treatment when you are setting up a whole new water sewage system, perhaps in a village. All the water for a community, as I understand it, is pumped from the lake, or wherever it may be, treated, and distributed to industry and for other purposes; it's all treated.

Now what about the cost of treatment in comparison with laying two separate lines for distribution—one for industry and for surplus water that doesn't need to be treated—is there any research done on this, whereby in setting up a new community it would be more practical to provide two lines of water distribution?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is done in some areas. If there is a lot of water required for industrial use, for cooling or for washing or something like that I don't know. Would you know, Fred? There is the line that goes up to Chatham and the Ford plant at Talbotville. Ford, I guess, is the first one on the line.

At any rate, a large amount of water goes up and they treat that part of it which they need for drinking and so on. They don't, I assume, treat in the same way the stuff they use industrially. Of course, they have to treat the industrial effluent. And they're quite a number of private systems where—and OWRC deals with this because of water

quantity—where an industry has its own intake and uses that industrially.

Mr. Carruthers: Yes, this is done.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then it has to treat it before it pumps it out.

Mr. Ruston: On this same subject, when you mention that it brings Chatham to mind my own personal opinion, with regards to pipeline construction, where you're going any distance, is that it is a gross waste of money to put in raw water from lake, and run it for 10 or 12 miles in a 16 inch main or a 24 inch main. It doesn't give you any water that you can use for human consumption.

Hon, Mr. Auld: You mean along those 16 miles?

Mr. Ruston: They're going to treat it in Chatham—and for 16 miles no one can use it. Whoever thought of that idea has to be out of his mind. Now, I think I know why it was put in there, because of certain things; who represented Chatham from this government. But, you know, it's really a shame when you look at it now. And there's 16 miles—you've got one area where there are 400 or 500 people and they can't get any water up there because they can't treat it.

Hon, Mr. Auld: Well-

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ruston: We've got to set up a new treatment plant. If the initial treatment plant had been put at the lake, like you did for London, you'd be doing something.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I think we're a little-

Mr. Ruston: But the cost of pipeline construction is too much. It's fine, maybe, right by the lake. I know in the case of Essex county, H. J. Heinz Company had their own intake and everything. Mind you, they joined in with the OWRC plan at the Ruthven plant, and they can buy that water cheaper through that plant than going out and pumping it themselves. All treated and everything.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I think it would be fair to say that you have to look at the economics of each one of these individually.

Mr. Ruston: Well, there's two there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know how many million gallons a day you would pump through a 16 inch pipe. But I would suspectMr. Ruston: I can tell you, pretty well.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —that it might be cheaper, instead of treating all that water and charging everybody along the line for the cost of treatment, to hook into that line, which is raw water, and it's like going into a river next door to the town, and putting your own treatment plant on it to treat that small portion of it that you might be using domestically.

Mr. Ruston: No way. They've had estimates on prices now, and I know that from what we've seen so far there's just no way. That water is so cheap right at the plant. If you put it in, you can push water and treat it so fast—none around our area has ever proved satisfactory. And that one in Chatham was the worst one. They know it now. And so do all the people in that 16 mile area, too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I would be delighted to pursue this with you in the office when we can get all the figures together.

Mr. Carruthers: I would like to see the figures on that.

Mr. Ruston: Now, I have one other thing, and I would bring this up under the farm animal waste disposal. I would imagine you're doing some research on it. Probably since Mr. Biggs has been former Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food, he probably is more aware of this than most of us are. I don't want to put him on the spot now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I understand that we are. Perhaps you can tell us what we're doing?

Mr. Foley: The programme was set up primarily to look at methods of treating waste in these—I guess you'd call them intensive agricultural processing units, either feed lots or piggeries, whatever type they happen to be. And the objective was to take a standard industrial treatment process and to develop the engineering parameters necessary to be able to apply them to farm animal waste.

The essential difference between the two is, of course, the amount of pollutant. The runoff from such an agricultural venture is extremely high in organic matter and, therefore, the treatment requirements are vastly different than those required for the domestic sewage which is normally treated. In particular, there is one process that was felt would be the type of thing that a farmer could build for himself. The biggest portion of the cost he could undertake on his own behalf,

and this particular process was gone into and developed, really over all of the others. Eventually the work was published in a research publication.

Madam Chairman: Have you anything further, Mr. Ruston?

Mr. Burr: Is it being used in Ontario now?

Mr. Foley: There is one located I believe in Vaughan township. I'm not positive. One of the piggeries up there has installed one of these units and is using it to treat the waste at that particular installation. It's the only one I know of personally.

Mr. Burr: What is the approximate cost?

Mr. Foley: I have-

Mr. Burr: \$200; \$2,000; \$20,000; what?

Mr. Foley: Well, the minimum cost would have to be in the order of \$5,000. That being the portion that you must go and buy from a commercial company plus a certain amount of concrete work, minimal concrete work, that the man would have to do. It's called an oxidation ditch—that's the name of the process and it's just like a big pond, literally, only circular in nature.

Mr. Biggs: That was set up as a research project and there was about \$30,000 expended in research money. So it's a fairly costly operation to start with.

Mr. Good: Something more sophisticated than just a manure—

Mr. Biggs: Well, it was an experimental project.

Madam Chairman: Items one and two of vote 1504. Do they carry? Carried.

Vote 1504 agreed to.

Madam Chairman: This concludes the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment. This meeting is—

Mr. Parrott: Madam Chairman, before we adjourn, I don't know whether it's possible to make any further dialogue, and not on specific items, but I resent very much being called from this committee room on the basis on which we were called. I don't know whether you can entertain a motion or not, but if you can't entertain it on a motion, certainly it'll be in Hansard. Would you rule on whether or not you can entertain the motion that we should direct our

resentment and hope that a change could be made in the rules, so that when the committee is meeting, it would not be interfered with by the ringing of the bells for a quorum in the House?

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Parrott, as long as the rules stand as they do, the Speaker has informed me that it is our duty to answer the bells. I agree with you. It would be advisable to have a change in the rules so that a committee sitting concurrently with the House and undertaking House business, should not necessarily be disturbed. Because it certainly is a disruptive force to the thought and procedure of the committee. Do you wish this committee to forward a recommendation to the Speaker?

Mr. Parrott: If you would entertain a motion? I-

Mr. Drea: I'll second it.

Mr. Carruthers: Before you do that, though, I think that's admitting that we're not fulfilling our obligations as members of this Ontario Legislature. We're supposed to be in the House or in committee, and the fact that there is a very small number in the Legislature indicates that, as members, we're not fulfilling our duty.

Mr. Parrott: That's their problem. We're here and they should be there.

Mr. Carruthers: There is a problem there for the whips.

Mr. Good: I can see the point. In other words your argument is that we have our quorum, let them get theirs.

Mr. Parrott: That's right.

Mr. Good: But really the rules of a quorum, that is the number to be in the House for a quorum should be effected by our withdrawal from the Legislature before we could assert our argument that: "We have our quorum; you get yours." Really, you mean if a quorum is 21 now or 19?

Mr. Rustin: Twenty-one!

Mr. Good: Really, excluding the committee, their quorum would have to be reduced before our argument would really hold too much water, I think.

Mr. Drea: I'll second Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Good: I would go along with it, but I don't think you will get anywhere.

Mr. Parrott: I am not sure I will get any place in it either, but I am not prepared to just sit back and say we can't do it and therefore go on with the status quo. So I would like to make that motion, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Well we are-

Mr. Ruston: One thing on the floor here for discussion; the thing that I think you should have in the motion is that—you see the regulations in the House for a quorum are that the bell shall ring for four minutes; and if a quorum does not come in by that time then, of course, the Speaker can adjourn the House.

Now, otherwise, if the bell rings for a vote, naturally we have got to go up for a vote. So it would appear to me that you are going to have to straighten this out some place. Make up your mind whether you wait for four minutes, and if the bell is still ringing, then you adjourn. But if the bell stops at four minutes, I suppose then you could—but I think there is a problem there.

Madam Chairman: Well a standing committee of the House, sitting concurrently with the House, is also a creature of the House. Possibly if we forward a motion it may be that the rule could be broadened so that the Speaker, aware of a committee sitting, could take that into consideration in his final decision.

Mr. Parrott then has made a motion which was duly seconded by Mr. Drea. All in favour say "aye".

Mr. Burr: It is for discussion.

Mr. Good: Let's hear the motion.

Madam Chairman: Any further debate?

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, I really don't think that this thing should be forwarded at all. I don't think it is the time for it. This committee is going to be sitting again and in the interim I think you, as chairman, should maybe speak to the Speaker and ask him whether a motion such as this is valid to go to him. Personally, I don't think it is. I would like to have a ruling on it; if we really have the authority to make such a motion. Right now, I wouldn't like to vote on it.

Mr. Parrott: That is why I asked whether the vote-

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, well I don't think it is in order.

Madam Chairman: I would assume that the committee can make any motions it likes, or make any rules for itself of this nature. Certainly, I don't see any reason; I don't know anything in the rule book that says a committee can't make a recommendation. But you tell me what you would like to do. Do you want to withdraw your motion Mr. Parrott, in light of Mr. McIlveen's comments, or do you wish to proceed?

Mr. Parrott: Let me just have a minute to write it.

Mr. Burr: May I ask how long this rule has been in effect that the committee has to rise-

Madam Chairman: It is in the standing rules, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Since when?

Hon. Mr. Auld: A year-and-a-half.

Mr. Burr: A year-and-a-half ago. Well, that is a fine rule as long as it isn't enforced; and we have never enforced it. We have never obeyed that rule.

Madam Chairman: Well if you recall a week ago, Mr. Burr, the bells rang twice; and after that we asked for guidance and the Speaker gave a ruling.

Mr. Burr: Oh, we asked for guidance; that is where we made our mistake.

Mr. Carruthers: Well I don't see—We have no authority. We can recommend, but it won't carry any weight.

Mr. Burr: Well let's put our feelings on the record with the motion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I could slip into my primary role, because I guess we have just finished my estimates and I guess I am not a member of the committee but—

Mr. Good: We will listen to your recommendations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I am just sort of throwing this out. I would say the effective way is for the whips to get together and work out something that will work. Because with two or three committees sitting concurrently, and the various duties people have, it could well be that there might be frivolous ringing of the bell.

It seems to me that I recall some sort of a thing like that. In practical terms if there are 12 of us here and there are 18 people upstairs, and somebody wants to ring the bells, two people can go up there and then come back down. It doesn't accomplish anything really; except that you keep a rule which—

Mr. Carruthers: It was suggested that as long as there were enough in the committee, plus what is in the House, any quorum should be accepted; but that wasn't acceptable to the Speaker.

Mr. Parrott: Madam Chairman, I think I can perhaps bring—

Mr. Good: Did they ring tonight on someone's request?

Mr. Drea: Yes, of course, it was Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Parrott: The same person.

Mr. Drea: As I said before, with all due respect, Madam Chairman, going to the whips is one thing, but one of the whips has been working very diligently to try to overcome this "ring the bell in the middle of the night business," and he has been totally ignored.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Parrott?

Mr. Parrott: I have a motion now that might well encompass the thoughts of Mr. McIlveen, along with the concern that Mr. Drea and I feel; and I hope will meet with the concurrence of the other people in this committee; and with Mr. Drea's permission:

That the chairman of the estimates committee determine from the Speaker of the House if a motion may be made to exempt the members of a standing committee of the House from rising when the bells ring to form a quorum in the House.

So I am asking you to determine this, and I think it will be a two-edged sword. It will (a) bring it to a point; and (b) it won't certainly commit us to a positive position at this moment; but I think it will accomplish both.

Madam Chairman: All right, you have heard Mr. Parrott's recommendation, seconded by Mr. Drea. Do you care to vote, or do you want further discussion?

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Madam Chairman, I would like to speak against this motion I think it is completely out of the jurisdiction of this committee as we are constituted. I would suggest that if Mr. Parrott and Mr. Drea would like to carry this forward they could do it; but in their respective caucus rather than in this committee, because I feel this is entirely out of our jurisdiction. We are a committee of the House set up for the purpose of certain estimates, etc., and I think this is what we are to do. I happen to agree with the ideas he has expressed, and I will support them in caucus, but I do not feel at this time that this is the sort of thing that we can do effectively within this committee.

Madam Chairman: Are there other comments?

Mr. Parrott: May I answer that comment? This was a request from the chairman to determine whether it is possible or not, Mr. Beckett.

Madam Chairman: It was a request for negotiation.

Mr. Beckett: Very briefly, I would think that Mr. Parrott's motion should be better put to someone who is more familiar with this, other than the chairman of this committee on estimates.

Mr. Carruthers: He already took it up with the Speaker and his committee.

Mr. Good: Madam Chairman, you have seen the regulations in our standing orders?

Madam Chairman: Yes and they were very explicit.

Mr. Good: That if you are in committee-

Madam Chairman: You have to go upstairs.

Mr. Good: Whether it is for a quorum or for a vote is not spelled out? It is just if the bells ring?

Madam Chairman: All right. You have a motion before you. All in favour? Against? The motion carries. Mr. McIlveen abstained, I notice.

Mr. Good: Can't we have a recorded vote?

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen, I noticed that you did not vote and in a committee one must vote.

Interjections by hon. members.

The committee adjourned at 9:45 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of Colleges** and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, May 15, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO



OF TORONTO

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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1972

The committee met at 3:04 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Madam Chairman: Will you come to order, please?

The committee will now consider the estimates of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. Is the minister prepared to make his statement?

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Yes, thank you, Madam Chairman.

I take pleasure in presenting the 1972-1973 estimates of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to your committee. I think it is fair to say that the recent government reorganization has affected my ministry as much as any other. To indicate the scope of the changes that have taken place, my ministry as of April 1, 1972, had 875 employees compared to only 123 when the estimates of the former department were presented a year ago.

Members might be interested to know that in addition to its involvement with Ontario's 14 provincially assisted universities and 20 community colleges, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, the Ontario College of Art, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Art Gallery of Ontario and the McMichael Conservation, Collection, my ministry is now responsible for apprenticeship training, educational television, public libraries, schools for registered nursing assistants, the Ontario Science Centre and the Public Archives.

There are now 127,000 students enrolled in our universities and 34,000 students at our community colleges.

Estimates for this fiscal year total a record \$719,597,000, including \$687,298,000 in direct support for post-secondary education.

This includes grants to universities and related institutions totalling \$465,683,000 and grants to colleges of applied arts and technology totalling \$130,425,000. These

both represent substantial increases over the support figures for 1971-1972 and indicate the determination of the government of Ontario to maintain one of the best post-secondary educational programmes in North America.

The estimates also provide \$34,858,000 for grants and awards to students, of which \$31.7 million is earmarked for our Ontario student awards programme. This represents an increase of about \$2.8 million over what was spent on student awards last year. Members might be interested to know that the OSAP criteria are currently under review and it is my hope that we can find enough flexibility within the present legislative framework to ensure that no student who has the ability to benefit from a post-secondary education will be denied that opportunity for financial reasons.

Recognizing the problems that changes at both the federal and provincial levels have posed for graduate students, we have adopted recommendations of the committee on university affairs that the earnings ceiling for teaching assistants be raised from \$1,800 to \$2,400 and that for the period from Sept. 1, 1972 to Aug. 31, 1973, universities be permitted to use operating funds for the provision of bursaries payable to graduate students registered for three consecutive academic terms, to a maximum of \$300 per student.

As members are aware, the whole question of support for church-related institutions has become increasingly important because of the very serious financial difficulties that they are currently experiencing. This rather complex subject has been referred to the committee on university affairs and I would hope that we will be in a position to resolve some of these matters shortly.

Our industrial training branch, which was recently transferred from the Department of Labour, is heavily involved in apprenticeship training for tradesmen, short-term training in industry and the certification of craftsmen. We believe that while this system will continue to be a viable form of training for many years to come, we must explore other

methods if we are to develop a labour force to serve Ontario's mobile society.

We have adopted, for example, the block or modular system, which breaks down a training programme into elements of skill and knowledge. A trainee covers only those blocks he needs for his initial job and a permanent record is kept of his accomplishments. As the job demands, or as he seeks to expand his skill profile, the trainee covers other blocks and his qualification record is changed accordingly.

We have introduced block training in areas such as the petrochemical industry, food processing, the mining industry and the carpentry trade. The operating engineer legislation has recently been amended and will allow the implementation very shortly of a complete modular training programme for stationary engineers. A similar approach is well under way for electricians.

A task force was formed about a year ago to study the whole future of industrial training. It has received briefs from scores of corporations, unions, educational institutions and individuals.

The industrial training branch was heavily involved last winter in Ontario's winter works programme. It enabled people who were unable to obtain jobs and qualify for an apprenticeship programme to obtain the related in-school training at some of our community colleges. The work completed will be counted toward future apprenticeship. The programme also helped many immigrant tradesmen to acquire a greater knowledge of the English language and allowed small businesses to become involved in employing and training individuals.

The Ontario Educational Communications Authority, a Crown corporation of this province, now reports to the Legislature through my ministry.

This new reporting relationship reflects the increasing emphasis being placed by the government on social development and a recognition of the importance of the role of the communications media in the education of citizens of all ages. It should be noted that the authority will continue to devote a significant part of its resources in support of those areas under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and for that reason a substantial part of the government grants to the authority will be found in those estimates. The committee is advised, however, that all questions relating to the estimates and activities of the authority should be raised during my estimates.

Members may be interested to know that a number of the authority's programmes have been purchased by the National Broadcasting Corp. for showing in the United States. The audience for channel 19 has increased during the past year by 25 per cent.

One of the most interesting new additions to my ministry is the Ontario Science Centre and I hope that later this year we will be able to find an opportunity for members to see some of the exhibit developments which have taken place in the last 21/2 years. At the moment, a new environmental gallery called Spaceship Earth is in the final stages of completion. A major undertaking this year will be the restructuring of the Hall of Communication. It will see the additions of various new exhibits dealing with sound perception and word communication, plus a realignment of existing exhibits. The Science Centre has become one of Ontario's foremost tourist attractions and we expect some 400,000 visitors during the summer vacation period.

My ministry will provide \$3.4 million to the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts to promote cultural growth. Substantial support is given to the Canadian Opera Company, the National Ballet, the Stratford Festival, the St. Lawrence Centre Theatre Company, the Toronto Symphony and other Ontario symphony orchestras. In all, 168 arts organizations and 49 individual creative artists, writers and film-makers in 51 Ontario communities received grants from the council.

The archives of Ontario recently moved to new and expanded quarters. Improved storage facilities will now ensure proper preservation of its invaluable documentary holdings. We are now seeking out privately-held documentary material relating to the history of Ontario and my officials will be glad to hear from any member who has any knowledge of these early records. This year, the historical branch will commence publication of short historical summaries on the 670 commemorative plaques erected to date. The first volume will relate to the Niagara Peninsula and the counties of Norfolk, Haldimand and Wentworth.

In conclusion, may I simply say that this government will continue to give the provision of a first-class post-secondary education system the very highest priority in the Seventies. The great expansion of the Sixties may be levelling off but if we are to provide the highly skilled work force to serve a mobile society like Ontario's, we must continue to develop new techniques and new approaches to education. The development of our com-

munity colleges in the last few years has been of some significance. The success of graduates from these colleges in obtaining interesting and worthwhile employment has been most encouraging.

In the next few years, I can see much greater use of educational television at the post-secondary level in Ontario. We may well move into the open university concept which has proved so successful in Great Britain and Germany. The whole field of adult and continuing education is just barely opening up. These are the kinds of concepts that my ministry must be prepared to evaluate and consider in order to maintain relevancy for future programme and policy. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Kerr. We will hear from Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Madam Chairman, I want to clarify something if I might. Do you want to be called Madam Chairman, or Madam Chairwoman?

Madam Chairman: Madam Chairman.

Mr. Bullbrook: Madam Chairman! I understand there was difficulty in one of the other committees in that connection. "Madam Chairwoman" has all kinds of difficulties about it. It could come out "Madam Charwoman," for example.

May I begin, Madam Chairman, by congratulating the minister on his appointment. I speak personally now, in saying that I'm pleased with the appointment because, if nothing else, and there has been much else, he's exemplified, to me at least, a more pragmatic approach to the portfolio responsibilities that he has had in the past and if—

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Now he is in mind pollution!

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, as the member says, now he is in mind pollution. If nothing else, that is what I suppose I, as a critic of the Liberal Party, will bring to these estimates—not necessarily mind pollution, I hope, but a more practical approach to the situation.

I was looking over last year's estimates, by way of example, and my predecessor, our critic last year, a gentleman extremely knowledgeable in the field of primary, secondary and post-secondary education, I think, opened with a 16-page report to Hansard as recorded in connection with these estimates. I don't intend so to do.

We were also blessed to have the former member for Peterborough as the critic for the New Democratic Party. Both of those gentlemen were extremely knowledgeable. I found that they were going, as I think I mentioned, from Descartes to Dewey to Davis and backwards. I'm just in no position to do that frankly. I like to stop at Davis and not go backwards. We hope the rest of the province agrees in that respect.

We want to say that we hope to take a novel approach in connection with these estimates and not regard our responsibility as only that of the present fiscal year. The standing committee on public accounts has brought to the attention of the people of Ontario-both last year and more so this year-a responsibility for evaluating the expenditures of various departments after the fact. I hope, during the course of an analysis of the estimates of the minister and his department-I don't only hope, we insist-we are going to make such evaluation a minute interrogation of where the money is going. We want to be able to go to public accounts -may I say not only where the money is going, Madam Chairman, but when the money is going.

We found, in public accounts, as you are well aware, this year and last year, in ETV, for example, which is now the responsibility of this department, that 42 per cent of expenditures in connection with ETV and their budget for the fiscal year of 1969—a budget of approximately \$5 million—were made in the last month. I believe the figure was \$2.4 million expended in the last month of the fiscal year. This type of expenditure has been shown to permeate the Department of Education. I think, perhaps, it might permeate the Department of Colleges and Universities.

May I say that one is a little more restricted in analysing this department than one is in connection with the Department of Education. Last year, for the first year, under the predecessor of the minister we were permitted in public accounts to evaluate the annual reports of individual community colleges. This was a new approach.

I bring up something; as we received the reports, by the way, I thought it was interesting to note that they were stamped Confidential. During the course of these estimates last year I asked the head of the appropriate section of the department why this was. I felt that it was a strange and almost anomalous situation that people who were appointed to local community college boards were entitled to know where public

money was going but members of the Legislature were not. We would like to do the same thing in connection with universities.

One recognizes, as the former minister (Mr. White) said at one time, that we have to preserve the autonomy of universities. I wonder whether that really is as contemporarily valid as it might have been 200 years ago when really there was a significant and justifiable regard for the intrusion of so-called political power upon the freedom of academic endeavour. I think, perhaps, having regard to the funding of universities out of the public purse, we have a greater responsibility than we had in the past to look into where the money is being spent.

Basically, therefore, that is the situation. We are going to talk about money rather than the philosophy of education. I am sure there are others here who sit on your committee, who are able to discuss the philosophy of education. I see the member for Lakeshore here, and I know that he, for one, is able so to do, having read the estimates of the department last year.

But rather than the abstract, I am more interested in the concrete approach. I'd like to know where the money is going.

I took the liberty of talking to the minister on the phone last week and telling him one thing that I wanted to talk about. Much could be said, for example, about the Wright report. I am sure it will be during the course of these estimates—I think it's included in the second vote we are on. As a matter of fact, we are going to have an opportunity of in-detail discussion about that.

One of the questions that I am going to ask is a question that has been asked. I want to read, if I might, some comments that I have in connection with the Wright report. In the Feb. 16 edition of the Globe and Mail, Kenneth Bagnell wrote an article comparing the Wright report on post-secondary education in Ontario to the American report on higher education.

There are many similarities in the two reports, but one major difference. The Wright report cost \$1,370,000, while the American cost \$35,000. Another detail worth mentioning is that the American study cost the taxpayer nothing, as it was financed by the Ford Foundation.

If I might interject, perhaps we can't overcome the latter difficulty. Many of the ideas discussed in the two reports are the same. For example, both reports discuss lowering the credential barriers by giving credit for off-campus experience and establishing equivalency exams, etc., making a conscious effort to get rid of the barriers that block the progress of women in the educational system, creation of a regional university which would provide, via television, educational services at the post-secondary level, making the universities and colleges educational institutions for all ages.

Another point worth mentioning is that the Wright report was only a provincial report, while the American report was a national report, and even so, was produced at 2.55 per cent of the cost of the Ontario report."

In the words of Mr. Bagnell:

And on and on, I don't claim the commission has leaned too heavily on the American study. After all, there are only so many novel ideas. But since the Ontario report is to stimulate public discussion, why didn't we just pass the American study around, saving \$1,377,000?

So the first question that I put during the course of my remarks for response by the minister—and I trust a lengthy one—would be, why does it cost \$35,000 for a post-secondary study covering all of post-secondary education in the United States of America, when the public burden, thus far, for the report on post-secondary education in the Province of Ontario is \$1.3 million?

There is something strange there, Madam Chairman, that we continually, in this government and here in the Province of Ontario, seem to be outspending our needs, so to speak. I am sure that part of the response that the advisors to the minister will give is that the Ford Foundation report was done on an extremely voluntary basis.

I wonder, with the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education available to us, with the significant academic talent available to us, with the council of presidents available to us, why we have to spend about 45 times as much money in the Province of Ontario to produce a report of that nature on similar subjects? It certainly is worthy of comment and it bears out what we hope will be the thrust of these estimates.

And I want to say I hope you bear with us, if you will, Madam Chairman, in our attempt to be specific in our questions. When we get to the vote on community colleges, when we get to head office maintenance, I am going to want to know what expense accounts are available, for example, to the business superintendents of individual community colleges; I want to know what their salaries are; I want to know what conventions they attend during the course of the year. You see, the former minister said, "More scholar for the dollar", and that was really—

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Good slogan.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, the hon. member for—Help me, for where?

Mr. Drea: Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Bullbrook: For Scarborough Centre says it was a good slogan. I suppose, taken at face value—

Mr. Lawlor: That was a philistine-

Mr. Bullbrook: —it was a good slogan. About "more scholar for the dollar" though, I think the average person would tend to say that we want to get more out of our educational system for each dollar expended. That's all well and good; we'll accept that, but I don't think we'll accept the total premise in the context that it's the scholar that has to bear the brunt of this.

You see, Madam Chairman, the only way the department has moved thus far is to increase tuition fees. Right? They've increased tuition fees to the extent that they hope they will secure about \$23 million in revenue return next year, or 31/2 per cent of the total expenditure of this department. That's a drop in the bucket when you are talking about "more scholar for the dollar". I think the student-and I think I have great justification-the student should be the last one to bear the burden of that thrust of "more scholar for the dollar." I want to make sure that capital expenditures, expenditures for senior administration, for junior administra-tion, for curriculum development, are not bearing the brunt of the "more scholar for the dollar" campaign.

It is really strange, you see, when we talk about that \$23 million, that the government of Ontario, in connection with summer employment, is prepared to expend \$21 million to assist students in summer employment in the Province of Ontario. Collaterally with that, they want to take \$23 million and increase tuition fees from it. Really, there is a dichotomy there that I can't understand or explain.

So when we talk about "more scholar for the dollar," fine, if we say, in effect, that there is validity there—but only validity, if it isn't the students alone who are going to pay. And the present legislative thrust—nay, really, I would think the only concrete legislative enactment of any of the Wright commission report is the increase of tuition fees.

That's the type of dialogue that I certainly want to see us get into here. Because in our analysis, as we go through this, we are just wondering whether the increase of tuition fees is the answer to the problem. We don't think it is really.

The post-graduate per capita cost per student, in the Province of Ontario is about twice that of any other province of the Dominion of Canada. About twice. It costs on an average, outside the Province of Ontario, about \$1,726. In the Province of Ontario the average is about \$3,510 per student.

We say, really, that the increase of tuition fees is a drop in the bucket, having regard to the disparity of average figures in the cost of post-secondary education in this province. We say that we know, as a matter of fact, that there are sums of money that are completely wasted by senior administration in universities and community colleges.

I was told the other day, for example, that \$3,000 is to be expended, or has been expended, with a public relations firm in connection with giving some sort of nomenclature or appellation to a complex in North Bay, to be called Canador. Some public relations company—and I am going to be asking, of course, under the appropriate vote, for a response from the departmental official—was paid \$3,000 to come up with that name.

That's the kind of overt stupidity, that's the kind of lack of responsibility in connection with the expenditure of public funds, as Churchill would say, "up with which we will not put," and we won't any longer.

If there is one thing that is going to happen during the course of these estimates that didn't happen before it is that during the course of these estimates, as I analyse them, there is going to be a daily question period on where the money is going. When we get to the community colleges we are going to have Mr. Sisco sitting with the minister and we are going to have him analyse the expenditures of every community college in the Province of Ontario.

We are going to be involved in curriculum development. We are going to be involved

with faculty development. We are going to concern ourselves with those things. We as much as anyone else, or any other party, are concerned with the quality of education in the Province of Ontario, but we—and I believe along with others outside our party—say this: We will not tolerate that students be called upon to bear the brunt of a so-called retrenchment in connection with post-secondary expenditures, and nobody else bear the brunt of such expenditures.

We say that if the Department of Education, in accordance with the analysis that is now going on before the public accounts committee, is an example of money that has been spent in the province in connection with the educational field then, Madam Chairman and gentlemen, we have a responsibility to take that very analytical approach toward these estimates.

I would hope, as the critic for our party, to lead the way in that respect.

Those are all the comments of a general nature that I am going to make. As I said, as we go into the individual votes we will want to question the minister in greater fiscal detail. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Madam Chairman. I view the Department of Colleges and Universities as being one of the more difficult departments to administer, and I am sure the minister is going to have his hands full in the next couple of years.

I suspect also that across this province there is perhaps a rather vague feeling of resentment toward the colleges and universities; resentment toward the faculty members, who much of the public suspect work only five or 10 hours a week; resentment toward the students, who they feel are getting away with something that they couldn't get away with when they went to college or university; and perhaps even resentment against the administrators, who they sometimes view as giving into rather strident student demands. Those are not my feelings, of course, but when the minister assumed this portfolio I assume he was aware of some of these vibrations throughout the province.

I am quite sure also that two recent events were determined before the minister's appointment. One was the rise in tuition fees—I feel quite certain that was determined back in the fall, and certainly there is evidence to support that suspicionand the other was the publication of the draft report of the Wright commission. Both these events have created a fair amount of antagonism among those people affected, and I am sure that the minister sometimes wishes he was back issuing ministerial orders against Inco, or perhaps even reading late at night the then secret pollution readings from Happy Valley. They are no longer secret by the way, Mr. Minister. I much appreciated your successor's change in attitude toward that,

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I read the Copse report instead now.

Mr. Laughren: I see. Right. But it really is a contentious portfolio, because the public is concerned about the cost of post-secondary education, the faculty and the administrators are worried about local autonomy, and the students are worried about increased grants, and of course they want a piece of the action in university government as well.

In recent years the province has built up a very expensive post-secondary educational system and it has been responsible for selling that system to the young people. One only needs to visit the counselling offices of our secondary schools to witness the not so subtle job of selling to the high school students.

The growth of the colleges of applied arts and technology and the expansion of all the physical facilities of the universities has been enormous. During the Sixties tremendous expenditures were made on capital equipment, buildings and land acquisition, at the same time that the youth population was rising rather dramatically. And it seems rather strange to me that at this point in time, after his enormous expenditure and hard sell to the students, there seems to be activity on the part of your department to curtail enrolments. It really is unfair to give them the hard sell at the secondary level and then, when they knock on the door of the institutions, you throw up financial bar-

I am very disappointed, because I thought at one time that we would have tremendous innovation and experimentation in all levels of colleges and universities; experiments in teaching, in programming, curriculum development, and even in university government. But I think you, or your department, or your predecessor perhaps, panicked unduly at the costs and I think you have also—and I thought long and hard before I de-

cided about saying this, because it is a harsh thing to say—but I really do think that you are cashing in on the feeling of uneasiness in the province about post-secondary education.

The signs were there last year when the University of Toronto Act was being debated, and your government got trapped into playing a game of numbers centred around parity—and it really was a numbers game—and I really don't think your government saw the forest for the trees.

I think there was an opportunity, and there has been an opportunity, to breathe new life into our institutions, but I think that you have failed to see that, and a more reactionary stance is the one that you are now taking.

Again, this year the University of Waterloo Act is an indication that students are going to continue to be left out of the decision-making at the universities. Any positions they are given tend to be token ones and when the actual crunch is made about university government they are left out in the cold.

For example, why did the minister tell the faculty members at the University of Waterloo that they should stay out of the debate around the University of Waterloo Act? Why did he tell the University of Waterloo professors that they should not approach the individual members of the private bills committee to discuss the Act itself? I don't understand that at all. And I think that the government's scorched earth approach to university financing is reactionary, in particular as evidenced by the whole problem of accessibility to post-secondary education.

The minister's tacit approval of the Wright commission recommendation, which is exemplified in the rise in tuition fees and the cuts in student aid, is a good indication of your intentions. And I cannot believe that this government does not realize the ramifications of your actions, both in the rise in fees and in the increase of the loan part of the student aid from \$600 to \$800. It is bound to make post-secondary education in this province more elitist than it is now, and that is saying something. One needs only to read the presentation of the Treasury Board secretariat to the policy and priorities board of the cabinet in November, 1971, to know what the results of increased tuition fees and reduced student aid would be.

I assume you have read that and I would like to talk a bit more about that in a min-

ute. In light of the increase in tuition fees from \$100 up to \$800 for graduate students, that particular document makes interesting reading and makes it very clear that this government knew exactly what the results of fee increases would be. The increase of the loan portion of student aid from \$600 to \$800 compounds the financial difficulty for students from low and middle income families, and I would like to quote from that document presented to the Treasury Board:

Increasing the loan portion will discourage poorly motivated students on one hand, but it will also affect students from lower income groups unless a contingent repayment feature is introduced.

So there is very little doubt as to what the results of your actions will be. Commenting on the level of tuition fees and the ramifications of an increase in that same report, I quote:

This method will not help to balance inequities in various programmes. In general a substantial fee increase would tend to act as a deterrent and cause shift to further part-time study.

It could be that that is what the report wanted, but you did very little to offset that by increasing aid to the part-time students.

The document's analysis of a change in the basic income unit reveals a rather cynical approach since it assumes that the educational institutions can economize, and I will quote once more:

Under the present system of financing, government grants comprise the major revenue source for post-secondary institutions. A freeze of BIU value would constitute an important cost-saving technique, since autonomy makes it difficult for the government to pinpoint areas where possible savings should be made. Holding down of grants would force the students to economize and improve their productivity.

Just across the board economies and I think that-

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): Force the students to economize?

Mr. Laughren: No, force the universities—the institutions.

It is similar to the ceilings in the Department of Education, where it is assumed that the boards can cut frills—I think that is the term that's used—and yet there are many, many small boards in this province that just

cannot cut frills, because they do not have any frills.

I note that in that report to the cabinet that the quality of education does not enter the discussion at all; just dollars and cents. Maybe there was an indication of that in the more-scholar-per-dollar approach, that rather Madison Ave. kind of phrase that I think it is sad indeed to hear coming from the Minister of Colleges and Universities at that time.

This same report asked the cabinet for direction in certain areas and these are the questions they asked.

Is the primary objective of the post-secondary education to increase the general education level of the population? Question 1.

Question 2. Is the primary objective to provide manpower training and maintain balance of supply and demand in the labour market?

No. 3. To what extent should public support of post-secondary education be limited: (1) three years; (2) all colleges of applied arts and technology, Ryerson, teachers colleges, nursing schools and university undergraduate programmes; (3) continue the present practice; and (4) other?

When you do reply I would appreciate answers to those kind of questions along sort of a philosophic base, at the post-secondary level.

Anyway, that report was presented to cabinet, the Wright report was published and then tuition fees went up and the loan portion of the student aid went up too, and it is very difficult to believe it is a matter of coincidence.

I think it is acknowledged by most people that in order to build a more equitable society there must be equal educational opportunity for all socio-economic groups, and it is evident as well that the increase in post-secondary enrolment during the last 10 or 15 years has not made a more equitable society in Ontario. Indeed, expanding the opportunities for education has meant only that more students from middle and upper income families go to college or university.

Professor Robert Pike wrote "Who Doesn't Get to University and Why." I would like to quote from a critique of Professor Pike's book:

The major social inequalities in selection for higher education occur during primary and secondary schooling. Many young people who would ultimately be capable of undertaking university studies

now drop out of school long before reaching the matriculation level, and it is the existence of social and educational inequalities at the primary and high school levels which go a long way to explaining current social inequalities in access to the universities.

And I quote this because I want it clear that when I argue for lower tuition fees it is not because I regard free tuition as a panacea for the inequalities, but rather that everything should be done to make sure that inequalities are not compounded at the post-secondary level when it comes time for the students from low and middle income families to enrol at the institutions.

I am sure also that the minister is aware of a report by four University of Toronto graduate students, Clark, Cook, Follis and Kent, known as the Clark-Kent report, "Student Aid and Access to Higher Education in Ontario." published in 1969.

In evaluating student aid effectiveness in Ontario, the authors used two criteria: 1. The proportion of students from the different socio-economic classes who are qualified and actually get a post-secondary education; 2. The extent to which the various socio-economic classes of students who reach university are in proportion to their numbers in society as a whole.

Not unexpectedly they state that few students from low-economic backgrounds reach university for non-economic reasons. I would like to quote:

The class distinctions in ambitions and abilities affect the pattern of course selection and retirement rates. Students from the lower classes enter the four-year courses in much greater proportion than do upper-class students.

They drop out of school sooner. Only one student in four whose family income is less than \$5,000 reaches grade 13. More than one student in two from a family whose income is over \$10,000 reaches such a level.

By grade 13 few distinctions exist between students from different classes. Students from low-income families have much the same ambitions and do as well on measures of intelligence or ability as students from high-income families. The problem of class determinance and behaviour is not then at the end of high school but much earlier.

Then they go on to argue that:

The problem of ensuring real equality of opportunity is one of eradicating the social forces working towards producing class differences among the students at a very early level.

I'd like to make sure that it is understood that we don't regard the tuition fees as being of enormous significance in establishing more equality in our society. We do feel very strongly that it will only compound the problems that are there already when the student gets to that level.

Then the report cuts through the whole rhetoric surrounding who should pay for post-secondary education. I quote again:

The regressive nature of our system is caused by two factors. First, that low-income persons do not enjoy the benefits of education as much as those of high income; and second, the funds for our educational system are raised by a non-progressive tax structure. Thus the problem is best met by instituting an aid programme to encourage the maximum number of low-income students to proceed to higher education, such as a pure grant scheme, and by reforming the tax structure in such a manner as to make it very progressive. Both aspects of the regressive pattern are met without iniquitous side effects.

So, naturally, if we had our way we would take the opposite position to that you and your government has in raising tuition fees. We would start lowering them and working towards eventually complete reduction in tuition fees and it would, of course, be supported by more progressive tax structure.

The final quote of that report. They recommended:

- 1. That the Province of Ontario guarantee that lack of income shall be no barrier to the pursuit of education at any level.
- 2. That this guarantee be in part implemented through the present OSAP machinery by eliminating the loan position of its assistance while maintaining the same amount of the previous loan grant award.
- 3. That this guarantee be made concretely evident to each student through a policy of pre-application by all grade 11 students for government assistance.
- 4. That this guarantee is made evident to all persons of the province by extensive publicity campaigns directed particularly to low-income families.

5. That the new assistance programme be accompanied by a policy of stringent checking into the validity of applications and by institution of an appeal board, independent of the initial allocating body, with discretionary power to alter awards which are successfully appealed.

And, finally, that the government of the Province of Ontario reform the tax structure to eliminate all major regressive taxes and to rely exclusively upon progressive sources for its revenue.

That would be asking a great deal of your government, Mr. Minister, but they are certainly the kind of recommendations that we could support.

When I first read the draft report of the Wright commission I really was left with an empty feeling—I think primarily because it didn't say anything about education.

I also had a feeling that it was not a draft report but it really was a final report. As things turned out, I was at least 50 per cent correct, because although tuition fees have not increased to the full 50 per cent of operating costs of the universities, I have a suspicion that raising them to the present level is only stage one, and that stage two will be raising it to the full 50 per cent of the operating grant. It is only a feeling I have. I haven't talked to any insiders on the cabinet or in your department.

I also think it would have been a bit obvious if you had raised it to the full 50 per cent of operating grants right now. I think you played it very coolly by raising it only the amount you did. I really would like a response from the minister as to what the intentions are, if he can articulate them at this point—what he sees ahead for university financing. Indeed, if the recent raise in tuition fees is only stage one, then perhaps you really have become an administrative assistant to the author of the Wright report.

The Wright report's recommendations to bring the various institutions under more government control is rather interesting, if not humorous, considering the avowed intention of the report. It was to avoid a system that is encumbered by bureaucracy and, to replace the present committee on university affairs by a senior advisory committee, whose main function would be allocation of funds among the post-secondary institutions, and three co-ordinating boards, which would supervise the operations of the colleges, the universities and the open sec-

tor can hardly be called anything other than bureaucracy. And the Council of Ontario Universities which—I really have enjoyed the change in name there from the — was it called the Committee of University Presidents? They changed it to the—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Council of Ontario Universities.

Mr. Laughren: Council of Ontario Universities. I thought that was a very political change in name. Anyway, they have asked a number of pertinent questions and there are four that appeal to me and I would appreciate very much if you would respond to them.

- 1. Would the co-ordinating board assume many of the powers currently held by the university senates? Now, I appreciate of course that you could say these are hypothetical questions, because the draft report hasn't been implemented, and so forth; but I am sure you also have some feeling about these.
- 2. Would the board's ability to set general admission policy deprive the universities of the power to determine their own admission standards?
- 3. Would the board tend to cut off individual university initiative in the creation of new programmes?
- 4. Could circumstances evolve to the point where all academic and financial decisions are made outside the university?

Of course, the same kind of questions could be asked for the colleges of applied arts and technology.

I really do suspect that the Wright report is an indication that we are heading for troubles — I say troubles, not trouble — with post-secondary education. I think that it is going to take us back to the Sixties, when we had the confrontations and the sitins and the walk-outs. Perhaps the minister, in a couple of years, would wish to change portfolios; and I have already decided who should take the portfolio. I think maybe you should arrange an even switch with the Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko) to see how he copes with post-secondary education.

Not only is the report a reactionary document, obsessed with structure, obsessed with control, and at the same time being devoid of any kind of philosophical base, but the contradictions in it are overwhelming and there are some on which I would like a response from the minister.

- 1. How can the report support academic diversity while recommending more standardization through government control?
- 2. How can the report discourage the present status of degrees while proposing that many more be granted? As an aside there, is it because if we flood the market with degrees, then we really do downgrade their importance? I don't know.
- 3. How can the report come out in favour of easier access to the various institutions and at the same time suggest that tuition fees be raised substantially?
- 4. How can the report express the desire to make education a life-long experience, but recommend nothing to make it a reality?
- 5. How can the report pretend to be what it is not?

For example:

We are up against [this is a beautiful quote] one of the spectres haunting modern society—bureaucracy.

And then it recommends a means test for tuition fees. So that there are contradictions in there. It is very, very, difficult to read that report and not come away shaking your head.

I think the report also did an injustice to northeastern Ontario because there was a separate report that came out dealing with post-secondary education in Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay. While we up there are used to being given short shrift, it doesn't mean we like it, nor that we are going to accept this kind of attitude or behaviour on your part without complaining about it. It really is incredible that the draft report concerning Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay was written without any consultation whatsoever with Laurentian University.

I would suggest that the commissioners of that report to this day do not understand the particular needs of a university such as Laurentian. If they did, they would not have recommended the severance of its affiliated institutions. Further, they would have recommended special grants to enable Laurentian to provide more extension courses and library facilities in the 15 communities it services outside Sudbury.

This is what I meant earlier when I said it is assumed that these institutions can cut costs, or that you can apply one legislation to all school boards or all institutions in the province without taking into consideration the particular needs. Laurentian in particular, going into the 15 different communities with its extension programmes, does need

assistance. These other institutions do not necessarily need to be severed from Laurentian; indeed, it needs to be beefed up more.

A major concern to me is the general centralizing tendency of the report. The way they conducted their survey of post-secondary education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie justifies my concern. Just as the commission prepared their report, in a high-handed fashion, so will the co-ordinating boards, I suspect, rule the entire field of post-secondary education.

I notice that there is no provision for regional representation on the co-ordinating boards and I would sure hope that there is a change made there if these co-ordinating boards ever do come into effect, because I can just picture what will happen in northern Ontario without regional representation. It is just like the—Well, I won't get into the Minister of Education's estimates now; but I do hope that this defect will be corrected.

Further to the specific problems of Laurentian, I would like to point out to you what tuition fee increases will do to the students at Laurentian. Laurentian University has the highest percentage of students—over 71 per cent—of any university in Ontario receiving the Ontario student award programme assistance. Since the average family income of students who received that assistance in 1971-1972 was \$8,800, that increase—the loan portion of the financial aid being raised—will affect about three-quarters of all Laurentian University students.

It is also significant that in northeastern Ontario the number of residents who have attended a college or a university is well below the provincial average. It is well below the provincial average, and here we are saying that at Laurentian the students-virtually three-quarters of the students-will find it much more difficult next year to attend university with the increase in the tuition fees and the increase in the loan part of the student assistance. This indicates to me that there are already cultural and financial barriers to the students in the Sudbury area attending university or any post-secondary institution. To enact a tuition fee increase on the recommendations of the Wright report would just compound this deficiency. I will close my remarks with that and make further comments as the individual votes come up.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Laughren. I believe the minister would like to respond to the opening statements.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes Madam Chairman, just briefly, because I am sure most of the points raised both by Mr. Bullbrook and Mr. Laughren will be dealt with when we deal with the particular vote and particular items. I'd like to, though, just deal with one point Mr. Bullbrook raised, and then I'll leave that particular point until we get farther along.

He mentioned a Kenneth Bagnell column and the comparison between a study that was undertaken in the States, I believe in California, and the Wright commission and its costs to date. I think as we go along we will see that there really is no comparison between the two studies.

The Wright commission report, as the hon. members probably know, is about to enter its fourth year. We have at least 15 separate reports. Some of them are sitting over on this table here.

Mr. Bullbrook: We have some of them here.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, and they deal with all aspects of education. The report is not just the rather thin, modest, interim report that was issued in January. We have a report on northeastern Ontario and northwestern Ontario, manpower training, bilingualism, students' assistance, and a number of other areas that were touched on very quickly and in a rather cursory manner in the interim report.

For example, there was a report, which is a final report, on the situation in Thunder Bay in respect to the university there and the community college. This took some time and, of course, involved the spending of some money.

So I think really that the column to which the member referred didn't do sufficient research to see that there was a substantial difference between the two.

Another area, for example, was the public hearings that were held by COPSE, to which some members of the commission travelled from time to time.

I think to compare a study dealing with something as complex as post-secondary education in Ontario with a report in the States just isn't fair really.

Mr. Bullbrook: Are you saying that postsecondary education is more complex in Ontario than it is in California?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I am saying that really the whole area of the terms of reference shall I use that phrase?—and the direction given to the commission on post-secondary education in Ontario, was much more detailed and asked for much more information and much, shall we say, more projected observations as to education in Ontario, say 10 or 20 years from now, than what was really gone into in the US report.

However, we will get to that later. I will give you, sir, a detailed breakdown of the costs when we get to vote 2005.

Mr. Laughren dealt first with the philosophy of post-secondary education and the concern in the Sixties for facilities, the growth of the CAAT colleges, the necessity for another whole system of education—this, coupled with the tremendous increase in school population generally.

We were frantically attempting to make sure that there were facilities at the post-secondary level available for the large number of students who are coming out of our high schools. I think during the latter part of that decade everybody was becoming concerned with the cost of education. Certainly the cost of post-secondary education was spiralling tremendously, and this caused great concern, not only to our government but to many governments on this continent.

I don't think we panicked unduly in attempting to do something about those costs—to attempt to level out this great increase that was occurring annually. This is one of the reasons, of course, that there is now a commission on post-secondary education, not only with the idea of "how do we economize in education?" but "what about the whole philosophy of education in that area?" in that sphere of education during the Seventies and the Eighties and the years that follow.

So you can't in one breath complain about some efforts being taken by Treasury to look into individual institutional costs and then at the same time say that we overreacted or panicked unduly.

I think that as a result of the research by my ministry, and by the former department as well, we are able to make some changes; for example, putting these universities on a formula that in the meantime will help level the cost and in some way curtail costs at the various institutions.

Then if, as a result of the Wright commission report, there are recommendations which we feel will be of advantage to—and I will use the general phrase—the people of this province, then those recommendations can be implemented along with the policy decisions that are made in the interim.

Mr. Laughren: I was suggesting their alternatives were single-minded in terms of financing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You also talked about the raise in fees, and that this now makes the system more elitist than ever.

I think really in dealing with the increase in fees—and I am sure we will go into this later—that first of all I want to say that, in my opinion and from what I know now, this is not connected with the interim report from the Wright commission. It is simply one of the ways for this government to raise more revenue. You know, you can only increase taxes on gasoline and park fees and licence fees and booze and tobacco so much without—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): How about the corporations?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —generally increasing taxes in certain other areas such as corporations, because of the unemployment problem we have at the present time. It was felt that there could be some increase in tuition fees without discouraging or making it too difficult for those students who wished to go to university, regardless of their family income.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Minister, do you not see an anomaly when the government is prepared to spend \$21 million on a student employment programme and exact \$23 million in revenue through tuition? It seems to me that it is the old philosophy of circulating the money again.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, if you have an employment programme for students, and they are able to earn, shall we say, anywhere from \$500 to \$1,500 in the summertime, surely that increase of \$100 is not going to make that much difference?

Mr. Bullbrook: To those who work.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Mr. Minister, Mr. Bullbrook's question seems to make an assumption that the people who earn the \$21 million are the same people who are paying the \$23 million. And, of course, this is not the case at all.

Mr. Bullbrook: It doesn't make that assumption at all. The basic problem is that in many instances of government expenditure those who least need them get the jobs.

Mr. Handleman: That is a matter to be proved.

Mr. Bullbrook: You can come down to my tourist information centre and I will show you.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Every tourist information centre.

Mr. Handleman: I think the fact remains that many of the people who do not have summer jobs will be able to pay the increase in tuition fees without any concern whatsoever.

Mr. Bullbrook: Then I take it, Madam Chairman, Mr. Handleman sees great validity in the fact that you expend \$21 million on one hand and take it from the same people whom you are attempting to generally benefit on the other.

Mr. Handleman: If I am being questioned, Madam Chairman, I would say there is no relationship between the two programmes. One deals with one thing and the other one deals with another.

Mr. Bullbrook: You are quite right, there is no relationship between them at all, Madam Chairman, which exactly exemplifies what I am saying.

Madam Chairman: The minister has the floor.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, Madam Chairman, all I-

Mr. Bullbrook: What was that all about?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Don't pull a Singer.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, I am not pulling any Singer.

Madam Chairman: The minister has the floor.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I might say is that I think we can back this up later on in these estimates: that the increase in fees really doesn't prejudice the student from the low-income family, or the needy student, so as to prevent him from attending a post-secondary institution. The increase in fees, of course, is part of his overall cost and his grant or award would be adujsted accordingly.

Now, one other point was mentioned again by Mr. Laughren, who seems to feel that there was a direct connection between the recommendation in the COPSE report regarding tuition fees and what happened in the last budget. And because there is such a substantial difference you are aware, I am sure, that members of the commission are going to great pains to criticize the increase in tuition fees. They feel they are being blamed for it and—

Mr. Laughren: Pre-empted even.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pre-empted even, right. Maybe the final report will be sort of adjusted accordingly.

But in any event, as I say, we are not recommending an increase of 50 per cent in fees. There is no indication that the government is planning to accept any of these recommendations at this time. I am just saying that we felt that we could raise some revenue in this way. As far as tuition fees are concerned, there hasn't been any substantial change for about eight years.

Our programme, as far as loan ceilings and our award programme are concerned, is still the best in this country, and—

Mr. Laughren: How about graduate students?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As you know, we did feel that graduate students were probably more affected than those in other areas. However, as the Liberal critic pointed out, some of these universities are obtaining as much as \$10,000 under our formula for certain types of graduate students. But it varies anywhere from about \$3,000 up to that amount.

We felt by raising the income level, the ceiling—something, by the way, the students themselves asked for—and by having the universities, shall we say, do a little agonizing as far as assisting the graduates themselves goes, making it possible for the graduates either to earn more income or lowering their costs; the universities were able to do this and came up with a suggestion that they would pay bursaries of up to \$300 to cover the third term fee. And, therefore, coupled with what has happened at the federal government level, graduate students really aren't to any great extent worse off than they were a year ago.

In comparison with other jurisdictions, there will be very few who will leave Ontario because of a change in graduate fee tuition.

The hon. member also mentioned the problem of the dropping out of students in lower income groups. You also mentioned some figures regarding drop-out at the high school level. As the hon. member knows, high school is free. So it may be the students who drop out of colleges and universities are

not necessarily doing it because of costs, but maybe because of some lack of motivation. I appreciate the fact that there may not be the same incentive or encouragement from low-income families as from families where a parent is a university graduate. This is unfortunate and somehow or other we have got to overcome that.

I think that a motivated student, particularly from the lower income family group, is provided assistance under OSAP in such a way that money should not be a deterrent as far as attending university or community college is concerned. As the hon, member knows, you hear from time to time and I hear from time to time, of a number of students who are bored at university. They are not really sure why they are there; they haven't any great desire to finish. They are just not motivated.

I was just wondering, if university education was totally free wouldn't this fact be compounded even more? Paying some tuition fee—incurring some debt—will, I am sure, have a great effect on the general motivation, desire and effort of these students.

The hon, member asked some questions referring to this particular document—if it's marked confidential.

One question was: Is the primary objective of post-secondary education to increase the general education level of the population; or is the primary objective to provide manpower training and maintain the balance of supply and demand in the labour market. I think it's something of both, particularly when we have two systems—the universities and the community colleges.

Certainly the community colleges are deeply involved in manpower training, in technical training; in other words, in training young people to enter the job market in a specific way.

Certainly post-secondary education increases the general education level of the population. I can see if not now, in the future—and probably this is something that Wright was trying to say—where you will have the general education or the community education area including of course, adult education; part-time education, which would involve educational television; possibly a university of Ontario—the open-sector type of university where people of all ages who were not concerned about a sequential type of education can go back in middle age or later to upgrade themselves and obtain more knowledge and a better education.

Then we still have our professional schools, offering a particular type of education; and the third level, post-secondary education, involving student research—you might call it, and I'll put it in quotes, "the elitism of the systems" where they do a little more looking into and innovating and research generally. So it's hard to lump them all into one general objective. I think that we have to cover the waterfront in providing post-secondary education.

The other question was: To what extent should public support for post-secondary education be limited—and then you said "to three years"; should all CAAT, Ryerson, teachers colleges, nursing schools, and university undergraduate programmes, or continue the present practice? Another—I think probably No. 3—with some changes, with some innovations, upgrading; for example, in No. 2, you left out graduate programmes. I think graduate programmes are important. I think they should be continued.

Certainly 10 years ago we were in trouble in this province because we didn't have a good graduate programme at Ontario universities, and we were concerned—or somebody was concerned—about the number of foreign university professors; that we weren't training enough people to enter the area of research and teaching at the post-secondary level.

I think we should continue the present practice and do make changes such as those we have made, for example, over the last few years; we will make more changes in the future. Maybe the Wright commission is making some of the right recommendations that are acceptable and can be adopted, but I can't see any retrenchment or cutting down. I think there can be some economizing without affecting the quality of the system.

I don't really want to, Madam Chairman, get into a detailed discussion of the interim report on COPSE. The questions that you raised, as you said, are mostly hypothetical.

I don't agree with all the recommendations in COPSE. I don't consider myself an expert on education by any means, but in certain recommendations I can see immediately that the average layman could react in a way that would be negative. Therefore I don't want to get into detail and try to give answers which may be considered or reflected as government policy.

I agree with the hon. member's reference regarding co-ordinating boards, but all the criticism I've heard so far about these three boards is that it will greatly affect university autonomy and relegate these institutions to nothing more than Crown corporations.

I think it takes more responsibility and power and autonomy away from the minister than it does the universities. He'll just be signing constituency mail if all these recommendations go into effect.

But, as I say, I would rather leave any detailed comment, possibly to when the final report is out. As the hon. members may know, the final report will be out later than we expected because we extended the time for hearing submissions. It may be now September or October, but in any event, I am sure that the dialogue that has been going on, the tremendous commentary regarding these recommendations, will have a very substantial effect on the final report.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Laughren: Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: I really must confess that it is completely incomprehensible to me how the minister can say that the rise in tuition fees and the increased loan part of student assistance will not affect students from low-income families adversely, and even middle-income families, and in particular, in the Sudbury area, the International Nickel Co.—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At the most \$200 more by way of loan. Nothing more.

Mr. Laughren: Three hundred dollars.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Two hundred dollars.

Mr. Laughren: There is the rise in tuition fees and then there is this \$600 to \$800 of the student assistance.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Even in the low-income group, you'll get that covered by way of grants.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but, \$200 is a lot of money.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is a loan, I realize that, but it doesn't prohibit him from going to university.

Mr. Laughren: I would suggest to you that-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Four twos are what?

Mr. Laughren: —it will affect students in the Sudbury basin, when you have previously had, I think, 1,700 or 1,800 young people employed every summer by International Nickel Co., and this year there will be none. Absolutely none. And with 71 per cent of those students receiving student aid, I think that that is going to have a substantial deterrent effect.

It is not only going to affect the students, it is going to affect Laurentian University itself under the form of a financing programme, and I would suggest to you that there are even going to be serious problems there with their enrolment.

I don't know how you can give special consideration to a university like that unless it is through numbers—the number of students attending university—and increase grants accordingly, or whether it can be done through the fact that they have their extension programme in the 15 different communities in the area, but I think they are going to need help.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I was just going to say that, as you know, as far as the university itself is concerned, I think it is still eligible for a particular grant along with some of the other newer universities, whether it is a transitional grant or a special grant. But I might say, in getting back to—I realize maybe we should be waiting, but I just want to—

Mr. Bullbrook: Why?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —mention that we have a certain amount of flexibility in our OSAP programme. For example, as you know, one of the criteria for first-year students is that they are expected to have earned at least \$300 during the summer. I think it goes up to \$600 for second- and third-year students. We have adjusted that in the past. That is not part of the Canada student loan arrangement.

And in view of the problem, as the hon member says, of some of the students finding employment, we are looking at that. We are going to see, for example, what it may cost, based on our existing figures, to reduce that by \$100 or possibly \$200.

Students get an allowance that is, I believe, about \$8 a day now. If that is increased to \$9, this will have a material effect on their income, and I would like to see what this might cost us, based on present figures of applicants for OSAP and qualified applicants for OSAP.

There are other ways. The age that qualifies a student to move from group A to group B is 25 now. That seems unrealistic, particularly where we have lowered the age

of majority by three years. Maybe we can lower that to 24 or 23.

I've got a committee on student awards, and I have asked them for recommendations in these areas where it is flexible. And this will affect those students who are applying for the next fall term.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to make a comment, if I might, Madam Chairman, in connection with graduate students. This is the type of double-talk that I was referring to before, really.

The response that the minister has given today to my colleague, Mr. Laughren, and that he gave in the House before, is really no response to the dilemma being faced by graduate students.

He says, in effect, that he has permitted the universities to elevate the teaching assistance formula from \$1,800 to \$2,400. He says, in addition to that, that he has permitted the universities to use their normal operating budget requirements to assist graduate students to a maximum of \$300 a year.

Of course, it begs the question, the main question, of where are the universities to get it?

I am not worried about that so much as I am that it doesn't give any commitment without reservation at all to the graduate students. It leaves them subject to the whim of the administrators of the universities themselves.

And that is no answer from the Minister of Colleges and Universities to the individual graduate students who are facing an increase of about 81 per cent in their costs.

They've got their tuition fees elevated by about \$100 for the first two years, and in the third academic year by \$295. This is why I mentioned in the opening statement that our graduate student costs average here in the Province of Ontario about \$3,500 per student, elsewhere \$1,700.

Now the fact that he has given some ability to the universities to assist graduate students doesn't give them a commitment that they require to further their studies.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are just a little contradictory, aren't you, Jim?

Mr. Bullbrook: Not at all. You tell me why I am contradictory.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are questioning the amount of money that we give to universities under the formula for graduate students and you are more or less asking, "Is it right for

the university to find some funds to assist the graduate students?"

Mr. Bullbrook: I'll not be caught in that trap. We may as well understand each other. I am here to critically evaluate the expenditures made by the department to universities. I am prepared to go along with that. I am saying, in effect, that the response given by the minister to Mr. Laughren is not an appropriate one.

The graduate students are not going to be salved in their problem by saying that the universities (1) can elevate their teaching assistance to you by \$600 a year; or (2) that out of their operating funds, they can assist you to a maximum of \$300. That begs the question of the graduate student to the government: "We have no assurance that we're going to get this assistance to continue our education." In point of fact, you're leaving it to the university administration to say to the individual graduate student, "We don't think we want to keep you."

Mr. Laughren: Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Was the committee on student awards brought into any kind of discussions prior to the increase in the loan part of assistance? They've complained that they were not—

Mr. B. Newman: Consulted.

Mr. Laughren: -consulted at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'm sorry. I didn't hear you.

Mr. Laughren: You mentioned a minute ago about how they consulted with the committee on student awards and so forth. I'm wondering, were they not consulted at all regarding the increase in the loan portion of the student award?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not that I know of.

Mr. Laughren: Why would you not consult them?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The committee on university affairs, of course, considered the whole thing, but it may be difficult for students to comment on something that may or may not affect the annual budget.

Mr. Laughren: But if it affects them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, right. So does the increase in gasoline tax or tabacco tax.

Mr. Foulds: So you do consider it a tax?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I might preface that remark and condition that remark by saying that there is some interconnection between the committee on student awards and CUA. It's quite possible that they knew that this whole area was being considered—that there would be the possibility of some changes in tuition fees, or changes in the OSAP programme.

Madam Chairman: I wonder-yes?

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, I wonder if you could announce for the record the official substitutions on the committee for voting purposes?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Belanger and Mr. Carruthers for Mr. Morningstar.

I wonder if we could go to vote now. Vote 2001, items 1 and 2? Carried?

Mr. Bullbrook: Give us a breakdown if you would now. We see obvious increases there. The minister, Madam Chairman, commented on the additional responsibilities of his department over the 1971-1972 estimates. Perhaps he could give us a breakdown on his main office to begin with, and then support services. Then if there are other questions, of course, we can go into those.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well as for the main office, the figure of \$376,000, which is approximately \$100,000 over last year's estimates, includes an increase for the community colleges, which wasn't included last year.

Mr. Bullbrook: What's the increase referable to, please?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think we have some increase in personnel. I might just list the increases in that total, Madam Chairman—\$104,500. There was a \$50,000 grant to the council of—incidentally, all these that I'm reading off have been transferred from the Department of Education.

Mr. Bullbrook: Were they included in a similar expenditure last year by the Department of Education?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: Will you give them to me please?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, that includes the council of ministers, which is made up of all

the provinces, in the federal government, of \$50,000. Champlain Society—

Mr. Bullbrook: Just hold on. That's the council of ministers. That hasn't been transferred from Education, has it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: It has?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: That was the Ontario government levy towards the subsistence of the council of ministers?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, that is included in the figure of \$135,500 that you'll see under miscellaneous grants, on the next page here.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Is this what you're giving us now? The itemized statement of miscellaneous grants?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. And then the-

Mr. Bullbrook: So there's \$50,000 there. That was last year—the same appropriation was made under the Education estimates for Ontario's participation in the council of ministers? Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. This-

Mr. Bullbrook: It is now transferred to you?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why was it allocated to Education last year? Because the community college programme was under Education?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Could be. This year we are splitting the cost. Isn't that correct? Do you want to say something about that?

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister): Madam Chairman, I believe last year the Department of Education paid the full costs of the allocation for Ontario to the council of ministers. We paid a share of the cost to the Canadian Education Association. The Department of Education is almost entirely involved with the Canadian Education Association and this ministry is not. It was agreed to transfer those allocations so that we pay a pro-rated share of the council of ministers cost, in which this ministry participates, and do not pay any of the Canadian Education Association costs, which the Department of Education deals with almost exclusively.

Mr. Bullbrook: Has there been any total increase in the two grants, both to the council of ministers and the Canadian Education Association? Do they remain the same as they were, in total, last year?

Mr. Gordon: I'm sure there's a proportionate increase; I don't have the figures with me at the moment. We'll have to get them for you.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I say, Madam Chairman, that those are exactly the type of figures that I'm vitally interested in, in my particular function here, which will be a practical one.

Okay? We have \$50,000 that's being expended this year to the council of ministers under this vote. Now as I understand it a portion of that last year was expended to the council of ministers from the Department of Education. For internal bookkeeping purposes only, or because of the validity of the work involved, it's felt more appropriate that \$50,000 be appropriated under this vote, through this minister.

I want to know what the total appropriation was to the Canadian Education Association and the council of ministers last year and how it compares with this year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Bullbrook, you're involving another department. You realize that?

Mr. Bullbrook: I realize that, but, I think, in fairness—and I'm sure that you'd want to go along with this, Mr. Minister, unless it's completely out of order—if it is then we'll have to acquiesce.

What I'm interested in is analysing the appropriations mainly for non-scholastic endeavour, if that's an appropriate word. When it comes to "more scholar for the dollar," I'm sure that the majority of the members here and you, Madam Chairman, are not going to be too reticent about spending the money.

I'm very interested in things such as the council of ministers, Canadian Education Association, conventions and things of that nature. So I'd like to have that total appropriation last year to the two bodies and I'd like to be able to assess it in comparison with the appropriation this year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We'll have to get-

Mr. Bullbrook: All right. Okay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it's been said that there was nothing in our budget last year for this body. Mr. Bullbrook: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This year there is now \$50,000; in Education there is \$64,000, which you'll see on page 289 of your estimates, but it includes an interprovincial programme which may be more than our grant involves.

Mr. Bullbrook: Does that involve the grant to the Canadian Education Association? The \$64,000 referred to by the minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: On page 289—Council of Ministers of Education and interprovincial programmes, \$64,000. So certainly the first part—

Mr. Bullbrook: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —is the same as the item for—

Mr. Bullbrook: Perhaps with your indulgence then I might do this. We have a total appropriation to the council of ministers, together with the interprovincial programme, of \$114,000 by the Province of Ontario this year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am wondering if your staff could help in telling me what the total appropriation was last year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We will have to get that for you. It was in Education.

Mr. Bullbrook: That is fine. Thank you.

Mr. Renwick: Madam Chairman, what are all the miscellaneous grants in addition to the \$50,000 in the council of ministers?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is \$300 to the University of Dundee.

Mr. B. Newman: What is that for?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is to maintain a Canadian collection, and there are two more; the same amount to Glasgow and the same amount to Edinburgh.

There is \$1,000 to the Royal Astronomical Society; \$1,000 to the Canadian Mathematical Congress; \$1,000 to the Royal Canadian Institute; \$1,500 to the Royal Society of Canada; \$1,000 to the—I can get copies of this made by the way—to the Science Forum. I have given you the \$50,000 for the council. There is \$5,000 for the Champlain Society.

Mr. Handleman: What is that? Mr. Minister, what is the Champlain Society?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is to perpetuate Samuel de Champlain, I would think.

Mr. Foulds: To perpetuate his acts, rather than him.

Mr. Drea: A little late.

Mr. Handleman: Are they matched by other provinces?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wouldn't really know that. This is for books—historical books. It isn't strictly for the explorer. It is generally that end of it.

Mr. Handleman: Peanuts.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Handleman just used the word "peanuts."

Mr. B. Newman: In allocating the grants to the various organizations and associations—

Mr. Foulds: Would the minister finish his statement, please?

Madam Chairman: Order, please. Order. Mr. Newman.

Mr. Bullbrook: Do you want to quit now? Is that it?

Mr. Foulds: Madam Chairman, on a point of order. Could the minister finish his statement—

Mr. Bullbrook: You know where it was interrupted? By the word "peanuts."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right. The Canadian Vocational Association had \$5,000; Workers Education Association, \$6,000; Frontier College, \$7,500; Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Ontario Association for Continuing Education, \$15,000.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask the minister-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am not through yet.

Madam Chairman: Sorry.

Mr. B. Newman: —are there any criteria laid down by the department before they give the grants? Do they check over financial statements from the various organizations and associations?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Then, in your department's eyes, the various groups that receive grants did not have the financial wherewithal to carry on their studies and you have supplemented it by doing so?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. I might say again, these have all been transferred from Educacation, but I understand it is government policy that each one of these organizations submit an annual budget when asking for a grant and also report any information or brochures or statements they have as to the organization's activities.

These are all set out along with their annual statement and then we decide whether we are going to continue or increase—or otherwise—the particular grant.

Mr. B. Newman: Their annual statement, is it a financial statement or simply a statement of their operation?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. It is a financial—a year-end-statement prior to the submission of the request. It is a year-end statement.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there a form required of the department that the various associations fill out—a standardized form so that you can judge each, all of them, on an equal basis?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Management Board has to give approval. Treasury has to give approval to these grants.

Mr. B. Newman: I know they have to give approval, but how do you decide they are going to be given this assistance?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: From their activities and from their financial picture, from their accomplishments, whether they are relevant, whether they are of some benefit to the province. How else?

Mr. B. Newman: Do you have a standard form that they fill out?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They will have, from now on.

Mr. B. Newman: But you don't have?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, they didn't for-

Mr. B. Newman: You haven't had one before?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not for these estimates.

Mr. B. Newman: This is what I am trying to get at, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is hardly-

Mr. B. Newman: All you have done is simply given out to anyone who gave you a good sob story and then you have accepted it—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. B. Newman: —rather than to follow a prescribed form.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. You can have formal questionnaires to complete. You can get just as much information really from a year-end report and budget statement—and remember we have to decide in the ministry whether or not this is relevant, whether the request is valid.

Then we have to make a written submission in some detail and it includes the previous year's submission—or requests rather. We have to make that submission to Management Board to justify these figures in our budget. I think these are looked at quite thoroughly.

As a matter of fact, I have had some tremendous pressures—because we reduced some of these—to not only leave them where they were, but to increase them. I think when you look at a grant of \$1,000 or \$1,500 or \$5,000 they get more scrutiny really than some of the bigger grants.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't begrudge them the grant if they are performing a good public service, I think they are entitled to it. But where do you draw the line between those who are getting the grant now and probably hundreds of others who have applied and have been turned down?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it is-

Mr. B. Newman: Who does the decision-making?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the ministry makes the first consideration. We look at the objects of these organizations to see just what they do in our society and what they have accomplished in the years past. Then we decide if, for example, they are getting a grant from the federal government because of their activities—like Frontier College. This may be even more justification for it.

Mr. B. Newman: But you didn't mention Frontier College in these grants.

Mr. Drea: Yes he did. Sure he did.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay then, I-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I wanted to ask another question. Would the minister mind providing me with one statement from any one of the associations so that I could judge for myself as to the policy followed in making the grant? Any association.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, be happy to.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: Madam Chairman, after the minister's opening remarks and his rebuttal to the two lead-offs of the opposition critics, I thought there would be no ground on which I could support the minister. But this minor point that has just come up—I would like to commend the minister if there is just one small section of the department where people do not have to fill out a standardized form. I would commend him and ask him to continue that practice. If there is one little sector where bureaucracy has not reached its standardized ugly head, please keep it.

Mr. Renwick: Madam Chairman, in the list of miscellaneous grants which the minister gave, were there any substantial variations from last year, either in the name of grantee or in the amount granted?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would-

Mr. Renwick: Other than the council of ministers.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would suggest that there's no change in the names. I can find out if there is any change in the amounts, but these are organizations that we inherited holus-bolus from Education.

Mr. Renwick: For practical purposes, these are more or less traditional grants—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Renwick: —that have been made without any specific review in any given year as to whether they should be continued or not?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I have been told, Madam Chairman, that there is a decrease of about \$25,000 from last year.

Mr. Renwick: All together?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Renwick: But they are more or less in the nature of historical grants—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Renwick: —given year by year without very much question except as to the amount determining government stringency?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just as I have already said, I think that what actually takes place here is that you have a representative of one of these organizations—of an organization such as this—who submits, as I mentioned, a financial statement and a detailed summary of the activities of the organization—whatever material they might have by way of brochures or information.

Then usually a visit is paid by an officer of this organization, primarily for the purpose of trying to get a larger grant than given for the ensuing year. And again we get more information about the organization's activities and its plans.

For example, I recall meeting the principal of Frontier College; they wanted more than the \$7,500 we gave them because of the great expansion in the college's activities. They were able to get an increase from the federal government and they thought that we should pro-rate the increase based on what we've been giving them. Unfortunately, we weren't able to, but that is the type of thing that goes on. These institutions, some of these institutions, are really given quite a bit of attention.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Morrow.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Madam Chairman, my question is pretty well covered in Mr. Renwick's question. I was wanting a summary of the overall picture—are we up or down on these grants? I am of the opinion that in these days of tight money when we can't get enough money for the students we should check all these institutions very closely and make sure that it is warranted before we increase any—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I didn't quite finish the summary. There is another item here, Service for Admission to Colleges and Universities—this is a membership fee only.

Mr. Renwick: How much is that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's the organization—I don't quite understand, I am sorry. Do you want to speak into the mike and explain it, Hal?

Mr. H. H. Walker (Deputy Minister): This was the membership fee for the Service for Admission to Colleges and Universities,

known as SACU. It is an interprovincial organization.

Mr. Renwick: How much?

Mr. Walker: Thirty-five hundred dollars.

I might add that these grants are what are proposed—this is the way that we arrived at our figures. In a good number of cases it has been indicated that it's the same amount as last year, but these are not, at this date, committed.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Beckett.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): I think, Mr. Minister, following along, the last item I had was Frontier College at \$7,500, the next was \$15,000, I couldn't get what that was?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: After Frontier College there were two organizations. One was the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the other was the Ontario Association for Continuing Education, totalling \$15,000.

And then we went into the Service for Admission to Colleges and Universities, which is a membership fee of \$3,500; Canadian Institute for International Affairs, \$1,500; World University Service of Canada, \$2,000; Canadian Association of Physicists, \$1,000; Canadian Modern Language Review, \$1,000; Corporation of Business Administration and Commerce Students, \$500—is that out? National Conference of Social Service Students, \$500; then the Ontario Historical Society, \$8,500; Ontario Archaeological Society, \$1,000; and the Ontario Genealogical Society, \$1,000.

Mr. Bullbrook: Genealogical?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. That is looking into your background.

Mr. Bullbrook: I was just wondering if they were working on Kerr or not.

As a matter of interest, Madam Chairman, the minister was mentioning that the grants had been reduced by \$25,000 from the prior year. I am wondering just who you cut out.

Mr. Gordon: Madam Chairman, as the deputy minister has said we haven't settled them all. Those were organizations which received them last year, and many of those have not been decided until we come to the review of each individual case.

In terms of details, I think, it was the matter of reducing the total amount available, and that decision will be taken as the minister makes his decisions with respect to miscellaneous grant applications this year.

No institution or organization has been told that they automatically get a grant the succeeding year. And most of these have not been committed for the current year. They will all be assessed.

Mr. Bullbrook: Perhaps I am not grasping this entirely. Without belabouring it unduly I hope, we are appropriating about \$100,000 additional under this portion of the vote this year. The main explanation of that was that at least \$50,000 of it was a commitment that previously had been undertaken by the Department of Education. Is that right?

Mr. Gordon: Yes, sir.

Mr. Bullbrook: So we have \$50,000 that is being undertaken under this vote that I take it was undertaken under some other vote last year that would be in the Department of Education. And I take it that the appropriate amount in the Department of Education is reduced by the \$100,000. Is that correct?

Mr. Gordon: We are trying to get the detailed information. I think that budget which was transferred from Education—those obligations, if one might call them that—represented, if you could give us a moment to add them, considerably more than the \$50,000. That was one item we were talking about, the \$50,000 of commitments from last year.

So last year Education had \$186,000 in its budget for miscellaneous grants, and this year they have \$64,000 in their budget. Colleges and Universities has that \$50,000 item we talked about being transferred over and the total for Colleges and Universities in 1972/1973 is \$114,000.

I am sorry, Mr. Bullbrook, we have-

Mr. Bullbrook: It is difficult-

Mr. Gordon: We can give you the detailed figures, if you can give us a few minutes to get them-

Mr. Foulds: We will give you the supper break.

Mr. Gordon: —but, basically, what has been done is this. We have appropriated less total funds—and we will have to get you the exact figures—on miscellaneous grants this year than before. Who will actually receive those funds has not yet been determined. We will have to be even more critical than in the past in considering requests.

Mr. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I take it the list which the minister has given us is the list which he inherited from last year, but that doesn't necessarily mean that it will be the list for this year. Is that correct?

Mr. Bullbrook: I would think so.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. It is the list of miscellaneous items for this year and is included in the figure of \$135,500.

Mr. Bullbrook: I understood from one of your assistants that you hadn't made a commitment.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, they are not all committed. For example, some are under review at the minister's discretion; some are recurring annual review. In other words, we may not spend that much money, but we have in our budget the figure here that will cover all of the various organizations and specific amounts for each one.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am wondering if before we are finished the estimates the minister could give us the actual total expenditures by his department and the Department of Education last year under this formula—miscellaneous grants.

And since it is not under the Department of Education, under miscellaneous grants, the grants to the Council of Ministers of Education and interprovincial programmes.

Perhaps if we could get that actual figure for last year we would then know where we stand.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Madam: Chairman: Fine. Does vote 2001 carry?

Mr. Renwick: Madam Chairman, there are a number of questions on the support services which presumably we could deal with at a later time. I understand, Madam Chairman, on a point of order, that we rise at 5 o'clock. Is that correct?

Madam Chairman: I thought it was 6 o'clock, Mr. Renwick.

Mr. Renwick: For private members' hour?

Madam Chairman: Is it the feeling of the committee that they would like to rise at 5 o'clock for private members' hour or continue on with the committee?

Mr. Bullbrook: It might give you an opportunity to get the air conditioning going, Madam Chairman, in the meantime.

Madam Chairman: All right. We will rise.

Mr. Drea: We had this last year. They can't turn it on.

Mr. Foulds: Is it one of the orders that was signed for before March but not delivered?

Mr. Drea: It's the sand blasting. They can't turn it on again until the sand blasting is done.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, it will shorten these estimates.

Mr. Renwick: Could we then hold the vote, Madam Chairman, until after dinner?

Madam Chairman: Yes, it will be all right. We will recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

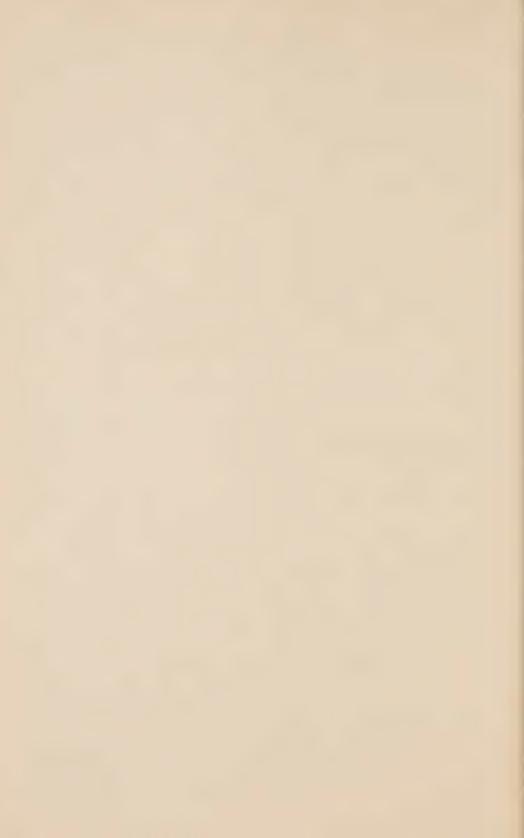
It being 5 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, May 15, 1972

**Evening Sesssion** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2001:

Madam Chairman: Will the meeting come to order, please? Vote 2001, item 2, please. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Madam Chairman, under support services there is an allocation of \$1,067,500; I wanted to ask the minister what does that entail, because the explanatory note does not give sufficient information?

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Madam Chairman, under support services, that is the figure the member is referring to?

#### Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. That includes research and support services really. Again, this is a situation where a number of transfers have been made to my ministry from other departments. For example, there have been transfers from Labour, the industrial training branch, OWRC and Tourism and Information. The figure in respect to that is \$275,700. There is a transfer of staff from branches and other programmes, in other words within our department.

Then there is transfer of staff from the main office, programme analysis co-ordinator and secretary, executive officer and secretary; that amounts to \$50,000. There is an increase in administrative services and supplies due to overall increase in the size of the ministry; that is the result of the increase in complement in my department. There is \$50,000 set aside for that. There is a transfer of connect campus terminal from another programme—this is community colleges to statistics branch—\$75,000. That item is really spread all through that figure. Then for research—

Mr. B. Newman: To simplify things, I am interested solely in the services area, that is the fourth item, because not one thing that you have mentioned so far is listed under the definition of services at the back of the book.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Oh yes, these items are considered support services, I mean these are personnel.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but look at the back of the estimates book under services and you will see that nothing that you have mentioned comes into that category now.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What page is that?

Mr. B. Newman: Page 316.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: Maybe there are items in there, but what you have mentioned, to the best of my hearing ability, has not included anything you have said—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I certainly mentioned programme analysis, co-ordinator and secretaries.

Mr. B. Newman: Where is that listed? It is not under the definition of services.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Wouldn't you include that in the reference, "includes charges for data processing services, printing and duplicating services?"

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. What you have made mention of doesn't come under printing services.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I referred to that before.

Mr. B. Newman: But that doesn't come under printing services, what you have mentioned now, unless you are coming up with a new definition for services. How are we to know, when we ask a minister for information under the services definition, just exactly what services mean when what you are presenting to us doesn't fit in the categories listed?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It may be the definition of the word "services," as it occurs in the

item under support services, is just not broad enough; but you can take it from me that Management Board has put approximately \$800,000, for example, into research and special projects under that item.

Mr. B. Newman: What you say may be absolutely true, and I don't dispute that you will be able to account for the amount of money, and account for it in a good fashion. The thing is, if we are going to have a heading under services in here and if there is a definition in the back, then I think your expenditures should have been listed as research.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, you are giving too narrow a definition of the word "services."

Mr. B. Newman: I don't do that. It is put out by the department for standard accounts classification.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right! And the word "services," you will notice—

Mr. B. Newman: But you are not following the standard accounts.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You will notice under the definition of the word "services," there are three different paragraphs; and it says, "includes." That doesn't mean it is everything.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. It includes data processing services. What have you in data processing? Name one of those things and show me where it comes into data processing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I indicated transfer of staff from main office, programme analysis, coordinator and secretary, executive officer and secretary.

Mr. B. Newman: That is all right, but that is not data processing. I am not disputing that you spend the money.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, all I can say is the hon. member is confusing the definition of the word "services," as if this is a complete definition. All it says here, by way of assistance for the committee, is that it includes certain things, such as information services, rental and purchase, repair, data processing and things like that. It also includes the items I have mentioned. You are taking a restrictive definition of the word "services."

Mr. J. McNie (Hamilton West): Madam Chairman, by way of clearing this up, at the very top you will notice notes at the top of page 316. It is intended as a brief outline only and should not be considered as all inclusive.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is right.

Mr. McNie: That is at the top of page 316.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't dispute that, but when you come into research you have always, in all departments, categorized it as research. All of a sudden your department doesn't come along and use the specific guidelines set by whoever sets up the guidelines in the first place.

I am trying to find out what percentage of that million dollars is spent for advertising.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For advertising? Why didn't you ask that in the first place?

Mr. B. Newman: You weren't even giving me what I was asking. You don't even have it categorized correctly.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is \$5,000.

Mr. B. Newman: Five thousand dollars; that is all I wanted to know.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Under what vote does the cost of the science research group come, which is under contract to the colleges of applied arts and technology, I believe? Do you know what vote that is under? I could ask you a general question, if you like.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I didn't hear the other question.

Mr. Laughren: I believe that the SRG, the science research group, is under contract to the colleges of applied arts and technology and I wanted to ask the minister some questions about them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, that's in the figure of \$75,000 which I mentioned. The connect campus terminal, is that the item?

Mr. Laughren: Yes, that's the item.  $I_S$  that in this vote?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is under the word "services" which is under the heading support services.

Mr. Laughren: How much is the contract per year? Does the minister know?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Our cost is \$75,000. I don't know what—

Mr. Laughren: To SRG? That's the total cost to SRG?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is our cost. Apparently some of this figure would be charged to the colleges as well.

Mr. Laughren: Yes; is it not a very substantial cost, this charge to the colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'll let Mr. Jackson speak to this.

Mr. H. W. Jackson (Applied Arts and Technology): In the charges for programming the computer system, Madam Chairman, in addition to the services provided for the department itself each college is a part of the system and they are funded through the normal operating grant they receive. The system worked out at the moment is that the formula allows \$10 per basic income unit for the cost of the services being provided by SRG to each college.

Mr. Laughren: What are you saying, in rough dollars, that this contract means to SRG?

Mr. Jackson: Depending on involvement variations, it will run approximately \$800,000.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I was under the impression that it was closer to \$1 million. What identifiable benefits have accrued to the colleges, or to the department, as a result of the contract with SRG?

Mr. Jackson: Well, the system provides benefits to both the colleges and to the department as a whole. To the colleges, it provides a planning model so they can check the effect, into the next year, of any decisions they are going to make about programmes today.

Mr. Laughren: Is there a variable built in for tuition increases?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, the variable can be built in of their direct costs, the changes in the basic income unit, changes in their revenue. In order to find out exactly the projected cost, the college will have to plug in certain assumptions and one of the assumptions will be what the tuition fee will be next year or the year to come, and so on.

Mr. Laughren: Am I correct in saying there is considerable questioning in the colleges as to the validity of the entire work that SRG is doing?

Mr. Jackson: It was a difficult notion to

sell in the first instance. The colleges had developed their own planning systems and it was a little difficult to persuade them that the colleges were a provincial system and not 20 isolated institutions.

Mr. Laughren: Is it not true that it was difficult to sell it to them in the first place and that it is even now more difficult to convince them that it is worthwhile at this point?

Mr. Jackson: I don't think so. They have now used the model to do their first fiveyear, multi-year forecast. I think the benefits that have accrued from that have been a bit of an eye-opener to the college officials.

Mr. Laughren: This contract of around \$800,000—does that \$800,000, by the way, include the department's cost?

Mr. Jackson: No, I would say the department's costs were an additional \$75,000, estimated for the coming year.

Mr. Laughren: So it is closer to \$900,000 that accrues to SRG every year?

Mr. Jackson: Not every year. The system is still in development at this stage so that the SRG are providing more technical services than will be necessary as time goes by. We would expect the colleges to develop the expertise to take over a lot of this work so that the system's research group is just a technical consultant.

Mr. Laughren: And you think there is a feeling that the cost to the department and to the colleges—to the taxpayer, I guess, in the end—has been justified by the work of SRG?

Mr. Jackson: I think the benefits will accrue more as time goes by.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mr. Jackson: The last two years have definitely been a start-up situation and the system now is just beginning to generate results that show its value. The first year's costs were definitely an investment in what you anticipated could be produced.

Mr. Laughren: But you do intend to carry on with SRG in the programme?

Mr. Jackson: The system as a whole, the connect campus system, is collectively owned by the colleges. SRG are the technical consultants.

Mr. Laughren: Yes! Do you intend to retain that?

Mr. Jackson: The system is such that any time we are not satisfied with the performance, the whole system can be moved over and other consultants retained.

Mr. Laughren: I am not suggesting that my questioning of the validity of the course is based on the integrity or the ability of SRG, but rather on the entire programme itself.

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister): If I might make a comment on this, Madam Chairman. Basically, on the system approach, if we don't approach it in this way somehow we have to reach our goal in another way. Especially now, when we are trying to conserve resources and make sure we are spending them in a rational way throughout the system, this allows us the mechanical ability to examine what institutions are spending, on what activities, in what areas.

Admittedly, some of the institutions initially were a little reluctant, because they see a lot of cost going into this. Some of them still, quite frankly, haven't learned how to use it to their full benefit, nor have we been able to exploit it fully.

But if we are going to use a system approach to try to analyse projects, on an objective basis and on the basis of what it is costing, we have to have a compatible method whereby we can measure throughout the system. This is the system they have built on that basis.

We feel the initial response to date has been such that it is very much worthwhile continuing and we will really reap the benefit in another year or two.

Mr. Laughren: And you do think it does enjoy the support of the presidents and the administration of the—

Mr. Gordon: Not 100 per cent! No system where various people in 20 different institutions are involved can be expected to get full agreement.

Mr. Laughren: I believe it.

Mr. Gordon: But basically, those who are using it—and several are—effectively, are finding its value; and there is no doubt from our standpoint that it is most worthwhile.

For example, it will allow us to do tests we couldn't do otherwise on the operating grants formula. When we get it a little more sophisticated than it has been up until now, we will be able to do these tests in such a way as to see—when we are weighting our formula one way or another—the impact it has, actually, on the institution and its ex-

penditures. We couldn't do it without this service.

Mr. Laughren: Roughly how many of the colleges are using the SRG system to the extent that it justifies the expenditure of those colleges? Now I know that is a value judgment you would have to make.

Mr. Gordon: It is extremely difficult to say, because it is a per unit—

Mr. Laughren: I know.

Mr. Gordon: —cost assigned across the system, therefore if the institution itself, being small, says, "I could do it just as well by hand"—which some of them could in view of their size today—whether to say they are not getting the value of it is very difficult to justify if you take the system approach. I would be hard pressed to—I don't know whether Mr. Jackson wants to comment further on that one.

Mr. Jackson: I think all 20 colleges did use it in this first round of multi-year forecast, using the model to help them plan.

Mr. Laughren: Did they have any choice?

Mr. Jackson: I think it was highly recommended that they use this opportunity to test the feasibility as a model.

Mr. Laughren: I am aware of the kind of recommendations the council of regents makes to the colleges, I know the kind of weight they have.

Mr. Jackson: As indicated, there is some selling necessary to get the system accepted, but every time it produces the acceptance is that much greater.

Madam Chairman: Vote 2001 carried?

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Could you give me some breakdown on one individual college, Lambton College? What participation do they have?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Why don't you wait until we get to CAATs?

Mr. Bullbrook: Because of the fact you're spending money, that's why.

Mr. Gordon: It is \$8,900 and change. These are all based upon the \$10 per unit that they would engender based on the formula, which means that if their enrolment is up or down it adjusts accordingly.

Mr. Bullbrook: How much did they have last year?

Mr. Gordon: You mean 1971-1972?

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes.

Mr. Gordon: We will have to give you that when we get it.

Mr. Bullbrook: In all fairness, we emphasize that we are going to be talking about money all the way through and they had better get their ledgers! Okay? No more philosophy—money! M-O-N-E-Y!

Mr. Gordon: It's 1971-1972 which we don't have. We have all the figures for 1972-1973.

Mr. Bullbrook: But you don't have last year's?

Mr. Gordon: We will get them.

An hon. member: Shall we go on to something else?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In the meantime we'll get them for you?

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, right.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Madam Chairman, under the support services, why is there an increase by a factor of three from the 1971-1972 estimates through to the 1972-1973? What has occurred in the support services of the administration that has caused the estimate to go up by a factor of three, when in every other area of colleges and universities there are very stringent financial strictures? What accounts for this factor of three increase in the estimate?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The increase, I think, amounts to \$1.3 million, is that what you're saying?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For example, the grants in aid of research were transferred to us from education.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have a figure of approximately \$650,000 for that. There are two different items—the last figure I gave you should be \$600,000—and then grants in aid of research was moved from another item within our own department to this particular item under support services; that's \$650,000.

Mr. Bounsall: What was the first \$600,000 for?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's just straight grants for research that were transferred from education—\$600,000.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. You had \$600,000 from research transferred from education; and \$650,000 from another part of the colleges budget transferred into here?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. I should give you the total picture here to make it a little more accurate. There is an allocation from department-initiated projects.

Mr. Bullbrook: Do you find it difficult to follow? Do you? You don't?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For example, there is CUA, Committee on University Affairs, which is \$250,000 — that totals \$1.5 million. As I say, those three estimates totalling \$1.5 million were in last year's estimates. We then impose what we call a self-imposed reduction of \$700,000 so we ended up with \$800,000. Of the figure that you referred to, the \$1.3 million, I have given you now a total of \$800,000; and, Madam Chairman, I indicated to Mr. Newman a little while ago figures totalling \$520,000. That totals about \$1.3 million; that is generally under the support services item. I am not sure if you were here or not?

Mr. Bounsall: That's okay. I won't need an explanation of the \$520,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It amounts mainly to transfers of personnel and support for research.

Mr. Bounsall: On that point, with the self-imposed reduction from \$1.5 million to \$800,000 — that is roughly half — the grants in aid of research, from both transfers, I gather, are being cut to about a half of what they were last year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: Does that represent all the grants in aid of research that found their way into post-secondary institutions which the Department of Education gave out last year? There are still some grants in aid of research coming through the Department of Education as opposed to primarily through here? Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: What particular programme—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I want to clarify, this is not for post-secondary education.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. Which research areas are these? This is research within your own department?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, these are mainly at post-secondary institutions. I have a list of the universities for example that—

Mr. Bounsall: That do the particular project?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Bounsall: That do the particular project?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: Are any of the OISE grants in this particular category?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Bounsall: They don't get these types of grants?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not in this particular vote.

Madam Chairman: Is that the breakdown you were asking for, Mr. Bullbrook?

Mr. Bullbrook: Can you help us? There is \$650,000 in grants for research this year; how much was the total last year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What I said was that last year we had \$1.25 million and this year that has been reduced to about \$800,000.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Where do the grants for bilingual institutions come in?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's the main vote.

Mr. Laughren: That's the main vote is it? Okay.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): I have a couple of questions, Madam Chairman. First of all I am intrigued by this term, self-imposed reductions. Who is the self?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, you might say the ministry.

Mr. Foulds: The department?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's one of those restraint areas, you know.

Mr. Foulds: How did you arrive at those deductions? Were they automatically just chopped off the top or did you examine every

application, form or grant and decide which areas of research did not need to be continued?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At the present time we haven't made all our commitments for research for this fiscal year.

Mr. Bullbrook: This is the same thing as before.

Mr. Foulds: You estimated, in the very real sense of the word, that we were going to do about half the research we have been doing in various academic areas of this province for the next year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I want to make this clear. Many of the grants for research last year were for research other than that related to post-secondary education. This year, in our ministry, we will stick strictly to grants that are related to our ministry. Dealing with research in education, for example, to bring back fond memories, here is a research grant to Brock University for \$9,600 for research in stream pollution; that will be looked after by Environment this year. We have a number of those which another department will have in its estimates, and we have calculated that roughly to be the amount of the reduction that I have indicated.

Mr. Foulds: Can the minister indicate to us how much of a reduction has taken place in research in universities or at any post-secondary level in terms of money or of people involved; and in what areas that reduction in research has taken place because of the reduction in this ministry's budget?

Mr. Gordon: It is almost impossible, Madam Chairman, to estimate exactly how much research is involved here, because the majority of the support given through provincial funds for research in universities is based upon formula operating support.

As you can appreciate, in giving the institutions a formula grant, the hidden costs of research—overhead, providing laboratory facilities, maintenance, heat, light, etc.—are built into the overall operation. Hence it is almost virtually impossible for us to measure the actual dollars being expended on that activity under the present system.

It is also impossible to tell how much curtailment, because this is also tied in with the question of the number of graduate students who are involved, the amount of time the individual professor is spending, his external grants over which we have no direct control and of which we have no direct

knowledge—because we don't have details in the sense that we incorporate all of the costs there

So it would be extremely difficult for us to make anything but a guess as to the amount of research that is going on, because those members of the faculty would be very quick to tell you that is impossible to measure when a man is really doing research and when he is thinking; this is something that some of the members are very familiar with, I know.

Mr. Foulds: The point I wanted to make is that it seems to me in a province like this that research is one of the areas where we should in fact not be cutting back—particularly research in terms of education, since most of the studies that we have to rely on come from outside our jurisdiction.

One of the problems we have faced in terms of employment of our graduate students is that there aren't any jobs available for them; certainly in a country or a province like ours that should be possible. Otherwise I'm afraid we are going to get ourselves right back into the position that we had at the beginning of the Fifties when anybody of calibre who was interested in academic research unfortunately had to leave the province or the country to pursue that research I caution the department officials to take a look at those particular cutbacks very carefully.

I'd like to move on, if I may, to another area in terms of budget. I don't know whether it comes under this vote or not, but I will be guided by the Chairman, and that is the area of individual budgets of universities or colleges of post-secondary education.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wonder if we could wait until we get to the next day on that.

Mr. Foulds: That is fine—if we can discuss the individual budgets.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, I'd like to follow up a bit more on this last point. The \$600,000 and the \$650,000 were grants given in aid of educational research or grants planned to be given in aid of educational research, which have then been cut. Now if I can recall, on the one that was transferred from the Department of Education, last year there were applications for the grants that were awarded—and I would assume that it occurred in both categories.

What was the sum total of the moneys applied for in educational grants under those

two figures which we had as \$600,000 and \$650,000, now reduced to \$800,000? What was the sum total of the applications last year that resulted in that expenditure?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I would say that the grants in aid of research last year—you are talking about both the figures of \$650,000 and \$600,000?

Mr. Bounsall: Well, you take them one at a time if that is easier.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right. Our grants in aid of research last year totalled \$517,675.

Mr. Bounsall: All right, but that would be handed out in response to applications for that money. I am asking what was the sum total of the applications?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You want the number of applications?

Mr. Bounsall: No, the dollar amount of the applications.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, you want to find out which ones were turned down.

Mr. Bounsall: No, I'm not asking in detail which ones were turned down—just the sum total of the applications.

Mr. Gordon: We don't have that figure. We can find it. Again, not all of them put an actual dollar value on it, but I'm sure we could estimate.

Mr. Bounsall: Could you, please; because that is the only way that I could meaning-fully compare the amount of money being applied for, vis-à-vis what was given last year, with the amount of money that is going to be provided this year. I would think the applications would be as much or more than last year. I'd like to see the relationship of those figures. So if I could have that—

Mr. H. Walker (Deputy Minister): Madam Chairman, through you to the member, if I may speak. I am sorry it is rather difficult to answer some of his questions precisely. We are faced with a particular problem this year. Our estimates consist not only of what was our own department on March 31, but we have had inputs from Education, from Health, from Labour, from the Ontario Water Resources Commission, from Archives and from Environment. So I'm sorry it is very difficult for us to relate immediately what happened this year to what happened in another place last year.

Now in your particular area of research—and this applies to a number of other programmes—we have also changed items within the ministry to structure them in what we think is a better way. Research was spread through several different items and we thought it was better to put it all in one item.

At the same time, we have made a change in policy. Last fiscal year, applications were invited and they were placed before a committee that assessed them and allotted \$517,000 for assorted projects. The change in policy was to decide that henceforth they should apply in this ministry to post-secondary education only and the ministry ought to decide what is to be done.

In other words, the initiative should rest here, based on picking up where COPSE leaves off. We should have projects carried out that we think are most desirable for the whole field of post-secondary education.

Mr. Bounsall: But you did that by turning down individual grants that came in last year. Precisely how does it differ? I mean, you controlled what moneys were granted last year based on what applications came in; there were some that didn't—

Mr. Walker: No, there has not been a call for applications this year at all.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay, all you are saying is that whereas last year you let it be known that money would be available for grants for educational purposes, this year you are not going to let it be known. If you are not going to call for it you are not going to let it be known that it is here, is that correct?

Mr. Walker: I am sorry, I missed your question.

Mr. Bounsall: If you are not going to call for it-

Mr. Walker: Call for what?

Mr. Bounsall: Applications to come in. It sounds like you are not going to let it be known there is money available. In other words, you are being submerged by them now without asking for them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Automatically a lot of them are continuing.

Mr. Bounsall: Were they two-year grants, in essence?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am not saying they are for more than one year, but there are con-

tinuing sources for continuing applicants. We get the same applications from the same groups and the same universities year after year. It isn't for the same specific amount. The university knows that they can get some research money from the government.

Mr. Bounsall: But could I get clarification, then, of the statement made here, in which he said that we are not going to call for applications? Some of the older established departments at the older universities will know because they applied and did or didn't get it last year. But it seems that a new faculty member, for example starting out, is not likely to know that they could apply if you are not going to call for applications. And his proposal might be more meritorious than one on which you made a grant last year, or one which you didn't which now continues to apply.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well all I can say is that I don't think we call or advertise or ask for submissions. We are in a position to spend the moneys that we have in our budget every year for this particular service.

Mr. Bounsall: But, Mr. Minister, why would you not let it be known that you have this money and applications would be considered?

Mr. Walker: Because the intention is that this time the ministry should decide what needs doing most and we shouldn't have to sort out a vast number of applications from a vast number of people for things that may be of no immediate relevance.

Mr. Foulds: But you might very well get an application that is exteremely meritorious and you are automatically cutting it out just because you don't want to go through the paperwork.

Mr. Gordon: Might I elaborate, Madam Chairman? You have an amalgam of three different systems coming into this one bundle now called research, under the three systems we felt it was worthwhile to stop. The policy now is, and has been established, to support only things which are relevant to post-secondary educational research, so the studies in pollution and other areas won't be funded through this source.

Secondly, with the three, which included research, manpower for the colleges and areas like this, it was deemed advisable to develop a system where we could call for contract research and invite the propsals to come in on the basis of those areas in which the ministry is primarily interested.

This has not been devolved in detail as yet during the year, in view of the overall change in the structure of the ministry, so that basically when it comes time to award the money the intention, I believe, is to announce then the areas in which the ministry has interest and then to call for those who are interested to—

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Gordon's answer, I think, satisfies my point that at some point when you decide in which areas you are interested in research, that will be made known and you will be looking at applications.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: I wonder if we could hold this vote so we could really discuss the other estimates, because I don't see how we can discuss the minister's salary until we have fully discussed the estimates and seen how capable he is of handling his funds. I wonder if we could proceed to carry item 1. The minister's salary should be the last item on the estimates.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds we did carry item 1.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to point out something to you, Madam Chairman. Both in services and miscellaneous grants, in both instances we have had the top brains available to us from the department, who haven't made up their minds where they are going to spend the money; in both instances! And we get into public accounts two years from now and we find that they spend the money in the last month—do you understand why we have great concern?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I can say to that, Madam Chairman, in referring to the miscellaneous grants—that's the figure of \$135,500—certainly the great bulk of that has been committed; but there was some, as I indicated, that had not been committed. I think probably this is to our credit, you know. We are not rubber stamping all these commitments, particularly where they have just recently been transferred to our department. We are looking into them, that is all.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well that is no answer as far as I am concerned, no answer at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We are only in, what, the third month of our fiscal year.

Mr. Bullbrook: This is what happens every year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You were asking, Jim, about Lambton College? Connect campus, this particular project? Last year \$8,158; this year \$8,900 estimate.

Madam Chairman: We are on vote 2001; carried?

Vote 2001 agreed to.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, two small questions, have we finished item 1?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, finished the vote.

Mr. Bounsall: The minister should have talked about miscellaneous grants. I wonder if I could have just two points of clarification and then we could possibly discuss them on a later vote?

The SACU tests, I understand from your statement this afternoon, were granted \$3,500. When would we discuss, Mr. Minister, the other areas of testing that go on for admitting people to colleges and universities? I want to take it up particularly as to a question that was raised by my colleague from Hamilton East (Mr. Gisborn) in the House about admission to—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, we can deal with that under CAAT.

Mr. Foulds: We can do that? Fine.

On vote 2202:

Madam Chairman: Vote 2002?

Mr. Foulds: Vote 2002? We haven't carried vote 2001 yet have we?

Madam Chairman: I thought we had. I thought you just asked for clarification.

Mr. Foulds: Well surely it should be clarified before we pass the vote.

Madam Chairman: But we did pass 2001 and you asked for clarification, which I permitted. We are on to 2002 now.

Mr. Foulds: Madam Chairman, with great respect, before we carry a vote I would suggest that we look at all members of the committee and not just hear a few guttural remarks.

Madam Chairman: I though that I had looked at members of the committee. The vote was carried and after it was carried you asked for clarification so I—

Mr. Bullbrook: I would hope that you would look at others than members of the committee really. I am not a member of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh really?

Mr. Foulds: Do we need to scream "no" when you say carried?

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): When we are dealing with vote 2002, could the discussions be such as to avoid wandering back and forth? Would it not be possible to discuss the individual items in order and perhaps vote on them individually?

Mr. Foulds: Agreed; no question!

Madam Chairman: Agreed; item 1?

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, may I ask the minister then for an explanation for the \$427,000 for services in this instance as opposed to services in the previous vote?

Mr. Bullbrook: This is a difficult way to do the estimates, because we are talking about money and this is very unusual, Madam Chairman, very unusual.

Madam Chairman: In what way?

Mr. Bullbrook: Because we never talk about money for colleges and universities. It is like aid to widows and orphans.

Mr. B. Newman: Well it doesn't matter now, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, we will give it to you. That is the \$427,000 item? That is what you want is it?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, that is right, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You have got the definition of services?

Mr. B. Newman: I just wanted to know what the \$427,000 consists of, the breakdown.

Mr. Walker: The two largest items, the student awards branch, is \$197,000.

Mr. B. Newman: Student awards in there?

Mr. Walker: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Why would that be in there and not under student grants and awards to students in a later vote?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is the staff we are talking about.

Mr. Walker: This is programme administration, and \$157,000 of that is for data processing. The next largest branch is applied arts and technology, which has \$86,000 for printing. Again I apologize, but we had to put all these estimates together.

Mr. B. Newman: You say \$86,000 for printing. Now is that—

Mr. Bullbrook: Give us a breakdown of the \$86,000 for printing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right, give him another item. Is there any other item in the mean-time?

Mr. Jackson: Mr. Chairman, on the printing estimate for the applied arts and technology branch. The bulk of this is for printing programme materials that are used in the management development programme that is offered through the colleges. These materials are developed centrally and distributed to the colleges for use in the programme, rather than appearing in the estimates of individual colleges.

The other major printing item of the branch is a chart, called the CAAT Chart No. 6, which is distributed to all of the secondary school students in grade 12 to give them an indication of where the programmes are available throughout the province.

Mr. Bullbrook: As a matter of interest, what does the last item cost?

Mr. Jackson: The recent addition was just published, Madam Chairman. There is a publication of 75,000 copies, at a cost of five-and-a-half cents a copy.

Mr. Bullbrook: What is the total then?

Mr. Jackson: It is \$3,750.

Mr. Bullbrook: So in connection with your liaison with the secondary schools for printing, out of CAAT it is \$3,750, out of \$86,000. Is that right?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, for this particular item.

Mr. Bullbrook: Right. And the rest of your publication has nothing to do with secondary schools at all?

Mr. Jackson: That's correct. It's programme material on the post-secondary level.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to record for a moment that for one segment of the postsecondary facility available to secondary schools in the Province of Ontario, it is more than passing strange that of an \$86,000 expenditure, \$3,750 has to do with liaison, in a printing way, with secondary schools.

It's amazing, really. Where do they spend the rest of their money? Glossing each other over?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bullbrook: What about the response? Let's have a response.

Mr. Gordon: Madam Chairman, Horizons carries both the colleges' and the universities' information in it. It is not restricted to one or the other; it concerns all the post-secondary educational institutions, and its budget is some \$50,000–27.5 cents per copy for 178,000 copies, which are distributed to schools.

Mr. Bullbrook: But how much do you appropriate to this vote? Come on, you must be able to tell me right away how much you appropriate to this vote.

Mr. Walker: This item is charged to our information branch.

Mr. Gordon: Which it is not part of-

Mr. Bullbrook: It is not part of this vote at all?

Mr. Walker: That is right.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why did you bring it up then if it's not part of this vote?

Mr. Walker: With due respect, Madam Chairman, the member was talking about the effort that was made for liaison with the secondary schools and that is our major publication.

Mr. Bullbrook: The one thing the administration and myself won't do is play games. We'll understand that right away. The greatest advocate they have is the minister. He and I have had great jousts in this House. I am not interested in that type of semantics, Madam Chairman.

Eighty-six thousand was spent on printing out of CAAT, right? None of it was appropriated to Horizons. Now why was Horizons brought up? I am not interested one tittle in the philosophy of education. I have said to you in my opening statement that I'll not deal with the philosophy of education. I want to know where the money is going and I am going to sit here as long as I must to find out where the money is going.

Out of a total expenditure for printing of \$86,000 on behalf of CAAT, \$3,750 was appropriated towards inviting secondary school pupils to entertain the thought of going into the community colleges. I want to know where the rest of it went.

Mr. Walker: Have you got that, Mr. Jackson?

Mr. Bullbrook: You see, I want to say to you, in fairness, that I think the rest of it went in a great cyclical adventure—a great cyclical adventure that goes on with the senior administration in this department entertaining themselves and the public at large at the fiscal weight of the public taxpayer. That's what I think.

You see, the people who should be most enjoined to contemplate adventure with CATT are the secondary school people in the Province of Ontario. And I say to you, frankly, my colleagues on this committee, that \$86,000 is spent on printing, of which \$3,750 is spent on requesting, sequestering the secondary school people to entertain their adventure in the CAAT programme.

I want to tell you, if I might Madam Chairman, what I am interested in. I am going to lay the complete cards on the table.

Twenty-three million dollars was taken from the total estimate of this department and was placed upon the burden of the students of the Province of Ontario, and we in the Liberal Party have said to ourselves we are going to find \$23 million here in these estimates. We are going to find \$23 million, and we are not going to let the students of Ontario bear that burden, because we feel that it could be borne elsewhere in some succinct and appropriate advocacy on our part to save some money; and their money!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The \$23 million-

Mr. Bullbrook: We might not find it, but we'll try.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —wasn't spent last year, so it wasn't a matter of—

Mr. Bullbrook: No; it is going to be "not spent" this year!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Well, it wasn't spent last year, so there is no reason to include it again this year.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Although we included an increase in the—

Mr. Bullbrook: May I say this to you, this has been a homily that has gone on for years in estimates. And with some degree of rectitude, we are told that we should not invade prior years.

I say to you, Madam Chairman, that we can't evaluate the propriety of expenditures of this department if we don't find out what they have done in the past; and secondly, what they are doing now.

I don't want to hold up the committee, because I admire their indulgence with us; but I want to know. For example, if we are going to spend \$86,000 in printing for CAAT, which is not even in the appropriation; because me, of the \$130 million for CAAT, I'd just like to know what they are spending it on.

I want to know what they are spending it on. I have been told thus far that \$3,750 is spent on some type of involvement with secondary schools.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa East): Do we have anybody here from the CAAT programme?

Mr. Handleman: That is the next item. That is where we will find out the answers.

Mr. Bullbrook: I realize this is different; I realize that. We are talking about money now, which is entirely different.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, could I ask a question of a philosophic nature while they are digging up the financial one?

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: It relates to these items, actually.

If I understand what has come out so far, why, through the administration, do you help to advertise the community colleges or make the high school students aware of the community colleges, and cover no other sector of all post-secondary education by the way of a brochure under this particular grant? I know you have mentioned Horizons, but that is in another vote.

And secondly why, out of all the community colleges programmes, do you pick up one programme, that of management development, and bear the printing costs for that particular programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the answer to the first part of your question is that the community colleges are different from the universities in that they are Crown corporations. They are entirely financed by the province,

and therefore it seems natural that any information service of this kind would come from us, covering the 20 community colleges.

I would assume that probably this is part of a series that we did for this year, prepare materials for management development programmes. Now is that because it was a new programme?

Mr. Jackson: This programme was originally developed under the federal-provincial training agreement and was in existence before the colleges were in operation, so that the programme itself is operating on programme materials that have been developed on a central basis. The idea of this programme is to provide management training, to the small business and to industry primarily. These programmes are of the case-study type and they're rather specialized.

Many of the programmes cut across college boundaries, so that all of the instructional materials are produced centrally and distributed to the colleges. That figure will include not only the printing, but the retaining of a consultant to revise the material and keep it up to date each year. So a large portion of the printing budget for the branch then, is going into instructional materials that is used by the colleges.

In addition to the brochure that is distributed to the secondary schools, the applied arts and technology branch is also responsible for providing a list of the registered private trade schools to the secondary school students as well, so they will be aware of what programmes are available in that particular sector; but the majority of that vote goes into the programme materials. A large part of this cost is recoverable, because of the materials that are distributed outside of the province. In many cases they're sold at cost to the other provincial jurisdictions using the materials.

Mr. Bullbrook: I wonder if you could tell me whether advertising is included in this? Is that the responsibility of the local colleges? Advertising?

Mr. Jackson: Yes. The applied arts and technology branch does no advertising for the colleges, other than these brochures.

Mr. Bullbrook: You discipline them, I imagine, on advertising; do you?

Mr. Jackson: They have been warned that advertising should meet certain ethical standards.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Have any plans been made, or has there been anything done about enacting the recommendations of the Provincial Auditor regarding the setting out in the regulations of the awarding of grants and awards to the various institutions?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, we've drafted legislation for that.

Mr. Laughren: It is going to go through?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: I've now been satisfied, Madam Chairman, to the tune of \$3,750. I now have \$82,250 that's not accounted for in connection with this vote. Could you tell me when you intend to expend this money? When?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think we can satisfy you for more than that, Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. Bullbrook: That would be wonderful.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Could you run down those figures again? What was your question?

Mr. Bullbrook: When? When do you intend to expend the money? The reason for this—there is no subterfuge, I mentioned it before, I want to advise myself—and I'm not happy yet, Madam Chairman. I'm inclined to think that this department, like the Department of Education, puts before us, in effect, a proforma budget, which—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If I tell you—if I say during the first 11 months of this fiscal year, will you believe me?

Mr. Bullbrook: That really is not a happy response—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It might help though.

Mr. Bullbrook: I would hope that there is some conscientious authorization of expenditure, really, Mr. Minister—

Mr. Laughren: What happened to the 12th month, though?

Mr. Bullbrook: In view of what we've seen, have you any idea of what you'll expend of the \$86,000 or \$82,550, for example, on a month-to-month basis?

Mr. R. Price (Administrative Services): This is just this printing money we are talking about?

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, that's all we're talking about now.

Mr. Price: Well, as far as-

Mr. Bullbrook: It's called peanuts.

Mr. Price: In my experience of this particular type of expenditure, you wouldn't know when this was going to be spent.

Mr. Bullbrook: It might well be spent in the last month. Right?

Mr. Price: It would be spread throughout the year. It would be—

Mr. Bullbrook: I'm wondering, if you could supply to us tomorrow, for the sake of evaluation; an amortized expenditure on a monthly basis in connection with, for example, this vote of the estimates?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes! Certainly! For example we can give you some idea for the last fiscal year.

Mr. Bullbrook: Right! How you've done it on a monthly basis.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The question really wasn't fully answered. Mr. Jackson, I'm sure that some of these publications have to be ready for certain times of the year, don't they? You have them for a specific use. They're needed for September because they're not worth a damn in December; or something?

Mr. Jackson: The management development programme is inclined to be an all-year-round operation. Granted, it reaches its peak volume during the winter season. The money will be spent whenever existing supplies are diminished and have to be replaced; so that the largest part of the expenditure will be late summer and early fall.

Mr. Bullbrook: In my normal obtuse fashion, would you please explain to me why only \$3,750 has to be expended in connection with secondary school pupils and the balance of \$82,550 for management development per se?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That was the breakdown of the original figure you asked for?

Mr. Bullbrook: Right!

Mr. Jackson: The publicity primarily is the responsibility of each individual college. Each college is required to publish a calendar listing the details of its programme offerings. The purposes of the CAAT chart you mentioned is simply to provide a cross-reference for all 20 colleges, so that a student can rapidly identify which colleges he should

investigate further for the programme of his choice. We do not try to duplicate the detailed information in the college publications.

Mr. Bullbrook: So, in effect, Madam Chairman, this is nothing more than a cross-reference of availability to students, in connection with possible duplication of curriculum activity by individual CAAT. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Would you say that's right?

Mr. Jackson: It's a ready reference so that if a student is interested in a course in medical lab technology, he will know rapidly which colleges offer that particular programme.

Mr. Bullbrook: And why do you rationalize the fact that it couldn't be an incumbency upon the student to look into this if he was interested?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It couldn't be-?

Mr. Bullbrook: It could not be an encumbency upon the student to look into this if he were interested.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He would have to; he may write to a dozen colleges to find out.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes. Well, I suggest to you many have. Towards my \$23 million I have now about \$912,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You have what?

Mr. Bullbrook: About \$912,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't get you.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, I'm trying to devoid yourself of about \$23 million of expenditures that you've thrust upon the students of Ontario; that you could have well avoided. And this \$86,000 is nothing but superfluous jargon, as far as I'm concerned.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds?

Mr. Foulds: I'd like to start off by saying I think we should begin a pool and sell tickets on when Mr. Bullbrook hits the top of the thermometer. But I would like to—

Mr. Bullbrook: That isn't necessary; now you realize that.

Mr. Foulds: —ask a couple of questions before we get further in the vote, about when we bring up matters with regards to discussing the Wright report in some detail. Would that be under programme administration, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Bullbrook: It comes under 2005.

Mr. Foulds: And individual budgets of colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That would be in the next item.

Mr. Foulds: Item 2?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Item 2.

Mr. Foulds: Then, I'd just like to get back at one question that I believe Mr. Jackson mentioned; programmes that the department handles that cross college boundaries. What are some of those programmes and what are some of the colleges that are involved in those programmes?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean where there is some duplication, or where there is some-

Mr. Foulds: It's not duplication, as I understand it. I understand there are some programmes with regard to what used to be called adult retraining; is this the area?

Mr. Jackson: You were thinking of the management development programmes?

Mr. Foulds: Well, the programme you made reference to about five or six minutes ago, when you were talking about the publications that are published centrally, with regard to programmes that cross college boundaries. I'd just like to find out about these.

Mr. Jackson: These are the programmes called post-secondary programmes that are available to all secondary school graduates. The colleges offer collectively across the province some 300 programmes. Any one college will have a combination of those programmes, but no college is large enough to have that variation. So that the choices available to the student then, by going outside his own college area, is rather large and to sort through the 20 college calendars makes quite a chore in the guidance offices in the secondary school. But in an eight-page document we can give him a ready reference.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea?

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Madam Chairman, on this printing bill. Did I hear you say that part of that goes for information on private trade schools?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, the applied arts and technology branch administers the Private Trade Schools Act which requires us to

maintain a list of the registered trade schools. This is circulated to secondary school students for their information.

Mr. Drea: These are the registered trade schools?

Mr. Jackson: Registered private trade schools.

Mr. Drea: Where do you begin on this and the Department of Education end?

Mr. Jackson: This Act was administered by the Department of Education prior to last October.

Mr. Drea: I know that, but what I am talking about is—let's break it down. I think the rule of thumb is that they have to lead to an occupation before they are registered?

Mr. Jackson: They have to lead to an occupation, yes.

Mr. Drea: Right. Now who administers the correspondence courses? Most of these are correspondence? I have had a lot of experience with them. Who administers the academic, the non-vocational courses? Do you have that now?

Mr. Jackson: No, those are still with the Department of Education.

Mr. Drea: In all areas, or just-?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, the Private Trade Schools Act only covers those programmes that lead directly to an occupation of a vocational type.

Mr. Drea: But when the Department of Education had them they were all administered out of the same office, weren't they?

Mr. Jackson: No, our branch was responsible for the private trade schools—

Mr. Drea: But Mr. Hay did them all. There was a phoney accounting school or something like that; Mr. Hay knew them all didn't he?

Mr. Jackson: No, an accounting school would be a private trade school. I am thinking of the academic private schools that offer straight tutorial type of programmes. It would not include commercial courses.

Mr. Drea: Secondary school certificates.

Mr. Jackson: No, secretarial schools-

Mr. Drea: Secondary school certificates; that's what we are talking about.

Mr. Jackson: Secondary school, that's correct, yes.

Mr. Drea: Then this bill for printing wouldn't include any advertising on that would it?

Mr. Jackson: No.

Mr. Drea: Can you tell me how much of the \$86,000 in there is devoted to the private trade schools? Could you give me a sample of the type of thing you send out? Is it just the list with the Xs and dots and so forth?

Mr. Jackson: That's the one. About \$2,000 was the last printing.

Mr. Drea: And that goes to high schools does it?

Mr. Jackson: That is correct.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Handleman.

Mr. Handleman: Leading on from what Mr. Drea just learned, is that \$2,000 included in the \$3,750 which is the total spent, or is that in addition to it?

Mr. Jackson: That's in the total printing budget for the applied arts and technology branch.

Mr. Handleman: So it is in addition to the \$3,750 for secondary school liaison?

Mr. Jackson: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Handleman: It was brought out in a question by Mr. Bullbrook before, that out of the \$86,000 print bill there is \$3,750 expended on printing for liaison with secondary school students or institutions—I haven't quite got it clear.

Mr. Jackson: No, that was for this one brochure. The other brochure would be in addition to that.

Mr. Handleman: In addition to that? Can you tell me what \$3,750 buys you in the way of quantity?

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Seventy-five thousand.

Mr. Jackson: Seventy-five thousand copies.

Mr. Handleman: Seventy-five thousand? And are they distributed through the colleges or directly to the secondary schools by your branch?

Mr. Jackson: Both. Some are sent directly to the secondary schools and some are dis-

tributed through the colleges to people who inquire directly from the colleges.

Mr. Handleman: So you have no way of knowing whether there is duplication or whether the colleges send out to the same schools that you have sent it out to? You have no control once it gets to the colleges?

Mr. Jackson: No. The colleges would generally send them out or give them out in response to direct applications to the college.

Mr. Handleman: In this particular vote is that the only expenditure there is for liaison with the secondary school student?

Mr. Jackson: That is correct.

Mr. Handleman: In this particular vote?

Mr. Jackson: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Drea: Before you start, may I just come back to one last one on the private trade schools? Could you tell me what kind of a budget would you have had for this type of brochure for the registered schools when you were in the Department of Education, compared to now?

Mr. Jackson: It was approximately the same. This brochure has been printed annually for several years now.

Mr. Drea: Well does anybody—maybe I can ask the minister—where would be the appropriate place to go through some of these organizations?

Mr. B. Newman: Right now. Now's the time.

Mr. Drea: We are on printing, I don't want to tie it up around the thing.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, no, right now. Just right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What do you want, printing for the CAAT colleges?

Mr. Drea: No, for some of those included in here.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Programme administration.

Mr. Bullbrook: Right now, we are in it right now.

Mr. Drea: Do you want me to go with it?

Mr. Bullbrook: Sure, I'd just love it.

Mr. Drea: You mean you haven't defended anybody on these? You want to rest?

Mr. Bullbrook: Sit back and relax.

Mr. Drea: Then let's pursue this a little bit. We don't really care when these people —maybe that's a bit unfair. We don't really look too closely at the services they render when we register these people do we?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, we do pay fairly close attention to them. Mr. Hay does visit all of the registered schools once or twice during the year in the course of his duties. Many of the areas are developing rapidly—data processing has been a favourite one in the last few years. He has organized—

Mr. Drea: Has he ever.

Mr. Jackson: —industry committees to check up on their own members, and it is a constant endeavour to get the private trade schools to keep their programmes up to date.

Mr. Drea: Could you tell me how, under arts and communications, such well known organizations as the Famous Schools division of FAS International Inc., Mississauga—how did they come to be registered? That's Famous Writers and Famous Artists and, I think, Famous Photographers at the moment.

Mr. Jackson: Yes, that is an Americanbased school which wished to sell its correspondence material in Ontario and was required to register because of that.

Mr. Drea: But has anybody ever looked at their curriculum?

Mr. Jackson: Their materials are all supplied when they wish to register, yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: Even the answer is-

Mr. Handleman: That's not the answer.

Mr. Drea: No, but has anybody ever looked at what they send up here?

Mr. Handleman: Is a critical analysis done of the material?

Mr. Drea: To be a famous writer. I used to be a writer, not famous, but—

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, you were-

Mr. Drea: But just to be a famous writer—have you ever seen what they send and who they send it to?

Mr. Jackson: No, their materials are submitted with their applications. In some cases

we are able to get opinions on the value of the materials. The main concern is that when they advertise they do not falsely state what their course materials are supposed to accomplish.

Mr. Drea: Don't get me wrong. I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Hay as far as the registration fee and that goes. I don't think there is anything in a dicey area better administered than that section of it. But let's come back to the curriculum. Does anybody ever look at these things? Has anybody over there ever really looked at what you get if you enrol in a Famous writing school?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, the materials they put on the market are brought in and scanned with whatever expertise we have available for that purpose. We can't retain an expert in every subject that is taught in our particular branch level.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why not?

Mr. Jackson: We have drawn upon the college expertise to help us out on occasion.

Mr. Drea: Have you ever looked at it?

Mr. Jackson: I haven't personally looked at their materials.

Mr. Drea: You have?

Mr. Jackson: I have not. No.

Mr. Handleman: What do you do with these analyses that you get? Are they just put in a file somewhere or are conveyed to anyone?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, if their material is what it is claimed to be in the advertising, it is simply kept in the file for that particular trade school.

Mr. Drea: Would you do me a favour and have a look, just for the edification of the department, at the Famous writing course?

Mr. Jackson: I'm not sure whether the member is aware but I believe that particular school has gone bankrupt and it is—

Mr. Drea: No, the Famous Schools division of FAS International. There is Famous Writers, Famous Artists, Famous Photographers; no matter what name they use, there are three branches. Okay? How do we get this one in here, the National Institute of Broadcasting? Do you know anything about them?

Mr. Bullbrook: Not affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System?

Mr. Drea: You don't look at their curriculum on how to be a broadcaster?

Mr. Jackson: I don't personally.

Mr. Drea: Would somebody?

Mr. Jackson: Mr. Hay would.

Mr. Drea: We will go along here a little bit more. You see, actually, when I mention one of these by that time it is already—

Mr. Bullbrook: Play on, MacDuff! You are doing a good job.

Mr. Drea: What is the National College up in Willowdale? That is Earl Anglin James again is it?

Mr. B. Newman: That is one where you pay \$25 and you get your PhD.

Mr. Drea: Yes, that is Earl Anglin too. Is the National College not Earl Anglin James?

An hon. member: I don't recognize it.

Mr. Drea: I could go through a lot more of these but I don't want to take up everybody's time.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, continue!

Mr. Drea: I could entertain everybody all night with some of these.

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, it might be useful to have the head of the branch answer the questions.

Mr. Drea: Do you suppose we could? Because, you see, it is a lot of fun to look at these—

Mr. McNie: I know from experience, Madam Chairman, what he is getting at and I support it, of course, 100 per cent.

Mr. Drea: You see, it is all right for us to sit here and everybody looks at these obscure titles and these obscure schools. But people honestly go to them—not for education; they go to improve their occupational chances. They go to them in hopes of getting a better job; in hopes of getting into the white collar field if they are blue collar, and so on and so forth.

I know that we get them back their money if the thing is wrong. But what concerns me are the ones that are on the border line; that aren't really teaching. I can't really see how Famous Writers—there is no occupation there. They are not going to produce even a jour-

nalist which is about the lowest form in creative writing.

Mr. B. Newman: There are no pressmen here, that is why you said it!

Mr. Drea: The point is if a school like that can produce a journalist, we are wasting millions of dollars with Ryerson Institute of Technology and a number of other schools. The obvious thing that comes to your mind, the logical thing, is that it can't.

The problem is when it comes out like this and it has on here all the might and majesty of the Ontario government and of the particular ministry. It makes it look good and solid and respectable. Unfortunately, there are mixed in here some that I think are somewhat dubious but there are a lot of good ones in here.

I think the good private trade schools or private occupational schools have been doing a good job for years, like many of the secretarial or business institutes, but they get a black eye because we really don't look at some of these things. Like International Career Academy of Canada Ltd. If I recall, the last time they were teaching girls how to be airline stewardesses which both airlines teach for nothing.

Why do we let a thing like that go on? If you are going to be a stewardess on an airline, the company teaches you. It uniforms you; it feeds you; it hires you and what have you. Why does a girl have to go and spend her money on a thing that is almost approved and designated by the Ontario government when all we have to do is tell her you can go for free to Air Canada and if they will hire you, you will even get paid to learn? This is what—

Mr. Jackson: I think the basis of the Trade Schools Regulation Act is that if a private enterprise wants to sell education, the concern of the government is that it will not misrepresent what it is trying to sell. The Act specifically requires that it be registered; that its premises be inspected for safety purposes; that its salesmen be licensed and that all its advertising material be sent in for approval before it is used.

With a staff of one supervising the programme, it has been difficult to go much beyond that, but with the technical assistance that we now have available from the colleges, we are hoping to get more directly into supervision by enlisting the private trade school industry itself. The trades schools which are attempting to do a good job will

certainly want to protect their own reputation.

Mr. Hay is forming liaison committees whereby he can use the collective expertise of trade schools, particularly such as the business colleges, to help police the type of programme they are producing. We would sincerely hope that the control we have in this area will improve as times goes by.

Mr. Drea: Could I give you a few more in here, just for your-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Hay will be here tomorrow, Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: He will be here tomorrow?

Madam Chairman: Yes, so perhaps we could discuss it under that vote.

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, I wonder, carrying on with this, did I understand you to say that you do have control over US-based colleges which simply export their materials to Canada? Are they required to register?

Mr. Jackson: If they are offering a private trade programme in the Province of Ontario they are required to register.

Mr. Handleman: You also mentioned you check their advertising for misrepresentation, but do you require a full disclosure? You know, there is a difference between misrepresentation—they don't necessarily have to say anything false about their course—but do they disclose the full facts about it?

I am thinking, for example, of one that I have seen—I know a few people have been caught on it—which is the La Salle extension course on law. It has absolutely no basis whatsoever in Ontario; it won't qualify anybody for admission to the bar, yet they are selling it openly. People take it and say, "When I have finished this, I'll be a lawyer."

Mr. Jackson: I don't believe that comes under the provisions of the Trade Schools Act, unless you consider a vocation under those terms.

Mr. Handleman: Under what control would it come? So we can question it later.

An hon. member: None.

Mr. Handleman: It comes under no control whatsoever in Ontario?

Mr. Jackson: I don't think university extension is covered.

Mr. Bullbrook: Madam Chairman, may I ask a question in this connection of the gentleman who spoke? You will recognize this report to the Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario, headed "Manpower forecasting and educational policy," which was published in August, 1971. If you do, if you have perused the contents you will recognize that there is a certain obligation on the part of the department to recognize the ability of graduates of whatever course to acquire gainful employment is in the Province of Ontario.

In connection with the expenditures that you want us to make, in line with the comments made by the hon, members for Scarborough Centre and Ottawa—

Mr. Handleman: Carleton.

Mr. Bullbrook: —Carleton, could you tell me what evaluation you make of that report in connection with those schools that they have brought up? If any.

Mr. Jackson: The private trade schools generally represent a small part of the total market. I don't believe they are normally considered in looking at the responsibility of the government to provide and deliver educational services.

Mr. Bullbrook: So I understand you to say that one of the criteria in connection with publishing the adventures of these individual entrepreneurs is not the ability to forecast the availability of employment?

Mr. Jackson: No. As a matter of fact, the private trade schools are not allowed in their advertising to indicate any positive opportunity of employment as a result of taking their particular programme.

Mr. Bullbrook: Madam Chairman, you and I both recognize, as does certainly the member for Scarborough Centre, that in their advertising is a great deal of equivocation in connection with employment opportunity. I'm just wondering if you could-before we pass this vote, I want to give notice now that I would want to relieve the people of Ontario of the responsibility of paying for the dissemination of this type of literature on behalf of some of these so-called institutions. I'm going to be directed to a great extent by the member for Scarborough Centre in this connection. I think he deserves a great deal of credit, as does the member for Carleton, in connection with pursuing this.

I understand that we are going to hold off the vote until Mr. Hay is here, until they have an opportunity to exhaustively analyse what the criteria are. If we are going to be involved as we are in these reports that the minister spoke of before—this one on manpower forecasting and education policy in post-secondary education in the Province of Ontario is, most respectfully, about 10 years late for us. Albeit late, it is here now and we must credit the government for that, certainly. Now we must implement that type of thought and philosophy in connection with our expenditures. I want to record one other thing if I might. As I understand the \$3,750 -really it is a miniscule amount. Basically the philosophy, as I understand it, is that this is a centralized ability on the part of colleges of applied arts and technology to disseminate to interested students in the Province of Ontario the availability of curriculum involvement on their part and on the part of other institutions of like consequence.

Now the only thing that bothers me is this and I record something that I recorded in Hansard before. Take Lambton College, by way of example, which is the college in my particular area. I would hope it will develop eventually-in accordance with the Wright report recommendations to a certain extent, but divergent from those reports in a greater extent-into a liberal arts college, into a college with faculties of availability, concurrent with the needs in the area. But at the cost of \$3,500 two years ago they put an ad in the Globe and Mail inviting students to come to them, and these were the criteria that they gave to those students: The first criterion was "miles of sandy beaches". The second criterion was "60 miles from Detroit".
The third one was "no compulsory attendance". The fourth one was "no final examinations".

Now this is what we were building our community college on. We were building it on the fact that we had miles of sandy beaches, that we were 60 miles from Detroit, that we had no compulsory attendance and that we had no final examinations.

I took this up in Public Accounts and the assistant deputy minister said that he advised the college at that time that this was inappropriate advertising for a community college. I said at that time that those were the four least bedposts on which I would want to build a tertiary educational facility, and I believe this today, Madam Chairman.

The fact of the matter is that the chairman of the board of governors of that particular community college is no longer the chairman of the board of governors. He is now an employee of the community college. One of the members of the community college is no longer a member of the board of governors. He is now the lawyer for the community college. The president of the community college is still the president. The business administrator, who decided that that was the appropriate evaluation, in concurrence with the president and the board of governors, of a post-secondary educational facility is also still there.

But the point I want to make to you is this: how do you expect for one moment that a community college which advertises in the Detroit News for students—which goes to that type of inane expenditure to acquire students—will disseminate a periodical of general intent and information? The fact of the matter is they won't.

They are vying for students themselves. That is what they are doing. They want every student they can get. For a curriculum development, they want the students. For additional faculty participation, they want the students. To justify a capital expenditure over a five-year programme of \$14.5-million, they want the students.

So I ask — and I appreciate your indulgence — how do you expect that there will be this type of confraternity of endeavour and response to secondary students, when they vie among themselves? I say \$3,750 is peanuts; is peanuts, having regard to the total expenditure of this department. But I say to you, really, it is a wasteful amount of money because there is nothing more going on right now than almost a viable war for students among the community colleges.

I, for one, say that I don't believe for one moment that the administration of Lambton College would enter into some type of liaison with any other community college. If they are prepared to spend \$3,500 for that type of advertising in the Globe and Mail, then they want every student they can get. And this \$3,750, or at least a significant portion thereof, is money wasted.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We'll offset that.

Mr. Bullbrook: Now, to offset that, of course, is beneath the—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's in a notice. It's a publication from our department.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, it doesn't offset that at all-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: With no embellishment.

Mr. Bullbrook: —because we are going to get into \$105,642,000 very shortly. I am just saying to you that we are not going to pass this vote because my colleagues on this committee from Carleton and from Scarborough Centre, are going to interrogate Mr. Hay tomorrow, with great righteousness and, I hope with great wrath.

I say to you that I want to record in the House that I doubt that there is that liaison between the community colleges. If one of them can exemplify their great thirst for students by saying in effect, that the criteria are, among other things—and let's forget the sandy beaches—no compulsory attendance and no final examinations; if these are two of the criteria, then the \$3,750 is wasted money.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: We are still talking about the printing expenses and so forth, I believe.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would like to say to Mr. Bullbrook that we will be talking about industrial training in a later vote. The director of that branch will, of course, be available for questions and, also, can very well deal with the items that you were talking about.

Mr. Bullbrook: Of course, sir, there is no rationalization for it, Mr. Minister. It isn't in your estimates. I recognize this. There never will be a rationalization for it. You recognize this too.

I don't care if it is the industrial training branch, or if they are training women of the streets. You just don't say, for one moment, that miles of sandy beaches is any invitation to a person to go to a post-secondary institution; or that it is 60 miles from Detroit. Maybe, I'm wrong, then.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, no. I don't want to-

Mr. Bullbrook: Maybe I'm wrong. Maybe a woman of the streets might want to go because of the fact that it is 60 miles from Detroit. I'm not sure.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, maybe because it is Lambton county.

Mr. Bullbrook: Think of the others, sir. There are no adventures in solicitude on my part.

Mr. B. Newman: Two hundred miles away from Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it is probably important to, of course, also mention, as the hon. member knows, that community colleges are fairly autonomous institutions.

Mr. Bullbrook: Very much. Right, right! Unduly so.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And you indicated some remedies were taken as a result of that ad, I would assume.

Mr. Bullbrook: Certainly; they cut it out.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right! But I'm just a little confused in why you feel that is justification for criticizing the figure of \$3,750?

Mr. Bullbrook: Obviously, in my normal fashion, I can't make myself clear. The point I'm making is this. That any institution that thirsts for its students to such a degree that they would pillory themselves with this type of criteria for the purpose of inviting students to their institutions, surely you're not going to have a great liaison with the other institutions in that respect. They're not.

Goodness gracious, if I'm saying to the secondary students in Toronto, or Ottawa, or Timiskaming, "come to us because we are 60 miles from Detroit" do you think I am going to for one moment say you can get the same course over at—where?—Cambrian in North Bay? No way, no way.

Mr. Beckett: All the more reason why there should be more than—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, right. That is the point.

Mr. Bullbrook: Maybe you are right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And I think we are underestimating the intelligence of some of the students that attend CAAT colleges too. Who knows, maybe they don't swim.

Mr. Bullbrook: Maybe the member for Carleton is right. Maybe that is the proper attitude to take—

Mr. B. Newman: Maybe St. Clair College would say they are across the river from Detroit.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to record for Hansard that I don't agree with that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'm sure that was in a Michigan paper too, wasn't it?

Mr. Bullbrook: Hansard can't record a tongue-in-cheek, because I don't agree with it for a moment.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Mr. Minister, has the Hay report—and I don't know whether this is the same Mr. Hay as the one you have been talking about the last few minutes or not. A different Mr. Hay?

The Hay report, which I understand cost in the neighbourhood of \$100,000 to complete—I should ask for verification of that. Is that available now to interested persons, at a nominal price or free?

Mr. Jackson: The Hay report was commissioned by the 20 colleges themselves at the request of the council of regents for their suggestions as to means of rationalizing a salary schedule for administrative personnel.

Mr. Laughren: Could I interrupt just a second? It was commissioned by the colleges at the request of the council of regents as information for the council of regents, is that correct?

Mr. Jackson: That is correct.

Mr. Laughren: Was it the same kind of request that applied to the use of SRG?

Mr. Jackson: I think the suggestion that a consultant should be used was probably originated with the presidents themselves.

Mr. Laughren: But is it available now?

Mr. Jackson: It is probably available through the committee of presidents of the colleges. It was a report prepared by them for submission to the council of regents.

Mr. Laughren: Yes. But their expenditures are authorized by the department to the council of regents, and if it is not available, could some be made available? I've had difficulty obtaining one and I would like one and I know people in the colleges would like to see copies of it. It is the old story of withholding information from the people who are most affected by it.

Mr. Jackson: Well, the basic report I think would be available. The analyses that apply to individual colleges are an appendix which applies to each college individually and these have been kept by the colleges involved. But the basic recommendations of the Hay report are available. They were submitted to the council and they could be made available if you are interested.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I sure would like a copy. About the appendices to the colleges,

are they available? Do they refer to the individual colleges?

Mr. Jackson: Those were not submitted to the council with the report. They were done for test purposes to see how the system would apply, or whether it would apply, to the 20 colleges.

Mr. Laughren: But you don't know whether or not they are available?

Mr. Jackson: They may be available through the individual colleges concerned. They were developed by the individual colleges to test the formula out. They weren't part of the actual study.

Mr. Laughren: Was I reasonably close in my estimation of the cost?

Mr. Jackson: I don't think it was that high. Here again the cost was spread around the 20 colleges, a commission by the colleges.

Mr. Laughren: Do you have that cost breakdown.

Mr. Jackson: I could find it out, I don't have it readily available.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Vote 2002, item one, carried?

Mr. Bounsall: No, no.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: A question of clarification on a previous answer, but before I do let me say with respect to the \$3,750 I think this is money very, very well spent. This is a non-public relations brochure, I gather, that just lists all the courses available. If it required double the budget to get an ever wider circulation, this is one part of the budget that I would hate to see skimped on.

But I think what the ministry might well do, however, is to have a bit closer look. Maybe it could apply a penalty to the perhead financing perhaps for unwarranted competition among the colleges and the universities with ads of this sort placed in foreign publications, hoping to attract foreign students which we would supposedly educate at some cost to the taxpayers of Ontario. I think it is that type of thing that we should closely have a look at in our expenditures.

The question I wanted was again related to this materials for management development. Did I gather correctly from your answers that this was an inherited programme from the Department of Labour, perhaps, and that you have just continued this programme?

Mr. Jackson: No, the programme was developed originally under the technical and vocational training agreement with the federal government. The federal government dropped out of this programme in 1967 when the Occupational Training Act came into existence but the province maintained the programme because of its value to the small businessman in updating his management skills. So the province has maintained the programme, using the colleges in the last few years as the vehicle for conducting it in the local communities.

Mr. Bounsall: Is there any other programme like this that we have inherited through another area of government dropping out of it—or having had transferred from another department—that is continued under this particular topic of financing?

Mr. Jackson: Not specifically. No.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall. Mr. Newman?

Mr. B. Newman: I want it on the next vote, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Fine, Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: I wonder while we are still under programme administration, Mr. Minister, whether you feel it is the responsibility of your department to investigate the activities of organizations such as Aarn Tutoring College, which is simply an organization for selling essays to students? And I think this has become an increasing worry to people at the post-secondary level because I understand it has escalated to the degree where you can buy an A essay for \$50, a B essay for \$35 and a C essay for \$25 and I have that on very good first-hand authority.

I know it is not normally the policy nor the thrust of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to provide a policing service, but it seems to me that in this area if your ministry doesn't do it, the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations should. I would like to know what the thinking of your department is along these lines and what action you plan to take in this area.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As I indicated in the House a few weeks ago, unless we can show or establish or prove some sort of a criminal charge—complicity or fraud—there is nothing that we know of that can nail these people. This, of course, may have to involve the student, because the information I have is that there is nothing illegal per se about selling these essays. It is the actual use of these essays by the student for what might be considered an illegal purpose.

I suppose we can bring in some sort of statutory legislation. I would suggest it would be better under another department, as you imply.

Another thing that I wonder about is why the people who are responsible for the curriculum, or at least the course, can't in some way circumvent this racket. You may indicate that you are going to demand a particular type of essay, a particular type of treatise, or whatever you want to call it, and then change the requirement at the last minute. You may in some way assist in bankrupting these people. I don't know. Maybe it is just as inconvenient to the university to do that.

I was very interested in an editorial in the Globe and Mail which appeared right after that was discussed in the House which in so many words indicated that possibly these young students who are now considered mature individuals are really not kidding anybody. They are only hurting themselves and there must be some other way that they can be assessed so that in the long run they are not obtaining any great benefit from this type of facility.

Mr. Foulds: I agree with a certain amount of your remarks, Mr. Minister, but there are a couple of problems that you seem to have avoided.

First of all it is not only the individual who is hurting himself. I agree with that because he is not getting the full benefit of doing his own research. But it has a tremendously demoralizing effect upon the whole post-secondary education system, which is largely based on individual research in essays. The student who works hard and puts an essay together gets an A, and the student who buys an essay for \$50 gets an A.

Mr. Drea: But you have speech writers in society who go through this—everybody does.

Mr. Foulds: I am not really quite prepared to go along with the bastardization of the post-secondary school system in this way. I don't particularly approve of it in other areas. I prefer politicians who speak their own words rather than other people's words. To say that it happens in one area of society surely does not condone it in another. It

particularly does not condone it in an area of such importance.

I know that the universities and the colleges themselves recognize it as a problem. But if you have 150 first-year students in a course and you receive 150 essays, you cannot possibly interview every one of those students to question him orally on his submission to see if that work was in fact his own. It seems to me that the department has a good deal of responsibility to maintain whatever standards we have in our post-secondary education.

I am not particularly impressed by the argument that as far as we can tell so far there is nothing illegal going on. Perhaps that is one way to tackle it, but suerly your department should be looking for other avenues of attacking this particular problem. It is only symtomatic of a rather sick attitude toward what post-secondary education is all about.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you think that some sort of legislation—making this some sort of a statutory offence—will stop it?

Mr. Foulds: I am not convinced that it will, Mr. Minister. It might be a help.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It will stop them being quite as blatant as they are. They won't have a sign out in front.

Mr. Foulds: I think it might certainly stop the more—what do we call them?—massproduction line companies that produce them. I think that would be one step in the right direction but it would be only a step.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And it would end up that you had to get a provincial grant to stay in business.

Mr. Foulds: Presumably your officials would be alert enough to—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Unless they are Americanowned.

Mr. Foulds: Hansard, I hope you do get that the minister's tongue was firmly in his cheek with those last two or three comments. I will give him his due.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: To answer your question, I think that we should consider some type of legislation that makes it illegal to offer these essays for sale. I don't think we can necessarily do it by disciplining the student. I think the thing is to close them down. I think that is sort of the direction we should take,

rather than trying to in some way charge or catch the student.

I think just the fact that they are printing these things for this purpose is as you say an insidious type of thing, and if such legislation would be enforceable, I would certainly recommend it.

Mr. Foulds: Are you then prepared to look at this question to try to devise some kind of regulation or legislation to this effect?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: At \$1.50 per page, they are probably also breaking the minimum wage regulations for the people who type them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, and I hope we don't find any under OSAP at the same time.

Mr. Foulds: One other quick question, Mr. Minister. I understand there was a report on teacher training in 1970, and I think it took a particular look at teacher training in the Lakehead because it was one of the first teacher-training institutions that became associated with a university. Is that report available?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Would that be part of the COPSE report? Is this part of the review that was conducted by the Wright commission?

Mr. Foulds: No, it was not part of the Wright commission report.

Mr. Gordon: I believe, Madam Chairman, that the member is perhaps referring to the study that was done concerning the weighting, under formula financing, for teacher education programmes. This encompassed the entire operation of trying to analyse the cost of teacher education programmes, since they were being transferred to the universities, to arrive at a weighting under the operating grants formula. Yes, that report is available.

Mr. Foulds: Is it possible for a member to get a copy of that?

Mr. Gordon: Yes.

Mr. Foulds: And did the study just involve the cost factor?

Mr. Gordon: Yes, it was-

Mr. Foulds: It did not take into account any of the wider implications of teacher training?

Mr. Gordon: No, it was a cost study with a view to establishing a formula weighting for it. It wasn't an educational analysis or an analysis of the raison d'être for the teacher education programme.

Mr. Foulds: Well, just to discuss the point a little more, even in this cost factor do you take into account any of the problems I gather they had in joining the institutions in terms of salary schedules? Did it take that into account?

Mr. Gordon: Well, Madam Chairman, under the budget relating to grants to institutions, the member will see that it resulted in an extenuation of grants to the institutions for teacher education on a line-by-line budgeting period for two or three years, which will allow them to continue to do analysis and therefore come up with a closer actual cost evaluation of it. But that was part of the intent at that time.

Mr. Foulds: I am thinking also of the sort of wage differential between faculty at colleges of education and at universities.

Mr. Gordon: Yes, this was taken into account.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: I was going to say something, Madam Chairman — I will. I don't really believe, Mr. Minister, you can be serious about going after people who write essays. The whole of society is permeated with this kind of thing. There are speech writers, ghost writers — there are a lot of gainful occupations in this. The truth of the matter is the people who use a ghost-written essay are in an institution of higher learning for only one reason: they want the initials after their name so they can get a job. If you made them do the work they would probably leave anyway.

Mr. Foulds: Well then-

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): That is-

Mr. Foulds: —I would support the minister in his contention to try to make these people leave who have to leave for that reason.

Mr. Drea: I just refuse to believe Mr. Minister, that a lecturer, a professor or anybody else can have someone in his class for a whole year, and when he looks at the essay he discovers all of a sudden that there is a spark of genius that has somehow escaped everybody.

Mr. Foulds: That is why a C student buys a C essay and a B student buys a B essay. That's why they have them graded.

Mr. Reid: I was never that bright. I always got an E.

Mr. Foulds: If the kid starts it in the first year and the first essay he buys is an A, he keeps buying A essays.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You know, in all seriousness, the analogy escapes me, Frank. You know, you have speech writers—

Mr. Drea: Ghost writers.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Or ghost writers, and people aren't being marked on that speech; it's not part of a credit toward getting a degree—

Mr. Drea: But, Mr. Minister-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's a form of cheating really.

Mr. Drea: People write books under their name and it is well-known that they are barely literate; they make a great deal of money and there is no comeback.

Mr. Reid: Cabinet ministers.

Mr. B. Newman: What would ministers be doing then if they didn't have ghost writers?

Mr. Reid: Ministers would really be out on a limb.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, shall item 1 of vote 2002 carry?

Mr. Reid: They all get deep speeches, by the sound of it.

Madam Chairman: Is item 1 carried?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Item 1 is carried. Item 2.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, item 1 isn't carried, as you might recognize. We are going to go back with Mr. Hay and make straw tomorrow.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Hay will be here and discussing trade and industrial training, and we will bring it up at that point. All right? So item 1 is carried. We will bring Mr. Hay under—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Under item 6. He will be under item 6.

Madam Chairman: Under item 6. You could raise the questions with him at that point. All right?

Mr. Bullbrook: No, no good at all. I don't agree with that, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Can we carry on to item 2?

Mr. Beckett: The rest of us do.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's fine. That is the process. You can have a vote if you want to.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We can go back.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, sir, I just say I don't agree with it. I don't speak for you at all.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, since the only two people who are going to be talking to Mr. Hay basically are Mr. Handleman and myself, with the indulgence of the member for—

Mr. Reid: Sarnia.

Mr. Drea: Sarnia.

An hon. member: Lambton.

Mr. Drea: Lambton, is it?

Mr. Bullbrook: He knew it. He was giving me that momentary interlude of reciprocity.

An hon. member: You've had your fun. Now you get it back tonight.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, I don't know about Mr. Handleman, but it would be more convenient for me, frankly, if it came up under industrial training. I'd ask your indulgence that we carry this vote.

Mr. Bullbrook: That is fine.

Madam Chairman: Carried. Item 2. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I want to ask the minister about the locations of the community colleges. Who decided where they were to be located in any given community? Was there any input from the department at all?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, yes. I'm just thinking of the one in my area, that is Sheridan College. Certainly there was direction from and consultation with the Department of Education at that time. It was obvious that somewhere within the two counties there should be this facility. It may be that we were in some way influenced by the fact that there would be one in Hamilton that would cover the Hamilton area and some counties like Norfolk, Haldimand and the surrounding areas of Hamilton. So, going towards Toronto, for

example, using a criterion of a certain enrolment, it would be suggested that, somewhere conveniently located, there should be a community college for the residents of Halton and Peel.

I would assume, and I will have Mr. Jackson or Mr. Sisco refer to this, that population, of course, has some effect. There are a number of community colleges in Metro. They are not all located in the same place. Each of these colleges has as many as four or five different campuses. I think, as we go up to northern Ontario; it's even more, based on logic. You should have a community college in Sudbury. There should be a community college in Thunder Bay. There should be one in—

Mr. Reid: Fort Frances.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There ain't one there yet?

Mr. Reid: No, there ain't!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you want to add to that?

Mr. B. Newman: Go ahead. They can answer then.

Mr. N. A. Sisco (Council of Regents, Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology): I would just add that the original college areas were superimposed on the 10 economic development areas in the province, because there was expected to be, and has been, a close relationship with the programmes and the economic future. The regulations state—the Act states, in fact—on the recommendation of the council and subject to the approval of the minister, the board of governors shall select the apropriate site and bring it in for approval.

Mr. B. Newman: Was there any consultation with the then Department of University Affairs insofar as the selecting of the site for a community college was concerned?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The CAAT were moved only recently to University Affairs.

Mr. Bullbrook: Last year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. Last October. But are you driving from the point of view that, because there is a university in the community, is it necessary to have a community college?

Mr. B. Newman: No, I don't look upon it that way.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You're not using it from that point of view?

Mr. B. Newman: No, not at all. I am looking at sharing facilities and—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: —the economy involved in sharing facilities by locating community colleges near universities, where possible. I readily buy the idea that they can't share facilities throughout, but they can in some areas. I would say the Thunder Bay area was a glaring example of lack of co-operation and co-ordination on the part of two bodies in the location of the community college—

Mr. Bullbrook: North Bay is another example.

Mr. B. Newman: —somewhat remote from the university when there was sufficient land to develop the community college right on campus, or vice versa—the university on the campus of the community college or vice versa, the community college on the campus of the university, or in close proximity, so that the gymnasium facilities and other ancillary facilities could be used by both.

Was there any consideration given to that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There certainly is now—I will let Mr. Sisco answer this. If there was originally I am not sure, but there certainly is now.

As you know, from the point of view of non-academic facilities at community colleges, there just haven't been too many. As the colleges expand they are looking at gymnasia and swimming pools and other types of athletic facilities, and certainly we are examining the area first to see if such facilities already exist. Thunder Bay is a good example; Windsor may also be an example of that.

Mr. Bullbrook: North Bay is at present.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At North Bay we hope to have all those colleges, including the education centre and the nursing school, all under one board and in reality one institution. That is our objective there.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's a telling comment really. It is a telling comment.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is something that will come out anyway.

Mr. Bullbrook: But it is the first time any minister has ever said that, really. It is a telling comment, Madam Chairman—the in-

tegration of the community college programme with the university satellites.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: It has been recommended before, and now you have got the school of nursing with you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I wanted to pursue this a bit. In the selection of the site, was any consideration ever given to transportation difficulties?

I'll be specific and use the city of Windsor as an example. The community college is set out on the extreme south end of the city. The large percentage of the people live north of the community college and, with adult education programmes being of extreme concern in periods of high unemployment, it makes it extremely difficult for the individual who is attending one of these programmes to be able to get to the college unless the college provides some type of busing facility to get the students in.

I know in Windsor you happen to have an adult education centre fairly well in the downtown area—well located, Mr. Minister, and it does a commendable job. But the community college itself is too far removed from the majority of the students that it could attract.

What consideration was ever given to the availability of transportation to students to get to the facility? Not all students are going to have automobiles.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think first of all in some urban centres, such as Windsor I would think—and Thunder Bay might be another example—you need quite a bit of land, first of all.

Mr. B. Newman: Why do you need the land, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Why? There is a criteria of acquiring approximately 100 acres. I suppose this is for expansion—for various disciplines within the community college.

Mr. B. Newman: Did you ever think of highrise construction?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, heaven forbid.

Mr. B. Newman: Why? The University of Pittsburgh does that.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: I don't know if that is a good reason or not, frankly.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know whether it is practical, but has your department studied it at all?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have buildings in some community colleges that go as high as 12 floors. But no, I think basically that, outside of residences possibly, the conventional architectural design doesn't call for highrist Chree has been some criticism that there has been too much emphasis on bricks and mortar and on filling up a campus but this, rightly or wrongly, is what is being done.

They are setting aside approximately 100 acres. This, I assume, is probably in the name of economy as well as anything. They buy the land. They buy as large a parcel as possible and have it in one site. They probably pay less for their land than if they moved into town and attempted to buy half that much; at the same time they will not, after 10 years of operation, find that they have to find another site.

These institutions for the most part have been away from the built-up areas but from my own experience around Hamilton and Halton and Peel, one of the criteria for sites was proper transportation facilities. I would think that this would apply all over—that if you are going to buy land at least you are in an area that has bus services and is readily accessible or will be at some time within the foreseeable future.

As you know, Mr. Newman, a lot of the colleges particularly in this area have been renting or buying for the most part, old buildings and renovating them and having one particular discipline at that particular site. The campuses of some of these during the initial years were spread over the various areas of a community. I think the ideal situation is trying to have all the facilities at one site.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't disagree with that. I don't disagree with going outside a community or outside a built-up area to develop a community college. I am only concerned with the transportation problem when the community doesn't provide the transportation to the average student. Is it not then a responsibility of the community college to be busing students from given locations in the community?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Remember, these are postsecondary students. If the facility isn't there, there may be other ways. A lot of them share car pools and things like that. I think the point we should emphasize here—a very important point—is the word community. As the hon. member knows, the St. Clair, for example is serving Essex and Kent as well as Windsor. When you say it should be located somewhere in Windsor—I would assume close to transportation facilities—you may be moving away that much farther from the rest of that community as it relates to the community college.

Mr. B. Newman: If you know the community, you wouldn't say that at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am just using that as an example.

Mr. B. Newman: There are a lot of areas that it could have been put in. I am not disputing its location. I am disputing the fact that students cannot get to the college as easily as they could in other areas where there is bus transport, a public transportation system, available. You have made it extremely inconvenient for large numbers of students.

I would think that the decision to go to the community college might be—the transportation problem may be one of the reasons some may have gone to a university as opposed to a community college. I don't know how valid an argument that would be, but I know a younger student might be tempted to go to the university because he knows he can get a bus readily to the university and back home, whereas with the community college, how does he get back home?

How does a young lady who may be taking an evening course at St. Clair college get home? Sure, there may be car pools and so forth, but supposing she is down at the college on some evening? If it were your daughter, you wouldn't permit that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. B. Newman: No. This does disturb me, Mr. Minister. I think that it will be a requisite on the part of the community colleges, where there is no public transportation available, to provide some type of transport so that students can use the facilities. After all it is the economically deprived who can't afford to purchase a car or even go into a car pool. I don't know whether—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I would think seriously that between either the municipality or the college itself there must be some way to provide that service. I assume there is a reasonable demand for it. I would think that probably it would make more sense—again it is depending on the location—for the municipality to provide this service. But if it is truly

in the centre of the community, as far as community college area is concerned—

Mr. B. Newman: You are referring to a geographis centre but not necessarily a population centre. So even though you may be serving a large area, 90 per cent of your students may be coming from the community in which it is located. Having a satellite campus now in Chatham, you can't come along and use Kent as a reason for—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not after September 1, I guess. You are right. But again, as far as the college itself is concerned, I can see a bus owned by the college travelling possibly two or three times a day from an area where there is substantial demand for that service, and charging a reasonable amount for it.

Mr. B. Newman: Right, At least where there is public bus transportation available, students should be transported by the community college. Then let them get on public transport after that.

I will just leave that with you, Mr. Minister, hoping that someone in your department talks to community colleges to facilitate the students' transportation home.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Newman. Mr. Bullbrook?

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, may I point out to you that an actual expenditure of \$76,706,632 in the 1970-1971 fiscal year is now translated into a budget of \$130,425,000. May we ask for the tabling, before the committee begins its evaluation of the budgets, of the statements for the fiscal year 1970-1971, and the budgets for 1972-1973 of all the—

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Don't you want 1971-1972?

Mr. Bullbrook: If you have them, surely. I didn't realize that you had them available.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We don't have them yet. The only actual we have is 1970-1971.

Mr. Handleman: But you do have the budgets for 1971-1972 don't you, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not the actual expenditures yet.

Mr. Handleman: No, you don't have the financial statements but you do have the budgets?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: You would have the budgets, I would hope, for 1972-1973? Other-

wise you wouldn't be able to get the estimates going.

I would like to have the financial statements for 1970-1971. If you have them for 1971-1972, so much the better. I would also like to have the budgets available to us of the community colleges for 1972-1973 so that we might attempt an analysis of those budgets.

If you look at the expenditures, the transfer payments are \$109,410,000. I imagine there is not much we can do with the debentures really, Madam Chairman. Those are funds that are expended or called for at the present time. No matter if we had the wisdom of Job we couldn't do much about them.

We want to, of course, undertake our responsibility in connection with the payment of unfunded liability on the pension plan, but really there's not much we can do there. I suggest there's nothing we can do in connection with the compensation for municipal taxation. That's a legislative responsibility.

Our only avenue of investigation, an appropriate investigation, is to look at the budgets —and I want to say that I appreciate very much the indulgence of Mr. Laughren, who's next on your list. I wanted to ask this before the adjournment hour so that we could have this, perhaps, tomorrow morning to evaluate.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, first of all I must point out to Mr. Bullbrook that the community colleges are now under formula financing, so we don't have their budgets, any more than we have the budgets of the universities in the province.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, it's-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now, we're using a BIU of \$1,765—

Mr. Bullbrook: George, you see-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -based on the student enrolment.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, formula financing is no answer to us, and I really ask my colleagues and you, Madam Chairman, to assess that formula financing is no answer to an expenditure of \$109,410,000.

All the minister is telling you is that the department has established certain criteria, as it has done with universities. I want to say to you that there's a distinction that I invite you to consider. It is a distinction made by the minister before; that is the department insists, with some justification, on an autonomous attitude in connection with universities,

but he has said that, in effect, community colleges are Crown corporations.

Now I say that we have a total responsibility in this connection. Formula financing to some extent has some acceptance on my part in connection with university expenditures but, goodness gracious, in community colleges this is our total responsibility. There is no security of tenure there; there is no total autonomy in connection with political involvement, because the department has told you, and with great justification, that they're nothing but the arm of us in the Legislature and they should be.

We were granted last year, as I said before Madam Chairman, the opportunity of looking into the expenditures previously made for the first time. For the first time since the inception of community colleges, we looked at their financial statements.

Now I think we have an obligation to look at their budget, because if we do otherwise, what we're doing, in effect, is not stamping our approval on their budgets, but only stamping our approval on the grant formula itself and we have a greater obligation than that.

We certainly have and I say to you that I want to make a motion now to the committee that the department be asked to furnish this committee, by—and if I might interject, Madam Chairman, I take it we will reconvene tomorrow at 3 o'clock?—

Madam Chairman: That's right.

Mr. Bullbrook: —by say 12 noon tomorrow that they be directed to give each member of the committee and each person who has signified a desire to have such knowledge, copies of the budgets of the individual community colleges.

Now I phrased that particular motion in the fashion it has been phrased because I don't happen to be a member of this particular committee and I would like to have a copy of it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, all I can say is, again, Madam Chairman, we have audited statements of the community colleges of 1970-1971; we will eventually have an audited statement for the community colleges for 1971-1972. Again, Mr. Bullbrook doesn't seem to appreciate on what basis we finance our support for community colleges. They don't submit a budget to us with us, in turn, doling out a certain amount of money to each community college. These are formula grants, as I have mentioned,

the same as other post-secondary institutions; they are based on enrolment. They get so much a student; and on that basis they receive a certain amount of money.

Mr. Bullbrook: That is certainly not a satisfactory answer to me. Really then, what the minister is saying is that the department in effect rubber-stamps, as a result of a predetermined formula in connection with parttime and full-time student participation, administration requirements, capital necessities, and debenture costs concurrent therewith.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Capital is different, you realize that.

Mr. Bullbrook: All right. Debenture costs concurrent therewith; a certain amount of funds. Goodness gracious, this is the very thing, this is the essence of what I came for and I hope that you came for. I want to say to you, as vigorously and as righteously as I may, that this is I think the essential vote that we are going to deal with, Madam Chairman and gentlemen, in connection with the total expenditures.

Because when you get to universities, the minister is quite right that there is an argument there. There is a great argument to be put forth, and has been put forth by his predecessor in connection with our assessing in a direct fashion the expenditures of the university. There is an historical criterion available to him, and to us, that we must tread on very soft ground in connection with our involvement, our declaration of intent, our direction in connection with universities.

But colleges of applied arts and technology are a different thing. They are the creatures of public legislation. They are not the creatures of private bills, asked for by the public through private bills. They are a creation of a statement of intent by the government of the Province of Ontario — a good intent.

I for one am not going to take issue with the concept of community colleges, but I want to say that here is \$109 million; and we must look into that \$109 million. We have an obligation to do so. Really, we just can't pass up our responsibilities by saying it is only on a formula that has been developed by the department in connection with their administrative responsibilities. We have to look into these things.

I want to say to you, Madam Chairman and gentlemen, that I want to look into my community college. Because I want to say

to you, frankly, that in connection with my community college I haven't always had the opportunity to look into these things. Now I bear some burden in this respect, because I have given up looking into the expenditures of funds in respect to these institutions.

But I want to ask individual questions. We really, really shirk our responsibility if we don't demand of the department that they give us some analysis of the expenditure. The minister says to us that they don't file a budget. Goodness gracious, what type of near insanity is that; that there is not a budget filed. How can they possibly concur with any institution?

We don't take issue with the responsibility of the individual boards of governors. I think at times that they are carried away with Parkinson's Law — frankly, I don't think there is any doubt about it really when you look at some of the curriculum involvement.

I think that we have an obligation to look into this and I make that motion and it requires no seconding. I am sure that my colleague would—

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, is there anyone questioning our right to look into this?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As I pointed out, the community colleges are under formula grants and it has been mentioned that it is different from the university. There is no difference, for example, between the University of Toronto and a community college. You see, they are both public institutions based on formula financing. There is a basic income formula—or basic income unit—based on enrolment. Each student is valued at \$1,765. This is for the operation of a community college.

Mr. McNie: Surely, Madam Chairman, that is the way in which amounts of money are determined, not necessarily a determination of how they are to be operated and explained to the Legislature? Surely, when we went out as a select committee to look at some of the community colleges, among others, with regard to the utilization of the facilities, there was no question of the fact that we had a right to ask whatever questions were appropriate? I would think that we were in exactly this position here with respect to the community colleges no matter how the grants are made, unless the terms of reference are quite distinct or different from what I understand them to be.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You must remember that each one of these community colleges has a board of governors. At least 12 people are on a board of governors which is operating the college. I am not sure—if there is a budget or estimates tabulated by a community college—how we can—

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): They must have a budget.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pardon?

Mr. Handleman: A corporation of any kind, Crown or otherwise, must have a budget for internal use.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the thing is to write to the particular college. If you want to get the budget of Lambton College, you ask the board of governors for that budget. I think it is more important to have an audited statement of their actual expenditures—

Mr. Bullbrook: May I interrupt by saying to you, and to you, Madam Chairman, and my colleagues, that, of course, an audited statement has nothing to do with the future expenditures. This is the point. So many times we are caught up in-not the trap, but the consequences of the fact that we are not appropriately involved with past expenditures. We are talking about future expenditures, and this is the difference. An audited statement only says to us that those funds that were voted by the Legislature of Ontario were appropriately spent and value received for those funds. What we are doing is voting \$109 million, in effect in a carte blanche fashion.

I say with respect to the boards of governors, that no matter what we feel about their integrity and their ability, we certainly have an obligation to go further in this respect. We are the people who collect the funds. The boards of governors don't collect the moneys to spend \$109 million. We do, and we have to look into these things. This is no witch-hunt. What we are doing, in effect, is carrying out our responsibility. This, I think, really is the fulcrum right here of our responsibility.

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Minister. It is past the hour of adjournment. Will we continue the discussion tomorrow?

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, there is a motion.

Mr. Drea: There is a motion on the floor.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I just want to point out, gentlemen, that this type of—

Mr. Foulds: If the hon. member is out of order, Madam Chairman, you should rule the minister out of order.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pardon? I just want to say that this type of perusal would have to be done with every school board in the province, you understand. It is the same idea.

Mr. Bullbrook: That is not correct at all. That is not correct. At least 48 per cent of the funds of the Province of Ontario for the last fiscal year was appropriated from the local taxpayer. We vote 100 per cent of these funds with the exception of certain tuition availability. It goes without saying that we are not going to sieve out in effect our responsibility because some of the moneys come out of tuition funds. I say to you, Madam Chairman, that this is really our responsibility here. It's entirely different.

Mr. McNie: Furthermore, Madam Chairman, on the local level there are elected representatives who are looking at these.

Mr. Bullbrook: Exactly. That is even more appropriate.

Mr. Handleman: If there is likely to be further discussion on the motion, I move that we adjourn and continue the discussion tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Madam Chairman: With your indulgence, Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. Bullbrook: Of course. The motion for adjournment is not debatable. I agree.

Madam Chairman: Until after question period tomorrow afternoon.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, May 16, 1972

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

> THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO



OF TORONTO

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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1972

The committee met at 3 o'clock, p.m., in committee room no. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2002:

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order, please. I would like to make an announcement.

Last evening the hon, member for Sarnia (Mr. Bullbrook) attempted to place a motion before the committee calling for production of the budgets of the colleges of applied arts and technology for 1972-73.

First, I say that the hon. member for Sarnia is not a member of this committee and last night he was not acting as a substitute for any other member. He is, accordingly, not entitled to make such a motion.

Further, as members are aware, there can only be one question before the committee at one time. That question is, shall item 2 of vote 2002 carry? The only motion that is in order is by way of a proposed amendment to that question, and such proposed amendment can only be for the reduction of the item or the vote.

The hon. member for Sarnia is, of course, entitled to make his request to the minister (Mr. Kerr) in the course of the debate, but I do not believe the course of action he attempted last night to be in order and I accordingly must rule it out of order.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Madam Chairman, I abide by and respect your decision, of course, it is quite right that I wasn't a member of the committee last night. It is one of the anomalies of the committee system I suppose, that I should be the critic for the official opposition and not be a member of the committee. But you are quite right, of course.

As a result I was going to begin by withdrawing the motion because of its obvious redundancy, but you clarified my position with great acuity. However, I do want to make a motion today.

One of the difficult propositions is that the second aspect of your ruling is again correct, that the only question before us is whether the vote should carry, and I believe the traditional method of exemplifying our displeasure with the carrying of the vote is a normal motion to reduce the expenditure by an amount equal to the minister's statutory amount. That will be the intention of my motion. It doesn't—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bullbrook: It is not efficacious at all, as far as I am concerned. I intend to make that motion. I want to speak, if I may, and I am going to ask the minister if I am correct in assuming that there is no budget material available to us through the departmental officials upon which is based the sum of \$109.4 million, and I am wondering if he could respond to that at the present time.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Mr. Bullbrook: I would like to retain the floor, if I could.

Madam Chairman: Yes, of course.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Yes, Madam Chairman, at the present time that budget material is not available. As the hon. member understands, community colleges are just some six weeks or so into their new budget year, therefore we do not have a budget from the community colleges, or even an interim budget, at this time, so the figure that is in the particular item is, as I mentioned before, based on projected enrolment and based on the BIU formula for the community colleges.

Mr. Bullbrook: What was the amount you gave us again? I didn't mark that down. Is it \$1,675?

Mon. Mr. Kerr: Seventeen.

Mr. Bullbrook: Seventeen?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, \$1,765.

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, 1,765.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Br. Bullbrook: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The point is that we're just saying that, to answer your question directly, we do not have budgets from the community colleges at this time. Their budgets are, of course, finalized when they have their actual enrolment figures some time in September or October and then they are able to complete their budget at that time and dispense whatever money they get accordingly, based on the BIU.

Mr. Bullbrook: If I might continue then. The only justification for the lack of preparation of a budget is, of course, the number of students available to the institution. For example, Lambton College, the institution in the area that I represent, had several years ago, a surplus in the neighbourhood of \$300,000, which wasn't subject to the normal regulations of government, and that should be returned for the purposes of another fiscal year. It remained for them to expend subsequently.

I want to point out to you the almost anomalous situation that prevails with community colleges and other institutions of the like. The minister's own department, by way of example, has to prepare its budget about 18 months in advance for it to get to Treasury Board in time to be submitted through these estimates, so they are able to budget. They are not only able to budget, they are forced to budget that much in advance, Madam Chairman. But we don't have community colleges under the same stricture.

I am informed, in point of fact, that community colleges did budget for about the first two years of their operation, but the formula financing arrangement is a new one. I am going to ask the minister again, if he might reply to me through his departmental officials.

Am I correct that at least in the first or second year of the operation of the community colleges, there was in-line budgeting?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, there was you see. So that again puts the lie to the proposition that we can't be given that information, because they did it before, and of course it is easier to involve yourself in the formula financing type of arrangement.

I don't want to burden my colleagues on the committee and you, Madam Chairman, with a complete reiteration of everything that I said last night. I say this to you, I want to make this motion not to restrict the debate and I am very concerned that I do restrict the debate in this connection, but if we can't analyse an expenditure of \$109.4 million out of a vote of \$130 million, it makes this whole exercise that we are going through at the present time almost ludicrous in its context. We have an obligation here.

Now the answer that is given normally in this situation, and it was the answer that was given by the minister last night, is that we must rely on the integrity of purpose and the knowledge of the local boards of governors.

Well, gentlemen, I don't, by the remarks that I make, attempt to stigmatize those boards in any way. I am saying, in effect, that they don't have the responsibility that we have of raising the money from the tax-payers of the province. That's the difference between the chairman of the board of governors of Lambton College and James Bullbrook, MPP for Sarnia. I am elected by the people to raise the money and, concurrent with the raising of the money, surely I have an obligation to see that it is appropriately spent.

You know, we could talk about courses in gourmet cooking that go on, we could talk about courses in witchcraft that have gone on, but that really doesn't serve the purpose presently. I am not on a witch hunt in connection with curriculum involvement that is really predisposed only to the spending of money, or the hiring of faculty, or the building of buildings, and those things are going on, and we know they are going on.

I exhort you, if I may, to reconcile with your conscience the fact that we have an obligation to see where that money goes. It is not only passing strange, it borders on being noxious, that the department doesn't know where it's going. The department can't give us any assistance whatever in a breakdown of intention in connection with these expenditures.

We are no longer talking about \$3,750. Really, the amount of money isn't of consequence here because, as was mentioned by the member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Drea) last night, there were expenditures in that vote of \$3,750.—which we'll come back to—which were ridiculous expenditures,

which were expenditures in some circumstances for institutions that really were not deserving of public support. We won't be doing our job; I really feel that we won't be doing our job.

I therefore move that item 2 of vote 2002 be reduced by the sum of \$1,500. I am sorry, \$15,000, did I say hundred? I apologize.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: By what?

Mr. Bullbrook: By the sum of \$15,000, being the statutory—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have already passed that vote, you can't do it.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am not touching your money, George. You can do what you wish with it. I am—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, you're voting on something that is carried.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am not voting on your money, I am asking—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh.

Mr. Bullbrook:—that the sum of \$130,425,000 be reduced by the sum of \$15,000, being an amount equal to the statutory allowance available to the minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, oh.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): The minister is still going to get paid.

Mr. Bullbrook: You'll still get yours, George.

Now, I want to say in support of that, Madam Chairman, that this is the traditional motion that is made in this respect. It is not a satisfactory motion.

The motion that should be made right now is that—and I invite other members to consider this motion because it might be in order—that this committee do now adjourn pending the provision of adequate information from the Department of Colleges and Universities to this committee so that we might analyse the propriety of the transfer payments of \$109.4 million to the colleges of applied arts and technology and the reasons for such expenditures.

That is the motion that I would like to have made. That is the motion I think we should be carrying forward because that is the responsibility I believe we truly have.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Madam Chairman, I ask for your guidance, which motion is before us at such time?

Madam Chairman: The motion before us at the present time, as I understand it, Mr. Bullbrook, is the deletion of \$15,000 from item 2 of vote 2002.

Mr. Bullbrook: Correct. Now, I-

Mr. Handleman: That is not the motion.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, that isn't the motion I would like to have made. To clarify this, I wanted to make the motion that we now adjourn pending the securing of this information. As I understand it, in a ruling that was made prior to my taking the floor you advise that the only motion that was acceptable was in connection with this particular vote.

Madam Chairman: That's right.

Mr. Bullbrook: Now, Madam Chairman, I want to say this to you, if I may. I am very cautious in connection with making this motion for two reasons.

I would suggest that if perhaps we don't carry the motion, the vote might go, and I don't want, in any way, to restrict other members, of course, from their ability to interrogate under item 2 in the future. So that I would ask you to consider the propriety of putting the motion now. I don't think it would be appropriate.

I also ask you for a ruling as to whether a member can make a motion for adjournment, subject to those provisions.

Madam Chairman: Well, Mr. Bullbrook, I think we would consider a motion to adjourn, but not for those provisions.

Mr. Bullbrook: Not for those provisions. Well, if I make the motion for adjournment it is non-debatable and then we just have a vote, in point of fact.

I won't make such a motion, I'll let the original motion stand.

Madam Chairman: Is there any further debate on that motion?

Mr. Handleman: May I speak to the motion?

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Madam Chairman, just on a point of privilege. I wish, if you are going to quote me, even in the essence of what I say, that you would quote me correctly. At no time last night did I

say that any of that \$3,700, or any of the \$86,000—I think that was the whole printing bill—at no time last night did I imply that I had any displeasure with the printing bill, or the publicity, or anything else. I merely used it as a vehicle to get at the private trade schools and the law.

I have the utmost confidence in the public relations and the publicity programme that was covered in that vote. The way you had it, I was questioning the validity of them spending that money. I am not.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, the only thing I can say is that isn't the inference I received; but there is the Hansard record so that—

Mr. Drea: Oh, you were most helpful to me last night, telling me to proceed on with the quality of the trade schools; and it had nothing to do with the printing. I ask your indulgence on that.

Mr. Renwick: On a point of order: If the motion which is now before us is put—that is the motion to reduce this item by \$15,000—and that motion is defeated; what is the result?

Madam Chairman: The item will be carried.

Mr. Renwick: Then, Madam Chairman, I'll move that the motion be tabled.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): I'll second that.

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, again as I asked last night, I wonder if you could let us know who are the official substitutions on the committee; and who are members for voting purposes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Renwick is not an official substitute; so he is unable to make the motion.

Mr. Renwick: I thought I was!

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): I will make the motion.

Madam Chairman: The following members of the committee are: Mr. Bounsall for Mr. Dukszta, Mr. Foulds for Mr. Gisborn, and Mr. Bullbrook for Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to speak to Mr. Renwick's motion.

Mr. Renwick: It is not my motion.

Mr. Bullbrook: To Mr. Foulds' motion. I intend to support the motion primarily, as is

obvious, because I don't want to restrict the ability of members to debate the total item. I want to say frankly that I do so; and I want to record again how I feel hamstrung, and I trust other members of this committee feel hamstrung in doing their job.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I don't know if there is still a motion before the committee or not.

Mr. Bullbrook: There is! There is my motion. They tabled my motion.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But I would like to speak to some of the remarks that have been made by Mr. Bullbrook. I want to make it very plain and clear.

Mr. Foulds: Excuse me, I really hesitate to interrupt the minister, but I believe a motion to table is non-debatable. We should get that over with and then give the minister an opportunity to speak on the motion.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I don't think the motion that's tabled is not debatable. Is it?

Mr. Foulds: You are getting good advice there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am going to speak after, you know.

Mr. Foulds: We will give you an opportunity to respond when the item is being discussed.

Madam Chairman: Could we carry on the debate on this item and then I'll put the motion after the debate is completed.

Mr. Bullbrook: It is not debatable. May I suggest to you most respectfully, if we take the vote on tabling the motion that vote no doubt will be successful. Therefore my motion will be tabled and we will then proceed with the estimates; which gives the minister an adequate vehicle to respond to me.

Madam Chairman: You have heard the motion that item 2 of vote 2002 be tabled.

Mr. Bullbrook: No; that Mr. Bullbrook's motion be tabled.

Madam Chairman: That Mr. Bullbrook's motion be tabled.

Those in favour?

Contrary?

Carried.

Mr. Handleman: You don't want to discuss the item? If this motion to table this item is passed, we will not be able to discuss it.

Mr. Bullbrook: It is six to five in any event.

Mr. Drea: We haven't voted on his motion. We are voting now to table his motion.

Madam Chairman: It was carried.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now that the motion has been carried, Madam Chairman, I would just like to say something.

I notice from the transcript of last night's debates that it really wasn't made clear during the debates, certainly by me or any of my department officials, regarding the financing. The point was raised again today by Mr. Bullbrook regarding the fact that, before community colleges were under formula financing, they were required to submit budgets to my ministry, or the department, and from the estimates of the department were then made up and presented to the Legislature.

The fact is that now, where these community colleges are under formula financing based on enrolment, it is impossible for the community colleges at this time to finalize their budgets. They were able to do so before.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Because it wasn't based on enrolment; it was based on some estimated costs of operating the colleges.

Mr. Reid: Would they suffer under that system?

Mr. Bullbrook: Why did you change it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes! For example, the hon. member for Sarnia mentioned that when they were under the old system there was a surplus of some \$300,000. I think we are now able under the present system to be more accurate, but it does take longer to submit the budget.

Mr. Bullbrook: Would you speak to the essence of our problem; or at least my problem?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If I could finish this; and I intend to finish this—

Mr. Bullbrook: I realize that, and I realize I am interrupting you. You are very indulgent with me. But may I put it to you this

way. For the sake of some surpluses—one of which was \$300,000—you are now depriving us as members of the Legislature of an ability to analyse expenditures of \$109.4 million. That is what your departmental officials are doing to us. Do you realize that Mr. Sisco knows a lot more about where the money is going, where the money will go, than I do? Now surely—I talked about this last year—there is something fundamentally wrong with the system when the elected representatives who are responsible under the process for the taxing, can't assess where the money is going?

I don't mean anything personal about this with Mr. Sisco; that is his responsibility. Do you follow me? But goodness gracious, Mr. Minister, through the chairman to you, there is something radically wrong there. We are going to get into a great many more transfer payments.

But I say to you that under the community colleges, Crown corporations—you admit yourself they are Crown corporations—we have a responsibility. Why do you not change it back to in-line budgeting? Surely to goodness the answer can't be student enrolment, because you could do it before when they had problems with student enrolment—as a matter of fact, greater problems of student enrolment ambiguity than they have now, Mr. minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, frankly I think that this is more equitable. I think that we will have more accurate budgets as the end result. We will have less overspending by the community colleges if they know and we know that they are going to receive so much money per student and that they have to work within that formula. Certainly, in arriving at a figure of something over \$1,700 we feel that that is a reasonable amount based on a per-student basis. Now the only problem here is-and I admit it and I appreciate your point-that it is not possible at this stage a few weeks after the start of the fiscal year, to submit final budgets to this committee.

This is a question of a principle here. If you are not satisfied with an audited statement, and if an audited statement of a previous year is not sufficient to see if that community college is or is not overspending—

Mr. Bullbrook: Have you looked at their audited statements?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is an audit statement of-

Mr. Bullbrook: There is a complete lack of breakdown there. There is not sufficient information for us at all.

But of course it begs the question, Madam Chairman. We are not dealing with audit statements of moneys previously spent. We are here to analyse proposed expenditures by the government of Ontario.

The essential fault, and I say this respectfully to the minister is that he says this: "We feel that the BIU is an appropriate one." That is, the minister's department feels that the BIU is an "appropriate one." But how are we to analyse, as members of this committee, whether it is appropriate or not? In effect, we have to take the word of the minister and his departmental officials.

Casting no aspersions of a lack of integrity, ability, or purpose, I say to you it makes this whole exercise futile. Why are we here if we are just to accept the minister's word that \$1,765 is an appropriate amount?

The second aspect of it is that if you get \$1,765 you are going to spend \$1,765, make no mistake about that.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Madam Chairman, I fully understand, with the formula way of supporting colleges through the BIU unit, why the Ministry of Colleges and Universities does not have at this stage of the game or, in fact, never needs to get throughout the course of the year anything except a financial statement at the end of the year. With formula financing the colleges simply have to wait to see their enrolment to determine what money they, in fact, have to spend. Any planning which they are doing at this stage for next September is done in a very conservative manner because they do not know.

There are two things, though, that I would like to see happen at this point with reference to the \$109 million that has been put aside in the estimates. This figure derives from the enrolment projections which your department will have determined for each individual college, I would hope. You could give each individual college an estimated budget figure which, of course, is dependent upon final enrolments for the given amount and so is the total of \$109 million.

I would like to see given to us now your projected enrolment figures for each college, and what amount of the \$109 million those enrolment figures produce in financing for each of the 20 colleges, so that we know. The other important point that I would like to make at this point is that formula financing worked well for a while. As soon as enrolments at colleges—and specifically we are facing this in the coming year at the university level—start to level off or decrease another method of financing has to be found for our colleges and our universities, other than formula financing.

The estimate this year at the universities, for example, is that there will be a 15 per cent overall decrease in finances coming to them because of decreased enrolments. As soon as we are into a situation like that, we must go back to the system of in-line budgeting in future years—and it has got to be started this year in time so that it can operate for next year—in which one looks at the budgets of the universities and does not apply only a formula to them, as for formula financing. A formula might be part of that financing but it can no longer be the entirety of the financing for our universities and our colleges.

With respect to the financial statement that occurs at the end of the year—and I would assume that we would have it for the years 1970-1971 for all colleges—I have two points here. How widespread or how public, in fact, are those budgets? I know with respect to two universities, of one of which I am an alumnus and at one of which I recently taught, that those financial statements are published in the alumni newspapers which go out and circulate around the campuses.

In the case of this particular vote on the colleges, how do the colleges make known their year-end financial statements? Is there any sort of regulation or pressure put on them by the ministry to publish them and make them public in a way so that members of the community could, in fact, see the financial statement?

The second point relates to the financial statement itself. I recall some two years ago at the university level the ministry asked that the different universities prepare their method of internal budgeting from their various departments so that their overall university budget figures, financial statement figures, would come out in a certain way so that they would be, I suppose, uniform across the province. I would hope that they would come out in a way which would be useful to any layman or any member of this

Legislature reading that particular financial statement.

I think, if you have that common financial statement now coming in from all colleges, having looked at that financial statement we could suggest to you what other breakdowns we might like of that financial statement. You could then say to the colleges this is an addition to what we would like to see on that financial statement breakdown. I think that would be very helpful to us.

I can certainly see why you would never need to have a budget from a college or university as long as you are on formula financing. I would suggest that the time has come, for next year at the very latest, when we should move to something other than formula financing; something that might involve a mix of formula financing with some in-line budgeting—if not totally. In a time of decreasing overall enrolments or levelling off of enrolments we should completely revert to the in-line budgeting process.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Madam Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, we have the estimated enrolments for this fiscal year for the community colleges on an individual basis, and the approximate amount of money based on that which would be allocated to each of those colleges.

The hon, member referred to the audited statement of 1970-1971; we have that here. I think you wanted to make comparison with the estimated enrolments in those two statements, comparing this year's estimate of enrolments with the audited statement of 1970-71? I think that was one of the points raised by the hon, member.

In answer to his question regarding financial statements, they will be tabled in the Legislature. I am not sure if this is required under our legislation but they will be. For example, the ones that are here now will be tabled this week.

The only other point is the suggestion by the hon. member that we move away from formula financing. I appreciate the submission by the hon. member that we may be able to just count heads and allocate accordingly without any real reference to budget or financial statements; that could be done. However, we are not doing that because first of all we have to decide whether or not the BIU figure of \$1,765, for example, is reasonable.

We want to make sure that if there is another factor—which there is for some community colleges particularly the northern ones; I think we call it a K factor—whether or not that would apply and what that amount should be. There is also an increase, for example, this year of two per cent over last year because of what we assume to be increased cost. For example, salaries, we would assume, would go up six, seven or eight per cent; other costs are up. Therefore our BIU this year, I believe, is based on a BIU of the figure I have given plus two per cent; or that is last year's figure plus the two per cent, I am sorry.

We therefore have an interest in the expenditures of the community colleges and therefore have an interest in what they spend and how. I doubt we would be quite as lax as the hon, member suggests we could be.

Mr. Bullbrook: You don't know how they are spending it.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Minister-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, we know how much they spend. We know what they spend on salaries.

Mr. Bullbrook: You don't know how they spend it at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Certainly we do.

Mr. Bullbrook: Certainly you do not.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Minister, in a sense I was trying to defend why you wouldn't at this point have any budgetary information for this coming year. Do you, in fact, have some?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I agree with that submission. I think you went further, to say that we would never want it or never need it. You made that statement and I say that we do want it eventually and why; that is all.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. My comment was I thought that you would never get it except through the financial statement at the end of the year; that you would, in fact, never get a budgetary breakdown other than the financial statement. Do you, in fact, get a budgetary breakdown other than the final financial statement from the colleges? A

budget, not just a final end-of-year expenditure?

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister): Madam Chairman, if I might respond, we have developed for the universities and we are developing for the colleges a system whereby we get detailed information about expenditures, not about forecasts. In terms of the hon. member's question, for 1972-1973, if I can try to bring it down to specifics, we do not have information about what they intend to spend exactly on salaries or what they intend to spend exactly on heating or on whatever may be the various components in the budget.

What we are doing though, is-and this was the whole basis of yesterday's discussion on SRG and the connect campus programmewe're developing a system whereby we can gain all the components-the physical facilities, utilization of resources, operating capital and so on-that go to make up the total component of an institution's expenditures. We're using this detailed information for two purposes: To analyse their expenditures for the preceding years, including the immediately preceding year; and also to form a base for these various inputs to the formula. And these are open to debate, I would suggest, and are open to examination-they are being examined in detail. For example, in the university sphere, although we're not at that point, the business officers themselves have done a comparative analysis of the information that is contained in the audited financial statement.

But we are on the colleges' side in this connect campus system. As was indicated yesterday, the five-year forecasts of the colleges are predicated upon the information that's contained in the basic file, which includes all the expenditures of the institution for the various activities that go on and the support services, and so on.

On this basis, then, we are trying to use the information. First we have to get it in a compatible form, which then can be compared. We use this information, then, to try to determine whether the norms that were established in arriving at the \$1,765 basic income unit, or the norms that were arrived at in the weighing for various students and various programmes, whether these are realistic. We use the information to determine whether the expenditures have been reasonable or not and whether or not this formula should be changed.

Now in evolving this, we're working with the institutions, both at the college and the university level, to try to develop a system which will allow us (a) to monitor what is going on, and (b) to plan effectively.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, perhaps I could ask some questions here of Mr. Gordon. For example, we're now into the year 1972-1973 as far as college financing goes, at what point in this year will you be getting your first feedback in terms of expenditure? I would assume you haven't any yet; we're only six weeks into it.

How soon in the year would you get the first feedback, which you then start to look at in terms of the BIU you've already set and so on?

Mr. Gordon: After the first enrolment figures are in, we would get the first feedback of expenditures.

If you'd like some indication of the detail of information, the type of thing that is reported and collected is everything from instructional research salaries-broken down by academic, full-time, part-time, people on leave and in other instructional researchdown to other salaries and wages, that is the non-academic. It includes fringe benefits, books and periodicals, furniture and equipment-both purchase and rental-space rental, operational supplies and expense, cost of goods sold, utilities, taxes - property and other-renovations and alterations, internal cost allocations, external contracted services. It covers scholarships, bursaries, etc., principal and interest repayments, land and site services, buildings.

We've attempted to develop a mosaic, if you will, of the expenditures of the institutions. It is our view that, under the formula system, if you adopt a system which establishes reasonable norms of expenditure, that you're then able to guarantee equitable treatment throughout the system.

One of the difficulties in the former lineby-line budgeting system has been that on occasion an institution could, for example, be in a position where their actual expenditures could be less than anticipated because they have to teach far fewer students, and it was felt that this should be accommodated.

More recently and up until the last two years, we had several occasions where they would overrun. And they'd say, "we have additional expenses because we have more students than had been anticipated." Under a formula we ensure that in Sault Ste. Marie, in North Bay, in Windsor, and in Ottawa—all over the province—the people of the province are paying the same amount of money to give the same type of course to students in this province. We feel this is a principle which is worth adhering to, because we feel confident that all of us would want to ensure equity of treatment throughout the system.

The basic problem, then, becomes one of trying to analyse what is reasonable expenditure. In the eyes of the people that have been working on this, this has to be analysed both from the institutional interests and from the public interest. We feel it is the responsibility of the ministry and of the government to determine what is a reasonable amount of money to be expended on these types of activities in the post-secondary area, in any given year.

It is on that basis, then, that we analyse in great detail the actual expenditures, as well as the projected development as it is anticipated. This takes the form more of enrolment projections under the formula, as you can understand, than it does of "we intend to buy three more tractors to plough the snow in the winter."

So in doing the planning over a five-year forecast period, we attempt to analyse whether or not the costs will escalate beyond that on a unit basis. This is all tied to a unit again, which we feel is important under the formula, because on that basis, you can tell whether you're paying more to educate an individual than you were last year.

It is through this method that the government has been able to say in this year, for example, that the increase will be only two per cent. To our knowledge there hasn't been a wage settlement in this province at two per cent in the past 12 months, nor is there likely to be one.

Therefore, the costs of the institutions this year, for example, in actual fact are rising. Under the formula system we hope that the institutions will be given as much freedom as possible to ascertain within themselves what are the real priorities and where the shifts should be made in budgeting.

It is on that basis then that the decisions are made, rather than have civil servants in Toronto try to establish for the institution that it doesn't need as many tractors to plough the road as it does stenos to type the letters. We feel that those are the types

of decisions that should be vested within the institutions. And on that basis then, we have attempted to provide an equitable system and then to monitor it after it has actually been introduced.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Bounsall: Could I continue just on this one point? I can see why you haven't got—and won't have—the 1972-1973 expenditures at all until perhaps after September, when you get the enrolment figures and the colleges, therefore, know with some certainty what their total budget will be. But let's go back a bit then. What's the latest date in the year 1971-1972 for which you have expenditure data? Up to what month do you have expenditure data in the year just past?

Mr. Gordon: Again, are you talking about actual data, or estimated expenditure data? Could I use an example again so that we can try to clarify it a bit? In terms of the universities, they do not submit anything of their actual expenditures until the end of the year, which is after the end of April. For the colleges it's after the end of March.

Mr. Bounsall: All right, so what you really get is an expenditure financial statement after the year is out?

Mr. Gordon: Yes, as such. But then we also — and I think it's important that you understand what other information we get that is not in that form.

Mr. Bounsall: It's the same information, but in a different form?

Mr. Gordon: In the five-year forecast, for example, which they submit in March, is it? They submit it in February or March. In the five-year forecast they indicate their expenditures in that period as part of an ongoing process and this is updated annually, you see. And that isn't specifically an expenditure-based thing; it's based on activities and proposals for plans for development, as such.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Am I correct, Madam Chairman, in assuming that we are completely through with the procedural matters now and we're discussing item 2 of the vote?

Madam Chairman: We deferred in order to continue with the debate.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Madam Chairman: We deferred the approval of item 2 in order to continue with the debate.

Mr. Laughren: Okay. Thank you.

I'd like to take issue with a couple of things. One is the minister's statement—and Mr. Gordon's, I guess—that the budgeting system is set up so that the colleges cannot supply budgets for the academic year 1972-1973. I just cannot believe that the individual colleges have not budgeted, right at this point, the academic year 1972-1973, and that these figures are not made available to your department.

I would suggest to you that saying that you are giving the money to the colleges and letting them decide, rather than letting the people in Toronto decide how it's going to be portioned out, is just another way of avoiding the public accountability thing, a problem that is rife among the colleges. The Department of Colleges and Universities, through the colleges of applied art and technology, have set up some kind of system—and it defies description—in which it is impossible to nail down public accountability in the colleges.

Mr. Bullbrook: Absolutely.

Mr. Laughren: It's just impossible and the board of governors, the council of regents and the Department of Colleges and Universities have arranged it so that there's a three-way, passing the buck operation, and it's impossible to get answers. I hope that these debates will go on until we do get answers.

Mr. Bullbrook: You could move adjournment. You realize that?

Mr. Laughren: I have not finished my remarks, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I just want to say that the hon. member said that there was no way that we could get the budgets of the community colleges. Now, I never said that and I doubt very much if Mr. Gordon said that.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Where are they then? Where are they, if you have them?

Mr. Bullbrook: You said last night and Hansard will disclose this—I marked it this morning—you said last night that you didn't have the budgets of the community colleges available. That's what I said.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For the current year.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right, but that's not-

Mr. Bullbrook: But that is what we are talking about.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This gentleman just said-

Mr. Bullbrook: This is the money we are spending.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —that we don't get the budgets. We are going to get the budgets some time; when those budgets are finalized before the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But they must have a provisional budget now.

Mr. Reid: They have no idea what they are going to spend until-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, they have some idea. I realize they must be formulating interim budgets right now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But we have some idea of their idea.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But I am prepared to ask for the budgets. I don't think that we should ask for interim budgets. We start taking apart certain items which are just estimates and which may be out of line. I think it is much more satisfactory if, when those budgets are finalized based on their enrolments—and they are detailed budgets—that we have them. But I doubt very much if it would be satisfactory if we had them before that.

Mr. Bullbrook: In line with what Mr. Laughren said, how in heaven's name are we supposed to analyse those expenditures? Is it not circuitous? Is it not buck-passing? When do we get involved in the game—when you provide us with an auditor's statement of what they have spent? That isn't satisfactory.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook—yes, Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Madam Chairman, if this is true-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You must have the same complaint about the universities then?

Mr. Bullbrook: I will, but not to the same extent. I am not going to reiterate totally

the distinction I made between universities and community colleges.

An hon. member: But you don't have the floor.

Mr. Bullbrook: Really, in principle, they are somewhat similar, but there is a distinction.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: If that is true then last year's budgeted statements are available—is that true?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think so, yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: We can't look into them.

Mr. Laughren: Where are they?

Mr. Bounsall: Can we have them?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have them. Have we got statements-

Mr. Laughren: We are going to witness it again, Madam Chairman. I'm telling you, I've never seen anything like it in my life.

Mr. Bullbrook: I move the adjournment of this committee right now. I move the adjournment of committee and that's not debatable. I now move the adjournment of this committee. We're not going to get anywhere.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, now, now.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's fine. It might sound like a grandstand play, but I move the adjournment of the committee now.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman.

Mr. Bullbrook: It's not debatable. Put the motion, please.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, you've heard the motion to adjourn by Mr. Bullbrook. Shall the motion carry?

All those in favour say "aye."

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): All by yourself, Jim.

Mr. Bullbrook: I don't care. I don't care at all.

Madam Chairman: Opposed?

The meeting will carry on.

Mr. Bullbrook: At least I have recorded the frustration that is before us all.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren, would you carry on, please?

Mr. Laughren: Thank you. Some other things bother me a great deal about colleges. Yesterday someone said that the location of the various colleges was done in such a way as to take into consideration other educational institutions and the role of the college in the community. I would take issue with that, because you need only look at a couple of colleges-I haven't seen them all-but if you looked at Durham College in Oshawahow in the name of heaven does anyone justify the location of that college? Whether you are talking about involvement in a community; whether you are talking about transportation; whether you are talking about growth of the population, I suggest it cannot be justified.

In Sudbury you have Cambrian College and you have Laurentian University. They made a mistake many years ago by building Laurentian University on a hill across the lake away from the town. Then what they do is compound that error by building a new college beyond New Sudbury even—although actually I suppose it is in New Sudbury. It is miles away from Laurentian University so it is virtually impossible to share its facilities. And I really question whether the location of the various colleges has been looked at in an intelligent manner at all.

The second area is the whole problem of transferability. I would ask the minister what is his position in terms of enabling students in the colleges and the universities to transfer from one institution to another—from the college to the university and vice versa—because, up to this point, it has been very difficult for students to do that?

The colleges across the province are also offering a large number of extension courses. I believe one of the officials stated yesterday that there was no duplication in secondary school courses, but I would question that, I think that there probably is a great deal of duplication in the courses that the secondary schools offer and the colleges of applied arts and technology offer—particularly in the academic areas where the colleges are offering academic upgrading courses and the secondary schools are doing the same thing.

The entire problem of the autonomy of the colleges personally bothers me more than everything else combined. We have a really nice setup in the colleges where we have a council of regents which is the advisory body to the minister, I believe, and recommends to the colleges, to the boards of governors, certain things that the colleges should do.

If something is called into question in the colleges, it goes to the board of governors. The board of governors says: "No, we are going to uphold our decision and that's it." Then if the complainant goes to the council of regents they say: "We must uphold the autonomy of the individual college through its board of governors."

But it all breaks down when you look at the makeup of the boards of governors. The boards of governors are appointed and, if they are an autonomous group and make decisions accountable to no one—you might say they are accountable to the council of regents and the minister, but that is just not true. I have in my files a letter in which the minister has said that the board of governors is autonomous and that their decision must stand and he will not interfere with it.

Now, regardless of whether or not he agrees with the decision, the point I make is that the board of governors is appointed and is accountable to no one, whether you are talking about the grievance procedure of the faculty associations across the province, or whether you are talking about the disbursement of funds within the institutions—the board of governors is just not accountable to anyone.

I would suggest to the minister that this is compounded by the fact that the composition of the boards of governors is hardly representative of the communities in which they are located. They are self-perpetuating. They do not include, as voting members, the faculties, or students from the various institutions.

You can say the meetings are public—if you like. But, when a board of governors' meeting is held in public, and if there are witnesses there from the faculty or the student body, on every important item they go into camera.

That is hardly any way to include participation by the faculty and by the students in the operation of those institutions. If enrolments are dropping in the community colleges, or if there is trouble with enrolment over the next few years, I would suggest that the minister take a long, hard look at the role that he has allowed the students and the faculty to play in the operation of those colleges.

I think that the department has been negligent. I don't know how in this day and age he can expect faculty and students to maintain any degree of morale when they are not allowed to affect the decisions that determine their very education.

There are other things that go on. For example, there is a move in the community colleges now, I understand, to install or to get into the systems approach to learning. I suspect it's a combination of the major approach of setting objectives and the programmed-learning concept that came up over the past few years.

There are some questions that need to be answered regarding the systems approach to learning. For example, where are the studies that indicate that this approach to learning, or teaching, is justified—justified in terms of the cost of instituting it and justified in terms of its success as a teaching method? I think that the colleges are buying it without sufficient justification for its implementation.

I would really like to know where the evidence is that indicates that this should be brought into the community colleges as a way of teaching students. If it's a way of cutting costs in the various colleges that doesn't excuse the minister from justifying it as a good tool for teaching.

The whole problem of who gets into the community colleges, and I suppose this would apply to the universities as well, is one that I really think the department must—absolutely must—take a look at. Because, at this point in time—this was in 1969 I believe—about 39 per cent of all those students in post-secondary institutions were women and the balance was, of course, men. I am wondering whether the department has any kind of method to bring about parity—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Laughren: —I'll allow for interjections at this point.

What is the department doing to try and bring about more participation by women in post-secondary institutions? Have you thought about setting aside so many places in the universities for women? Because I think that it is recognized that a post-secondary education is an asset to society at large and yet, here we are, continuing to educate at the post-secondary level many, many more men than women.

I think there has to be some compensating action taken on the part of the department

to encourage the participation of women.

Another thing I would appreciate if the minister could tell us in the next day or so is just what is the annual per capita cost of educating a student at the post-secondary level? I am talking in terms of foregone earnings, of the amortization of capital costs. What is the cost of educating a student?

But if I could ask you to address yourself to one thing in particular it would be for an end to the whole operation in the colleges of having them so autonomous that they are not accountable to the public. That is my final request, Mr. Minister, on this vote.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Laughren.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, answering at least some of Mr. Laughren's questions. He dealt first of all with the location of some of the community colleges. I really don't see any conflict in the two that he mentioned, as far as complying with the criteria of a community college is concerned. Durham is one of the smaller ones, I will admit, in the whole system. However, 881 students does seem to justify the existence of that institution.

Mr. Laughren: I wasn't questioning its existence.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, but there was some question as to the location. I think it serves the community around that part of eastern Ontario.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The other one was Cambrian. I assume that his constituents feel that Cambrian shouldn't be in Sudbury.

An hon, member: That is not so.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: However, Cambrian College is one of the very successful institutions in the whole system. I don't think the fact that Laurentian was there first is important. Nor is it important that Laurentian may have been teaching courses that now are taught at the community college nor that there may be some controversy over where they should be taught. This is something I am sure will be ironed out in the future. I think that more co-operation between the two boards in those two institutions will avoid any duplication or overlapping.

As the hon. member knows, the Wright commission report on that part of the province, in dealing with those two institutions, suggests one board. We are looking at that. There are pros and cons on that argument. Certainly there has to be—it is fair for the ministry to say now—more co-operation between those two institutions, otherwise the recommendations of the COPSE report will be implemented.

I think also there is more mobility now between the two types of post-secondary institutions. At first, as the hon, member knows, the universities tended to look down their noses at the community colleges. They called them "glorified trade schools" and just an extension of our secondary school system.

I think now there is a different feeling. I think the fact that many of the graduates of the community colleges during the past few years have successfully obtained good jobs, and the fact that maybe the percentage there is even better than from the universities, has some bearing on that attitude.

I think of Erindale and Sheridan, where there is full credit between those two institutions. For example, after two years in certain courses at Sheridan you can move into the third year at Erindale. I think you'll see more and more of this.

The makeup of the boards was referred to by the hon. member involving the relationship between the council of regents and the boards—the fact that they are not accountable. I think certainly a board of governors of the community college is accountable to its constituency.

Mr. Foulds: How can it be? It doesn't have a constituency.

Mr. Laughren: It doesn't have one.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well it does. The community is its constituency—

Mr. Laughren: That is not true. They are appointed by the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —the sphere in which that particular institution operates and gathers its students and the influence on the community. I realize they are not elected; they don't have to stand for office. And there is certainly some accountability on many matters to the council of regents. But having said that, as the hon. member knows, the Wright commission has recommended, and I'm quoting, "that there should be direct and significant representation on governing bodies of students and faculty." I think this will come about.

Mr. Laughren: What are they waiting for?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is a new system.

Mr. Foulds: That is not a new system.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is a new system. And you know what has happened in our universities. It is only recently that we have had student representation on the boards and the senates.

Mr. Laughren: But there at least is a senate in the universities. There is not in the community colleges.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is a question as to whether we should have a bi-cameral system at our CAAT colleges. This is another question. But I think it is fair to say that within a short time the makeup of boards of governors of the community colleges will change. There will be more complete representation, and that includes student and faculty. We may have it the same as some of our governing bodies now, where part will be elected and part appointed. But certainly this is one recommendation in the COPSE report with which I have some sympathy.

Mr. Laughren: Do you get feelings of real discontent from the community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Laughren: You don't?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. Not in my area, not since being appointed to this department. There are problems. I have had correspondence and representations from the hon. members on Cambrian, mainly because of the question about its relationship with Laurentian. There are problems, of course, with the question of the Sault campus and also our plans for North Bay. But all in all, from those that I have visited, they seem to be a very, very happy group. They are enthusiastic—

Mr. Laughren: Have you visited Northern College?

Mr. Bullbrook: If I had their money, I'd be happy too.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Because of their employment record in the last couple of years they feel they are winning some sort of a race or competition. I think certainly the students in the institution during the day that I visited all seemed quite happy. However, some of them want residences and things like that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Madam Chairman, I'll try to be brief. I would just like to point out to the minister through you that my own personal feeling is that the sacred cow of education expense is dead. If not dead it is certainly expiring rapidly.

I would like to go back if I may for a short moment to what my colleague from Sarnia and others said about the responsibility that we have here in this Legislature. I say that the sacred cow of education expenditure is dead for the following reasons. I'm not quite sure, quite frankly, that the minister and perhaps some of his staff are aware of this—and the concern that we on this side, and also the minister's own colleagues sitting opposite me, have been expressing last night and today, and probably after I am finished speaking.

Education is no longer on that high pinnacle where we, even as members of the Legislature, were very loath to question the expenditures of the Department of Education, which at that time encompassed also the CAAT colleges and the universities. But the whole ball game has changed, Mr. Minister. We here have a responsibility that really is being pressed upon us by our constituents to find out where the money is going. And whether we are getting our dollars' worth in education for the money we are spending.

There are a number of reasons for this. Perhaps one is the fact that the panic button pushed over education in the Sixties is over with. We found out that people having a post-secondary degree does not ensure that they are going to have employment. Perhaps it's the activities and the large number of drop-outs of university students that have brought this to pass.

The priorities in the Province of Ontario have changed, and education is now coming under the spotlight of public scrutiny. People are simply asking themselves: "Where are these millions and millions of dollars going and are we getting our money's worth?" And we in this Legislature are too—both sides—the gentlemen opposite me here have as great, if not greater, responsibility for the money that's being spent as we do in the opposition.

I want to point out in the strongest case that I can to the minister, and particularly to the civil servants and the community colleges, and boards of education and universities, that the public is no longer going to

sit quiescent and see their tax dollars go down the drain, while grand edifices are being built, and while we are not producing the kind of education that was intended or, in fact, is required.

I would like to know, in relation to the community colleges, if there has even been an analysis of costs between the cost of a community college and a university. Particularly, perhaps, we might take in salaries of the teaching personnel. What is the comparative salary range for a full professor who, in most cases at a university, has a PhD degree and some of the people employed in the community colleges with, I might say, I believe, very few qualifications? And I would like to also know the degree of responsibilities and the amount of time actually spent teaching. Because I think this is something else.

I think really that this little toy of Bill Davis's—it came in under his regime—of community colleges was a great idea. The idea itself was fine and they provided for a need in the community.

But, as with most programmes of this sort, I think we got a little carried away. And we on this side—perhaps on both sides of the Legislature were a little lax in allowing the kind of establishment things to be done, the vested interests to get a toe-hold, or a strong grip, on these community colleges.

And we can't do the job that I think is necessary if we don't have the budgets of these community colleges. Really, we are asked to give approval to the expenditure of some \$109 million without knowing what that expenditure is for, or what we are getting for that kind of money.

What do we do, as individual members of the Legislature, if our constituents come to us and say: "What did you spend \$109 million on?" or—"In Thunder Bay, the CAAT college there—why are they getting \$40 or \$20 million, or whatever it is that they get to run the college? What's that money being spent on?"

What do I say as a member of the Legislature? I say: "Well I'm sorry. We didn't have their budgets. We just hand them the money."

Then they say to me: "Well, your responsibility as a member of the Legislature is to raise taxes and to allocate that tax money. You are responsible, and you are telling me that you don't know where that money is going."

And that's the position that you put each and every one of us in, regardless of on which side of the House we sit on today.

Quite frankly, Mr. Minister, I'm not satisfied that we have been getting our money's worth, particularly in northern Ontario.

I don't want to be parochial about the north particularly, but I wanted to tell you something that arose in my riding, and I referred to it in the question period. I want to expound and expand on that to some extent.

I was in my riding last week making various visits to Atikokan, Fort Frances, Rainy River, and other great spots in my riding; and I was asked to go to the local high school to speak to the principals and the guidance teachers. They informed me that the community colleges in southern Ontario and they referred specifically to two, George Brown in Toronto, and Algonquin in Ottawa — that some of their students in Atikokan and Fort Frances, had applied for courses in those two community colleges.

On a Monday or Tuesday the students received a letter from the admittance departments of these colleges saying that they would like to have the student in Toronto, or in Ottawa — I forget the exact circumstances — on Thursday for an interview.

As the minister may or may not be aware, my riding is some 1,200 miles from Toronto. It requires a bus trip to Thunder Bay and then an Air Canada or TransAir flight to Toronto or Ottawa. The total cost, just for the transportation alone, will run somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$110.

For the student to come down here the total cost is anywhere between \$125 and \$200, plus the time he has had to take off from school, which is a minimum of two days. And if he happens to be working at the time, he has to take two days off work, which again is a penalty in regard to his salary.

At the same time, there is no guarantee that that student is going to be accepted in the course for which he is coming to be interviewed.

I would suggest to the minister that this is pure discrimination, and it is an indication really that the people who seem to be running these colleges really have no more understanding of the problems of Ontario than perhaps somebody in Halifax. I use the name Halifax deliberately because when one of the student guidance councillors at the high school in Attikokan spoke to the gentleman in Toronto, he asked him: "Do you know

where Atikokan is?" The fellow really didn't know. He was asked: "Well, do you know where Thunder Bay is?" He wasn't sure. It was somewhere around Lake Superior, he thought. So the guidance councillor finally asked: "Do you know where Halifax is"? And the man said, "Yes, I know where Halifax is."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He was from there?

Mr. Reid: I don't know if he was. But the gist of the whole thing was that the guidance councillor said: "Well, we are farther from Toronto than Halifax is from Toronto". Which gave him some kind of indication.

The conversation on the telephone wound up with the gentleman saying: "That's our policy; and if he doesn't want to come down for the interview, that's it. That's too bad for him."

You know, if this is the attitude in the way these places are being run, I would suggest most strongly that we aren't getting our money's worth in this particular instance. I would hope that after this that a directive would go out from the minister's department to these colleges that they make some kind of arrangement for interviewing these students if an interview is necessary.

The community colleges in southern Ontario could send an interview team up to northern Ontario. And I would suggest Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay. Or else have the community college in that area do the interviewing for them.

But to inflict this kind of burden on a student who is saving for his post-secondary education - and particularly the minister has a responsibility after he has increased the fees - is really a burden and really makes the whole statement of equal educational opportunity a farce. Because when you penalize these people before they are even accepted, and lay that kind of financial burden on them, it discourages them and, in fact, it means that a lot of people in my area, in all of northern Ontario, who otherwise would possibly continue on their education are not given that opportunity because of the fact that they are discriminated against and they can't stand that burden to begin with.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I might deal with one of the points raised by the hon. member regarding a comparison of salaries of teachers at community colleges and professors or teachers at the universities. This information has been set out in the interim report of the Wright commission so I might just read them again.

The universities for-

Mr. Reid: I am sorry-

Mr. Bullbrook: What page are you reading from?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is the last page in the interim report.

Mr. Reid: That was the last page I had to read.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just one more page?

Mr. Reid: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You have to read it three times to understand it.

As you can see there, general arts and science, the average salary is \$13,200; honours arts, commerce and law, \$16,800; engineering, architecture, \$16,800; medicine, basic, \$22,200; and medical clinic, \$42,500. And in the graduate area, or MA and MBA, it is \$22,200; MSc and PhD are the same amount.

In our community colleges all three categories—fine arts, business and technology, and applied health—are \$12,500, and then there is some more information I think that deals with the question regarding—

Mr. Bullbrook: What are your degree qualifications?

Mr. Reid: What are the professional qualifications that the two have?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would suggest that at universities and graduate—

Mr. Reid: We know that, it is primarily PhDs. What do we have in the community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At community colleges there are graduates from our teachers colleges. Some of them have degrees in education and in some courses there are people without any degrees in particular courses, cooking or something like that, for example.

An hon. member: Legal secretaries.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Something like that yes.

Dealing with the question that the hon. member raised in the House regarding students from his area applying to some of the community colleges, in particular George Brown and Algonquin, I think one of the concerns of the boards, of course, is that

people within their own community are not turned away because the enrolment in a particular course is filled.

Again I reiterate, the purpose of the community college is almost analogous to a high school. The community college serves a community, it serves certain counties. This was the basic idea when they were first set up.

So, if there are applications from areas in northern Ontairo for courses that aren't given in northern Ontario, they may be for courses that are fairly popular. Because of the number of applications the previous year or the enrolment in the previous year, there is a natural tendency to make sure that people within the community are able to enrol first, particularly at this early stage in the year, shall we say, or the fiscal year of the institution. I understand that this has been dealt with by the council of regents and I would ask Mr. Sisco to comment on that.

Mr. N. A. Sisco (Council of Regents, Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology): I would just like to say that the hardship worked on students from the north is appreciated.

This matter came up at the April meeting of the council dealing, I suspect, with the same cases that you are talking about. The council passed a motion and issued a directive to the colleges that they were to only use the interview technique as a means of admission where it was absolutely necessary.

In the case of students from other college areas and distant areas, they were to arrange to have someone from the local college, or a high school counsellor, conduct the interview in the student's home area and send in the report, but on no account were they to require the student to travel to the college in order to be interviewed as to his personal qualifications for a particular course.

Mr. Reid: Has this been accepted and has this directive gone out to the various colleges—

Mr. Sisco: Yes.

Mr. Reid: —because it was only last week when these cases arose apparently. It has been going on, but only in the last couple of weeks—

Mr. Sisco: The directive has been out at least a week, I would think, perhaps 10 days.

Mr. Reid: If I may just reply briefly to that, Madam Chairman.

I find what the minister has really said a little distasteful in regard to the community colleges and the concept of them as the minister sees them. He says that really that they are for the use of the community that they are resident in and I must say that had never occurred to me before.

I was under the impression that these community colleges were for the benefit of the entire community of Ontario and if one of the admission requirements is that you live in the community, then surely you are really discriminating against those people who happen to live outside the area where there is a community college. I would think that in the educational system, if you pay anything other than lip service to the equality of educational concept and choice, that the whole idea as espoused by the minister is repugnant.

The second point I would like to make, Madam Chairman, is that, while I appreciate what Mr. Sisco has said, I fail to understand why this particular problem arose in the first place. If we are dealing with education and supposedly educated people, surely they must have realized that this matter had come before them and it was causing a hardship to people who lived outside of the golden horseshoe. There is something fundamentally wrong if this problem was allowed to go on as long as it obviously has and the board of regents just dealt with it recently.

I am glad to hear the remarks of Mr. Sisco, but there is something wrong somewhere.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Reid. Mr. Handleman.

Mr. Handleman: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am going to try to be brief, too

Interejction by hon. members.

An hon. member: A ridiculous remark.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You think that maybe there should be some concern about the fact that a community college in northern Ontario is half filled, that they have plant and equipment and staff on hand but the enrolment is only half of what they are able to carry and at the same time there is a community college down here, giving the same courses, that has to turn away dozens and dozens of students?

Mr. Reid: No, I-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Don't you think there is any concern between community colleges? The idea of community colleges is not the same as universities; there isn't the type of specialization that we have in universities. We are attempting to have as many community colleges in this province as we need to serve all particular regions and areas of the community.

Mr. Bullbrook: But you can only get a course in gourmet cooking in North Bay.

An hon. member: That's right

Mr. Bullbrook: That's the only community college that gives a course in gourmet cooking.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, no, there is Algonquin and Sheridan that I know of.

Mr. Reid: The minister is contradicting himself, which is something he is very handy at. When we spoke of this in the Legislature earlier, he indicated that the cases were probably of those people who wanted to some down here to take courses that were not available at the Thunder Bay Community college.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You were generalizing. You said there was a form of discrimination and you were generalizing about community colleges and courses. I am saying I think there should be some concern by the boards of governors and by the council of regents as to the success of each community college in this province. We don't want one half filled and eventually going bankrupt, or closing up, while we have some that have to turn students away.

Mr. Reid: With unerring aim, you have missed the point as usual. You know, when the minister was the Minister of the Environment he very seldom got into trouble until he started getting very political about the whole thing and misinterpreting other people's remarks. I didn't say that; I didn't indicate that. Obviously, if we had a plant half full anywhere we should be doing our best to utilize those resources.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You should be trying to get those courses up north. That's what your object should be right now.

Mr. Reid: My object in being here this afternoon, Mr. Minister, is to ensure that the people in my area are not discriminated

against by the fact that they have to spend money and time to come down to gain admittance to a community college. That's my only point in being here.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That question has been answered. But you weren't satisfied with that answer.

Mr. Reid: All right.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Handleman, please.

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, I didn't expect to be that brief. I will try to be brief and I hope I'm going to be a little more successful than the hon, member for Rainy River—

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Don't count on it.

Mr. Handleman: —although I understand that the length of his speech really stands for brevity in this place. I am just not used to that lengthy a statement.

Mr. Reid: You see, the minister provokes us. Otherwise we would be out of here early.

Mr. Handleman: I don't know whether the minister will take comfort in what I am about to say, but—

Mr. Foulds: I hope not.

Mr. Reid: With any luck he won't.

Mr. Handleman: —it does seem to me that there has been a great deal of begging of the question. I am not speaking of the minister, I am speaking of some of the previous speakers.

It seems to me that they want to have the independence and the autonomy in the educational field. At the same time, they would like the minister to put his thumb down every time they don't agree with what the autonomous organization is doing.

An hon. member: That is a facetious remark.

Mr. Handleman: It is? It seems to me-

An hon. member: There's some truth in it.

Mr. Handleman: —there was a good and valid reason for setting up community colleges as Crown corporations. The hon. member for Samia said he didn't want to talk about philosophy. I think this is exactly what we should be talking about.

Mr. Reid: We want to talk about money.

**Mr.** Handleman: But you can't divorce philosophy from money.

Mr. Reid: We talked about philosophy for five years in my time here, sir, and we very seldom talked about money. That's what we are here for.

Mr. Handleman: I understand. It's a good catch phrase and it'll probably hit a headline somewhere.

Interjections by hon, members.

Mr. Handleman: It seems to me that you can't possibly discuss money without philosophy. Having sat on a board of education for many years, you just don't talk about money without philosophy. Money is attached to programmes and to people and to philosophies.

If there was a good reason for setting up these community colleges as Crown corporations, I think we have to accept the limitations inherent in that kind of structure. There is no way that you can tell a Crown corporation what to do. You can tell it what it can have, and I think that is exactly what this vote provides for. The expenditure is before us. That is the expenditure to the community college. I think we have a right to examine community college expenditures, and perhaps to question them. But if we are asking to control them then I think we have to take away the Crown corporation status from them. I think we have to put them under direct control of the department and make them branches of that department.

I put it to the members of the committee that this is really what we are talking about. Do we want these colleges to establish their own policies through boards which may or may not be representative of community interest?—and I think that's a question for the Lieutenant Governor in Council. If we do, then I think we have to change their structure.

Mr. Reid: That certainly is a smoke screen.

Mr. Handleman: There are a number of questions I have about Algonquin College—not about its location, because I think the board of governors made that decision and I don't think anyone here is fit to substitute his judgement for that of the board of governors. If you don't like the board of governors perhaps you should make representations to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to remove them. But they are there and they have that responsibility on a day-to-day basis.

The question of budgets has arisen. I have been in touch with a member of the Algonquin board and they obviously have a form of internal control. They have told their departments approximately what they have to spend on a month-to-month basis, leaving a cushion which will enable them to operate in the event that enrolments fall in September. They have no way of knowing what those enrolments are.

Mr. Minister, I have been waiting-and I hope that we will eventually come to it-for something that everybody says we don't want to hear; that is justification for the formula which is used for financing. It would seem to me that formula must be based on past experience. It's a form of control; it's somewhat similar to the ceilings which have been placed on boards of education. The community colleges do not have the alternative source of income - local taxation - that the boards of education have, therefore they depend entirely on formula financial assistance. I would like to hear justification of that, If I am satisfied with the justification for the formula, then I would be prepared to support the vote.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, Mr. Gordon, I believe, has the—you want sort of the rationale for the \$1,765, for example?

Mr. Handleman: Where did it come from, Mr. Minister? What is it based on? What do you expect the colleges to be able to do with it?

Mr. Gordon: The formula was introduced, I believe, in 1967. The basis upon which it was introduced was an analysis of the actual cost of the institutions that were involved in universities at that time.

That formula then reflected, by and large, the actual expenditure of the institutions in that period. Since that time, it has been adjusted each year according to factors taken into account either to develop new programmes or types of programmes that hadn't been developed before, or to take into account costs of living increases, wage adjustments, and so on.

From 1967 until 1969, there were fairly sizable annual increases in that amount. We are now undertaking a full review of that formula, including that of the colleges. The formula was more or less superimposed on the college system in order to try to, as I said earlier, bring standardization, if I can use that term, of treatment to each individual institution.

There was considerable feeling in a number of the institutions prior to the introduction of the formula that the people who knew the right people in Toronto got more money. It was not hard to understand their they-did-I-didn't-get type of attitude. This at least guaranteed equality.

Under the formula, a basic unit is established for each student, based on the original weight of one for an arts student. This year the value of that unit is \$1,765; the actual grant is that amount, less the fee. The weighting was then adjusted from that unit point upwards for programmes such as graduate studies, and scientific and professional faculties where the costs were recognized to be higher at the time.

That has been going on now for almost five years and that is why we have undertaken a major review of the actual cost components. When we say "costs" it is extremely difficult to define it. I think perhaps it might be safer to say "expenditure components within the institutions." Some of us have become fully convinced that the cost of education can be as high as the money that is available to put into it—plus 5 per cent, or 10, or whatever figure you want to choose—because they can always find more money to use for good purposes.

However, in terms of the expenditures, the analysis that is being done has taken some time to develop. This was one of the criticisms that we heard on the connect campus programme of SRG and also the reporting structure that is being evolved with the universities. We are trying, under the new ministry, to bring this into one spectrum so that we can relate the costs of the university programmes; so that we can relate these in such a way that we are, in effect, paying the same general amount of money to support the same type of activity regardless of what post-secondary institution it is.

This is not a simple programme. I presume, Mr. Minister, there is no problem in providing for the members the details of the actual enrolment forecast. This indicates what we call the number of full-time equivalent students that are calculated—both the past history contained in the minister's reports which have been published to date, and the future ones in terms of projections. As for the actual dollar value that is imputed, you have to take weightings into account. We can give details of that weighting, if you wish, and we can provide on that basis the actual dollars that are anticipated for each institution.

In order to ensure that the recalculation or the reassessment of the whole formula is reasonable, we have had to delve into it and develop a system where we got compatible reporting from the institutions. We recognize that, particularly in the case of the universities, the institutions were largely autonomous. They have developed their own accounting systems and I think some of the members are only too familiar with this fact. The universities developed a variety of accounting systems and this meant that it was very hard to compare one institution with another.

At the university level we have an analysis which is a compendium of the audited financial statements of the universities. This happens to be for the year-end of June, 1971, because that is the first one that they have been able to complete. It contains a comparative analysis and—what is the accounting term that rationalizes it?—an analysis of the audited financial statements so that you can then compare the expenditures in one institution in any given field with that of another institution in various area.

This was complied by the business officers of the universities themselves. We don't have exactly the same thing yet for the colleges, although we anticipate this is the type of thing that will be developed. The first attempt was made this year in the five-year forecasting to use that type of analytical base to do their forecasting of development and to collect the individual bits of data-if I may use that term-in terms of expenditures in the various fields and in areas of activities within the institutions; to collect that in such a way that this analysis can be undertaken. It is that analysis which is taking place for the first time with the five-year forecast this year.

In terms of those five-year forecasts for the colleges, it is obvious that there could be some difficulty initially with any system that is as complex as the colleges and the universities in this case—some concern has been expressed by various institutions that the terms that were used, the base data requirements, were not entirely compatible with what they had been using. We are working toward ironing those out and this will take a while.

Therefore some of them are somewhat reluctant to say that their five-year projections should be looked upon as being absolutely foolproof in terms of the data. This is an evolutionary process.

Mr. Handleman: May I just interrupt? Mr. Bounsall suggested he was not in favour of

eliminating the formula financing, but to augment it by some form of in-line expenditure financing. Is your programme sufficiently flexible to take into account, say, an ad hoc treatment of an individual, or number of individual colleges, which may have innovative programmes of great value—always providing the money is available? Would you have that kind of flexibility in your internal administration?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I might just add that we have some non-formula grants, although not right on all fours with the type you are talking about. For example, in the figure of \$109 million there is a figure of \$1.6 million for rental in lieu of capital. This is where colleges are renting certain space, for example.

There is, as you know, \$791,000 for a bilingual programme in Algonquin. There's a college bibliocentre which is administered by Seneca. This is a five-man committee appointed by the 20 colleges for the purchase of library books and supplies for all the community colleges.

Mr. Gordon explained the K factor, which is an addition to the BIU to those colleges whose enrolments are below a viable level of 4,000—these include Cambrian, Confederation and Northern. They are also required to provide service to the remote areas where they have this type of service in smaller communities.

Mr. Handleman: Mr. Minister, I may have sounded vehement in my defence of the autonomy of Crown corporations. Of course, I have a vested interest and I will be declaring that interest on the next vote—I think it is item 3. I happen to be a member of the board of directors of that particular Crown corporation.

I do believe strongly in the autonomy of the Crown corporation. I don't believe the minister should be interfering in their operation.

Mr. Gordon: Madam Chairman, if I could just clarify the one point. I was talking about the basic value of the income unit. It should be noted that in a number of college programmes—it is tied to programmes—it goes down to six-tenths of a unit and up to a maximum of six units in a year for a university graduate student. But in terms of the K factor that the minister was speaking of, that is an emerging factor that has also been built in at the university level, where it is called emerging grants. So that there is an allowance.

For example, in a summary of the calculation of actual grants—or entitlements, as we call it—to the institutions for the coming year, the total comes to only \$105 million. The balance to cover the features for the colleges that the minister and one or two others have mentioned has not yet been allocated to the specific institutions.

Mr. Handleman: My reason for the request on flexibility was a particular situation which has arisen in Algonquin—and I am not asking the minister to interfere, having made a plea for autonomy—but it would seem to me that the students are caught in a squeeze between two jurisdictions here.

The lab technician course at Algonquin is tied in with an apprenticeship session at the Civic Hospital which, of course, comes under another ministry. Apparently Civic Hospital no longer has the money to carry on with the apprenticeship programme and the students are therefore deprived of their apprenticeship period, which means they are going to have to continue with their tuition at Algonquin. This, of course, means more fees with less income, because the apprenticeship programme was tied into a small salary for the work they did at the Civic Hospital. I am wondering-this is the kind of flexibilitycould the department by a special grant under circumstances like that enable the college to carry on with its programme despite the lack of funds in another ministry; if they ask for it? I don't know whether they have asked

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't see any reason why it wouldn't be considered.

Mr. Gordon: Where special cases come up—and they have quite regularly—they are normally referred either to the council of regents or to the committee on university affairs and then they are given serious consideration.

Mr. Handleman: There is a possible remedy then?

Mr. Gordon: Yes. Oh, indeed.

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Handleman. Mr. Foulds?

Mr. Foulds: Madam Chairman, I understand that the member for Cochrane South has an appointment and I would be glad to exchange my place in the speaking list with him.

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Foulds. Mr. Ferrier? Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Thank you very much, Mr. Foulds. Madam Chairman, I have listened with interest to the debate that has gone on here today. Some of the things that have been brought up have been excellently dealt with by the various members.

I want to make one or two preliminary remarks before I get into the main situation that concerns me and that I want to put before this committee and the minister.

I think that a case is soon going to have to be made for the change of the composition of the board of governors. The minister said that if they weren't responsible to their constituency that the constituency could get rid of them. That just isn't so.

I have been trying for the last five years to get a bona fide representative of the trade union movement—a representative of the working people—elected to the board of governors in my riding and it just hasn't happened. They give me the name of a person who really doesn't represent or stand for, or is not involved in the trade union movement, and I am sure he would admit that. I think that we need to get students and others involved. I think if we got a wider cross-section of the community and if they were responsible to somebody they might be more responsive to difficulties as they arise.

I realize that these colleges are relatively new, and when you start something new, it is difficult to get all the problems ironed out in the first instance. I think one of the very unfortunate things is that there has been no real faculty organization with any teeth in it in these first few years, and I gather that the Civil Service Association will soon be the representative of the teaching staff, but that is still a little while away—perhaps a few months.

But in dealing with the situation of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology in the Porcupine campus, I am finding that every spring, with clockwork regularity, I am getting teachers-sometimes students, but especially teachers-making appointments to come to see me about the number of discharges taking place at that particular campus. They are being discharged apparently without reasons being given. Some of those discharged are good teachers where there has been no complaint about their teaching, but a complaint about their philosophy. This institution evidently doesn't believe that there is to be much freedom of thought; you must hew the particular line of the administration and buckle under, or else.

Any of the institutions that I have been involved in—and I am a graduate of a seminary where I suppose a particular kind of philosophy and teaching is given—I found that there was a great freedom of thought and expression there. You didn't have to hew a party line; there was a great deal of diversity allowed for both students and staff.

But this doesn't seem to be the case as far as this particular campus in my riding is concerned and these discharges are taking place at a time of the year when it is almost impossible for those people discharged to get other kind of employment; they are just let go. There are about 28 teachers on the staff of this college and there are at least eight to 10 of them that have either—one or two have resigned, and I would like to give some of the reasons why they have, and others have been fired; so that you have at least 10 of 28 teachers being discharged. And this goes on with some regularity every year.

There have been three deans at the-

Mr. Laughren: Four years in a row.

Mr. Ferrier: —at this particular campus. With this kind of turnover in staff how can there be any continuity in the courses that are given? You are getting new teachers almost every year and for every course. I just don't think that the students can benefit that kind of a way. The students are in a state of turmoil. They know what is going on at the college.

For instance, I was at the graduation about a week and a half ago and one of the most unusual things that I have ever seen happened. They were proposing toasts to the various people. A student who was the master of ceremonies got up and said: "Now let's drink a toast to the teachers that have been fired and those who have resigned. We feel they have got a raw deal."

Well, you know, that is a very unusual kind of toast, but there was a great deal of sympathy within the student body and among some of the staff for this point of view.

These teachers are getting discharged and reasons aren't being given.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Who supplied the booze?

Mr. Ferrier: All the booze was Jordan's wine. Now I don't know who supplied that. And we had the opportunity for just one drink. That was better than the year before though, I don't think we had any at that. However—

Mr. Bounsall: What seminary did you come from?

Mr. Ferrier: There was one teacher, a Miss Jessie Skinner, who was engaged. She hoped to join the staff as a counsellor, but she was persuaded to take a job in teaching. And it was proposed that when she teach she teach 20 hours per week across five different subject areas. Here is a woman who has her Master of Education and so on but, not having taught very much, being asked to assume that kind of a burden. So she arranged to teach 15 hours over three subject areas and take only three-quarters of her salary. Then they wanted her to go and teach some courses at night school.

There were troubles there last year as I indicated. The president and the dean got into an out-and-out battle and the board of governors had to decide who they were going to keep. Some teachers were discharged and there was a real sense of turmoil on the campus.

In the letter of resignation of Miss Skinner, she says:

As you are no doubt aware, the administrative and political troubles at the college in the spring and summer prior to my appointment were particularly severe. So severe in fact that it was suggested that a systems analyst be hired to define the jobs of all staff as the only viable means of an efficient organization.

Your Mr. Scott gave no hint of the problems at the college when trying to persuade me to accept the appointment. Doubtless he felt afraid that such knowledge would prejudice my accepting the position. Unfortunately it has made me feel that the position was misrepresented.

She went up and taught for a while.

She mentioned the approach to evaluation. Before the new dean was appointed the teachers came up with a form of evaluation. Then when the new dean came it had to be another form and they spent all their time—or a lot of their time—coming up with this type of thing. And a person with that kind of teaching load just couldn't carry on, so in frustration she resigned.

She says:

It is also clear that the major means of psychological pressure which you employ are the pep talk and negative reinforcement. Psychological research, particularly by B. F. Skinner and Albert Bandura, has produced convincing evidence that nega-

tive reinforcement is not effective over time and has serious side effects of fear, threat, resentment, anger and even violence.

The major emphasis on positive reinforcement or encouragement and support, laced rarely and judiciously with negative reinforcement, has been proven by these researchers to optimize human co-operation and actualized potential.

These teachers talked to me about not being able to sleep at night; being up during the night, being under psychological pressure and concern—a situation that they hadn't experienced in their lives up to this point. They wondered what on earth life was all about.

A Master of Social Work who couldn't continue under this climate, in his letter of resignation to the dean, had these things to say:

On the basis of my observations of this campus, observations made in light of my professional social work skills, I have concluded that the environment of the Porcupine campus is not conducive to the mental health of individuals within it. It is not conducive to my mental health, nor is it conducive to the mental health of other teachers, students and administrators.

I find my reactions to events on the campus becoming increasingly more extreme and erratic. I observe similar responses in others. In yet others I note a feeling of apathy and hopelessness.

In no one do I observe a sense of security, hope and confidence. In no one do I observe a sense of competence and ability.

People on this campus do not feel that they can, through their individual and collective efforts, affect the course of their activities on this campus. The feeling of extreme powerlessness has resulted in a totally fragmented and demoralized system.

Another instructor who had—he thinks—the audacity to answer a request for some information on the secondary institutions by the select committee of this Legislature studying the use of the buildings of this province; he made some ideas known for presentation to the select committee. Within a couple of weeks the only response he got was to find a letter of discharge, and the letter says:

On behalf of the board of governors I have to advise that your probationary contract will not be renewed, hence your effective date of termination will be July 31, 1972.

No reasons whatsoever. And it has been admitted that the man is a good teacher. He says:

As an instructor at the Porcupine campus I find myself caught like a helpless pawn in your game of administration chess. Last year as a pawn I was of some use to you in your strategy in dethroning Dean Smalley. As a result I was allowed to remain on the campus for another year, not without severe pressure from your administration, I might add.

This year my uses are negligible in your game and I am sacrificed with little regret from the administration of the campus. You continue your political game of administration chess by replacing me with another pawn next year and so on. Unfortunately your game exists for itself and for your own purposes. If only the students really knew.

I can only imagine that the reasons or motives behind Dean Beaumart and yourself firing me are precisely the same as Mr. Smalley had given last year. Charges such as 'wrong attitude,' 'free thinker,' 'non-compatibility,' 'not working out administratively'—while admitting, as both deans and yourself have done, that I am an excellent teacher—are really all the charges that are or can be given.

After two extremely successful and productive years on the Porcupine campus, I have proved that I can work out. I have shown that I can co-exist and that I can be compatible with even the most trying administrator. It seems that it is the administrator and the administration that cannot co-exist with me. I am a threat.

My teaching is excellent and appreciated. The solution is simple. Fire the subordinate. After all, it is the game that is important for most. Again, it is only the students who really lose and they are not even part of the game.

It goes on to say that when it comes to a choice of a good teacher and buckling down to the administration, if a person is even a bad teacher he is kept.

I am not saying by any means that everything that these teachers are saying is true. I imagine some of it is somewhat exaggerated and there are some points on the other side of the fence. But if you have to change your staff every three years, I wonder whether the kind of hiring practices the college is engaged in are really adequate. With the abundance of teachers at the secondary level, one would

think that they would have the opportunity in some of these courses to be somewhat more selective in who actually is hired, that reasonably competent teachers could be hired and the situation could be worked out.

Dean Barner even went so far as to send a letter to this one teacher and told him that they would give him his increase for this year sort of on the understanding that if he buckled down and did what they wanted him to do. The head of his department made some rather extravagant charges. He replied by letter, and it was agreed that both letters would be taken off his file.

But I cannot help but feel that this kind of thing is not resolving itself. It keeps cropping up every year. Sure as clockwork in the spring I can expect a bunch of teachers to come to my home and list the problems and the dissension and the unhappiness. They also complain of the fact that there is no recourse, that nobody seems to care or want to do something about it, and there doesn't seem to be stability developing on that campus.

Mr. Laughren: The minister never hears about this though.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I feel that this college can be a tremendous asset within our community. I am very happy that it is there and I look forward to some day getting this kind of thing squared away. But I feel that we are not serving the taxpayers well by allowing this kind of thing to go on. Where there is an autonomous board of governors and where nobody can have much say, and they are prepared to go along with this kind of faculty—administration conflict which percolates down to the students, and they become restless and unhappy. They feel they are being muzzled and so forth. It is not a healthy situation at all.

I just feel that, somehow or other, some type of inquiry is going to have to go on to look into these dismissals; the kind of academic freedom there is in these institutions; the qualifications of those who are on the staff and the kind of evaluation that is made of these teachers.

One teacher said that the division head hadn't been in at all in the one year to evaluate his teaching. The students were very happy with him. How can you evaluate that kind of teaching? Why can there not be a frankness and a give-and-take between faculty and administration?

I think this situation is unhealthy and the minister and this department have to get in

there and straighten this out and make sure that these problems are resolved once and for all and that next year we are not going to go through the whole turmoil and uproar again. I am not happy at having to sit down and discuss this whole situation at length, three or four times every spring.

I hope that the CSAO has some determination that will improve the situation but I think that the department has some real responsibility here. I would like to see them exercise it by making an inquiry into the kinds of relationships that are prevalent on that campus.

Mr. Bullbrook: Did the member say the CSAO-

Mr. Ferrier: Are they not the new bargaining unit?

Mr. Bullbrook: They are excluded. Bill 105 excludes them.

Mr. Ferrier: If this is the case-

Mr. Bullbrook: It is an interesting point.

Mr. Ferrier: —then, what on earth! Is this turmoil going to continue for another year or two?

Mr. Bullbrook: Would you ask the minister, perhaps? May I just ask—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Let me deal with that first.

An hon. member: Madam Chairman was going to raise her gavel there, was she?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I am aware that there have been problems at Northern College. I think that we have gone a long way to solving them. I think that the present president, for example, is probably taking hold, shall we say, a little more than his predecessor did.

I think the important thing here is, as the hon. member knows, there has now been an arbitration award affecting a community college faculty and administration employees. This sets out the whole type of classifications, grievance procedure, association grievances. There will be, of course, faculty associations within that institution that deal with complaints from teachers who feel they are wrongly dismissed. I think the hon. member was talking mainly about probationary teachers?

Mr. Ferrier: Right!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Of course, this is why we have this classification, to see if they should

be permanently hired. During that period, I suppose, they are especially watched as to their ability and conduct generally in the classroom, in dealing with other faculty members and at the institution, generally.

I hope, as the hon member implies, that there is no restriction on freedom of discussion or freedom of speech or freedom of thought. I wasn't aware that philosophy itself was a major course at community colleges. However, if this is so and there is some objection to the way that this is taught, or psychology is taught, or the opinions of the teachers are put over to the students so as to aggravate the administration and the board, certainly, these are things which must be considered in relation to the actual terms on which that teacher attends that institution, especially on a probationary basis.

As the hon, member knows, there are a number of community colleges that have had problems. I suppose this would apply to all our educational institutions. I don't think this necessarily means that these individual boards are not capable of handling these situations.

When you have the number of teachers that we have employed at the community colleges, there is bound to be come controversy over the handling of some of the probationary staff. I am hoping that the terms of this new award, for example, will give the probationary staff who feel they are wrongly dealt with sufficient remedy to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, where does this award come down? Under what body or organization, or what is it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This was an arbitration award made under the Public Service Act, but the colleges were using the facility of CSAO for this particular award. I would assume they will continue to do that.

This is something that was just recently handed down, and provides pretty well for the whole structure and conditions upon which those employees that are attached to the community college will be dealt with, from the point of view of salary and seniority.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why did you ask your cabinet colleague, the Chairman of Government Management—I get the names all mixed up—

Hon. Mr. Kerr. Mr. MacNaughton?

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. MacNaughton. What is his title?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Chairman of the Management Board.

Mr. Bullbrook: Chairman of the Management Board. Why did you ask him specifically to exclude CAAT from Bill 105?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't know if I specifically requested this. This was something that was presented to Management Board on behalf of the CAAT. As the hon. member knows, there was a previous bill, a couple of years ago, which was introduced in the House, somewhat similar to the bill that has recently been debated in the Legislature, which included the community colleges. There was rather strong reaction from the teachers, faculty members and administration at the community colleges. They did not want to be included in this type of legislation.

The other academic community is not part of this type of structure. They felt, I suppose, because of the peculiar nature of their vocation, that they did not want to be included with, shall we say, Liquor Board employees and others who are included in the bill; that their circumstances are somewhat different, being part of an academic community.

As I say, there was violent reaction really to the then minister, and this has been the subject of some negotiation ever since, realizing that the bill, in some form or another, would come back to the Legislature. We're hoping, of course, that, by amending our own legislation, in some way we can bring in a procedure, like the collective bargaining procedure set out in that bill, that can still apply to community college employees. This is basically the reason.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I ask you who will bargain on behalf of those employees? First of all, may I not say to you that you could have easily excluded the academic employees from the exclusion in Bill 105? But secondly, would it be the council of regents, or the local boards of governors that will act as the bargaining agents on behalf of the Crown?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It would be the council of regents on behalf of the board.

Mr. Bullbrook: The council of regents on behalf of the board?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: So that there will be a central bargaining unit, in point of fact?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bullbrook: So there won't be any direct liaison between employer and employee, so to speak?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, the actual bargaining at that stage would be done on a central basis. That's right—rather than having any sort of whipsaw effect between community colleges.

Mr. Bullbrook: And so, in point of fact, when we come back before you again next year, if you've implemented that type of legislation, we still won't be able to look at the increments that are awarded as a result of that collective bargaining because of our inability to analyse the expenditures as we will be able to in connection with all other collective bargaining under Bill 105?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think that any award given to the community colleges, including the existing award, would be subject to the knowledge of and, if necessary, debate in this Legislature.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, we won't know it. You are just going to give us a figure—like \$109.4 million—and that will be it. You are not going to provide us with the salaries of the president right down to the security guards who are contracted out, none of them. You are not going to provide that at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think that that will be information that will be readily available to this House.

Mr. Ferrier: One more point. I think that there has to be policy set down as to evaluation of teachers and they have to know something of the rules under which they are operating. In terms of philosophy—as you said, I don't think they teach philosophy as such, but maybe the philosophy that they hold—I am not so sure that any of them has been necessarily teaching anarchy, as you suggest, but—

An hon. member: No NDPers.

Interjections by hon, members,

Mr. Ferrier: I wouldn't say that the NDP teaches anarchy.

Mr. Bullbrook: There are so many NDP teachers.

Mr. Ferrier: I suppose intelligent people are NDP; at least a lot of them are. But I would hope that you will provide some kind of framework that teachers in all the community colleges can call their organization.

The public school teachers and separate school teachers have it at the primary level. The secondary school teachers have it. Now that community college teachers are excluded from the CSAO, I hope that you will move fairly soon to provide some kind of way in which they can stand as a unit and can go through grievance procedures and arbitrations, if necessary, and all the rest of it. Because I think if you strengthen the faculty organizations, in a large measure these things can be worked out right there and it doesn't have to come to politicians for them to get sucked in and involved in it and start arguing the case here in the estimates. Many of these things can be handled right there.

I would think that this would reduce greatly the situation that has been present at that campus. If it is anything like that at any of the others, I think that it would greatly improve the whole operation and that you would begin to see a lot more harmony and goodwill and co-operation amongst administration and faculty. You would have an improved environment and you would have better teaching for the students in those colleges. I hope you will really take this to heart and see that something is done without another delay every year and having to go through this thing all over again.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, before we leave this point, could I ask a couple of questions?

Madam Chairman: Very briefly. I have several speakers yet.

Mr. Bounsall: Right. Can we expect the minister to bring forth legislation this session which lays out the collective bargaining procedures of both the academic and the non-academic people at the community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I am hoping to do that.

Mr. Bounsall: The second question: With respect to what seems to me to be fairly serious continuing academic freedom-type problems at Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology, would the minister consider suggesting to the board of governors there or the president, or, in fact, imposing upon them, either through the council of regents or directly yourself, a survey of the procedures and practices that they have used over the last couple of years? This with the idea of recommending what procedures should be

followed in the future in this respect and using the services of somebody who has had some experience in this.

They won't thank me for suggesting the academic freedom and tenure committee of CAUT as a means of ending fairly quickly this type of friction and being of service to both the faculty and the college wherein they can get about their business of teaching in the years to come.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I want to point out again, in case I didn't make myself clear, that the CSAO will continue to represent the teachers. Therefore I would think that any grievance procedure or anything dealing with hiring and firing practices would be part of that relationship, and a part of any final agreement made between the faculty and the institution.

I don't mind the minister or the council of regents, for example, acting as an intermediary here in trying to facilitate the type of procedures and practices that the hon. member would like to see in effect there. But I would think that, again, with the board, your faculty association and your collective bargaining procedures, that it should if at all possible be decided and ironed out on a local basis.

Mr. Laughren: But the faculty is so intimidated at this point that they can't accomplish anything. For four years they have been firing people at Northern College—four years.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Are these all probationary people?

Mr. Laughren: The probationary period is two years.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. Laughren: A ridiculous situation.

Mr. Bounsall: It seems to me we should give this group some help. We have got to give them some help.

Mr. Sisco: It is a very difficult question to answer, Madam Chairman, because there are two parameters to it. No. 1, the collective bargaining position in the colleges has been very slow and a complicated one. There is a legal history.

The CSAO claimed representation rights under the labour relations board; the labour relations board said they were Crown agencies. This actually give the CSAO automatic bargaining rights, but the faculty asso-

ciation that was composed of the old institutes of technology took out a court injunction and this hung the whole thing in the air for something over a year.

At the end of that time the parties signed an agreement with the government, applying some of the provisions of what was Bill 219 which died on the order paper.

An umpire was appointed. A vote was held, with all the preliminaries of going over the list to see who was eligible and so on. The CSAO won the vote and then collective bargaining started. It ended in arbitration and the arbitration board has within the last four weeks brought down their award.

In that interim period there was no recognized machinery for looking after grievances. The council of regents sent out a policy memorandum pointing out that the Minister of Education who was in office when the colleges were founded had made certain guarantees of fair treatment and so on. We requested that each board set up a grievance procedure within each college to see that people were treated justly. We had some complaint up to that level. For a long period you couldn't go beyond that level for fear you would be in contempt of court as long as the injunction was in force-it wasn't until the injunction was withdrawn that it could go further than that.

I must say that we had some few grievances that appeared not to be satisfactorily settled, but on the whole the thing worked very well. I don't wish to quarrel with the member's remarks, but the colleges are teaching institutions. They are there for the benefit of the students, be they young or old, across the province. The colleges' philosophy from day one has been to release the talents of young and older people so that they may get useful employment.

We have never been hung up on the university tradition of the community of scholars who are doing research and doing advanced study as well as teaching. We require people to teach when they come into a college.

I am a lover of the outdoors and in my more active days did a lot of hunting and fishing and I love northern Ontario, but there has not been a wide swath cut by applicants from southern Ontario up to the Porcupine campus. I think that that is a factor that has to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Laughren: We don't mind, but with the kind of a record that they have, what can they teach?

Mr. Sisco: I don't wish to defend the board of governors and the administration, but I think in fairness there is one side being promoted here. Educational freedom, in philosophic terms, is a very broad thing. Is it educational freedom if you don't show up for work in the morning because you feel that this isn't a requisite? And that you should decide when the mood strikes you to teach students; and so on.

Mr. Ferrier: I don't think this is the case in these things.

Mr. Sisco: Well, it is the case in some instances.

Mr. Ferrier: All right, in some instances; but there are a lot of instances where it isn't the case. Some of the teachers are, in fact, good teachers and are doing the job you said should be done for the students: Good teaching of the subject at hand. And if they were not showing up, or if they were doing a should teaching job, then you have a point.

The ironic thing is that there was one teacher who was teaching a subject that caused a walkout of students in psychology. The students in the social services class got fed up. They said they were being taught the wrong kind of psychology. It wasn't satisfactory and they walked off.

They finally agreed to have a discussion of it between administration and students. They more or less resolved it. The administration said they wouldn't discharge this teacher because he shouldn't be discharged, and so on. They would have a grievance from the CSAO, and this type of thing; but they would see that the course was changed for the rest of the year and it would be thoroughly reviewed over the summer and so on.

The students were dissatisfied with the teaching of that particular teacher, and the funny thing is he's one of the teachers rehired for next year. Maybe he has buckled under to the administration; I don't know. Certainly, part of it here is one-sided.

I am presenting this kind of situation because it is a situation that exists. I am not saying that these people are all right in their presentations. I am sure that there are some things the matter with them, and they are not 100 per cent right; and that the administration is not 100 per cent wrong. But I think there is a situation of intimidation here that is not healthy.

I think the suggestion by some of my colleagues here that there be an outside body that goes in and looks at the situation is a very valid suggestion. If the administration is upheld, fine and dandy; but if some of the things that these teachers are complaining about are in fact true—some of whom have taken responsible positions and are well-educated people in their own right—then I think something should be done to improve that situation. I would hope that the minister would respond positively to that.

Mr. Laughren: Just one interjection, Madam Chairman, in case you might think that these reports are being exaggerated. I might add that while faculty members are being fired year after year, I think for a period of two years there was a dean employed who was probably mentally and emotionally unstable. If you should deny that, then I could sure bring out evidence to the contrary.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I would say at this time is that if a remedy does not exist under the present relationship between the teachers and the school—if this is not included in any grievance procedures that would be included in the recent award—then I will have the council of regents step in and look into that particular situation as outlined by the hon. member.

#### Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: Just one second, Madam Chairman. Thank you.

I would like to start the main body of my remarks with two specific questions. About two hours ago, I believe it was, there was a green booklet flashed on the table up there which, I gather, had the projected enrolments and the projected budgets for the coming year for the community colleges. Is that correct? That information was said to be available?

I would ask the minister to have that information Xeroxed for the committee so that it can consider it when it resumes discussion at 8 o'clock this evening. I would make that a specific request.

I would also like to support some of the early remarks. I really see no reason why this committee cannot have a look at the budgets and the statements that are available—that the department does have already. I don't care what year they are from. We have a feeling on this committee, I'm sure, that we are being deliberately denied in-

formation to which we feel we should have access for a full and complete discussion of these estimates. Whenever that information is readily available, I would ask the minister to make it available individually to members of this committee before this vote is passed.

Having said that I would like to go on to some more basic concepts, because I for one am willing to talk about philosophy of the community colleges. And when I use that term I do not mean it in any esoteric sense, but philosophy seems to me to be basic. It raises certain basic questions. Simply these: What is the community college? What is it for? And therefore why are we spending the money? And what are the priorities? Those seem to me to be philosophic questions and ones that deserve consideration.

I would like to take a specific look at the Thunder Bay situation as an illustration. I would like to start my remarks by quoting two or three paragraphs of a brief that I submitted to the Wright commission. I do not think this is out of order, Madam Chairman, as the minister himself last night talked about certain recommendations of the Wright commissions vis-à-vis the community college in Thunder Bay, so I think that we are covered in terms of strict interpretation on this vote.

The question that I find incredible is that the minister seems to concur with the commission's recommendation—if I interpreted his remarks last night correctly—that Confederation College and Lakehead University be governed by a single board. The reason I find this a little mind-boggling is that that recommendation applies, as far as I know, to no other community college or university in Ontario.

As a member of the provincial Legislature's select committee on the utilization of educational facilities, I did a fair amount of travelling in the six weeks before the House opened, and we all became aware of alleged duplication and lack of co-ordination between various educational institutions. This is not unique to Lakehead University, nor to northwestern Ontario. Overlapping and empire building occur in other areas of this province, as all of us are aware.

I would like to raise the question: Why should the northwestern region of Ontario be treated in this rather summary way? Why should we be treated as a colonial region of the province, with a form of governance for post-secondary education which is imposed upon us either by a commission or a government? That commission had no representa-

tives from the region, although I know it did conduct hearings in the area.

Even more importantly—and the minister has alluded to this in his remarks on an earlier vote—how would such a proposed unified board fit into the pattern of the coordinating boards proposed on a province-wide basis in the Wright commission report? And how would it fit into the pattern that presently exists? Would the board come under the jurisdiction of the provincial co-ordinating board for universities, or the one for community colleges?

The second observation I would like to make with regards to that report has to do fundamentally with the growth of post-secondary education in northwestern Ontario. There seems to be an assumption that the region has, and I quote directly, "near term growth requirements." It seems to me that that is predicated on the pessimistic assumption that the northwestern region will not grow economically in the next 10 to 20 years beyond the patterns of the last 10 to 20. It seems to me that that ignores the very essence of the region and it ignores the input of the government's other branch, Trade and Development, in the Design for Development: Northwestern Ontario Region.

I would like to conclude that part of my remarks by saying that I agree with one part of the minister's remarks earlier. Why is a place like Confederation College only half filled? I think he asked that rhetorically, but I think that his department should really honestly look at that question. I would tend to think it is because-and I hope the minister's department will follow up what appears to be a suggestion on his part—he suggests it is because a whole variety of specialized courses is not offered there. In other words the variety of courses that is offered in other parts of the province are not offered in northwestern Ontario. If the department is moving in that direction, then I say more power to

But to go back into the whole question of the community college and the university of Thunder Bay: I think we can attribute some of the problems that those two institutions face, directly to an educational imperialism on the part of provincial educational authorities.

When the idea of a community college for northwestern Ontario first came up, certain factors were ignored. I think the most fundamental factor that was ignored was the whole history, growth and development of Lakehead University. I think it was ignored that Lakehead University had started as the old Lakehead Technical Institute. It was ignored that a good deal of the student participation at Lakehead University was in fact in the technological field.

That leads me to the whole question of location and I don't mean merely location within the community of Thunder Bay. I think there was a very fundamental decision taken very early on in the college's career and that was to locate in Thunder Bay. Although my riding includes half the city of Thunder Bay, I think that was the wrong decision.

I think if we are going to follow the minister's argument that the community that that college served was northwestern Ontario and not simply Thunder Bay, then the board of governors who made the decision—I will be talking about boards of governors in a minute—should have been imaginative enough to locate it in another centre in northwestern Ontario—a centre such as Dryden or Kenora or Nipigon-Red Rock. You would not have had the unnecessary duplication that you have possibly had, and you would not have had the unnecessary competition that you have had.

But if the minister would take that question into account, I want to get into the question of location within the community, using the Thunder Bay model as an example. And I want to broaden that, because I don't think there is much doubt that, by and large, the locations of the community colleges have worked against low colleges becoming genuinely community oriented, and community involved. You simply have to look at those buildings. While I was out, it occurred to me that some of those buildings are typical red brick fortresses, ugly in structure. Durham College is an example. The Thunder Bay College is an example. They make the red brick universities in Britain look positively beautiful in comparison.

But these fortresses are located usually a couple of miles from any density of population. And if my observation is at all accurate, and I worked in a high school which shared its facilities with Confederation College when it was first functioning, I would suggest to the department that the most fruitful time in the colleges was, in fact, when they were in temporary quarters, spread throughout the community; when they had genuine contact with the community, and people did not see them as being isolated educational palaces away from the community.

I think that the colleges have made some attempt but not nearly fully enough; have they done research into what courses are valuable within a community? I must give some credit here, I think, in the last year or two, if my observation is at all accurate. There have been more and more moves in that direction. But I think that we are now working to catch up for an opportunity that they missed when they were first established.

It seems to me that the biggest opportunity community colleges have missed and are continuing to miss, is that they are not really rehabilitating many of those students whom the high schools and the elementary schools have failed. And I think one of the most exciting concepts of the community college, when it was first talked about, was that very concept of reclaiming and retraining those students who had, for various reasons, learning disabilities, cultural deprivation, or what have you. Students who had not made very full advantage of elementary or the secondary schools.

But what happened, it seems to me, is that the community colleges fell into the very same trap that the universities sometimes fall into—the universities having more justification. That is, the colleges simply went for quality by the easiest and oldest method. They tried to achieve quality by forcing out the kids who did not make high marks immediately, or fairly soon after their introduction into the community college system.

I don't think there has been nearly enough emphasis in the community colleges on really retraining those kids to their full potential those who didn't make it in the high schools. I know we can talk about this later, but it is particularly repugnant to me that the fee increase applied to the community college students. A number of the people who go to the community colleges go to them not because they failed but because we failed them. The system failed them and the elementary and the secondary school levels. If the system had not failed them at those two levels, they would have had an education free, but because the system failed them they have to pay a fee to go to community colleges. That fee is now being increased and that seems to me to be one of the fundamental injustices of the increase in that fee.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Does the system have to make sure that every person succeeds? There is no room for failure, is there?

Mr. Foulds: Failure is a very healthy thing. I have known failure myself and I think it has been one of the things that has helped me to develop as a person; but what I mean by success is not success in the normal term. What I am trying to say here is we have not really developed the learning potentiality, whatever that learning potentiality may be, of a large number of students. One of the original concepts of the community college, as opposed to the vocational side of it, was the social development side, if you like, and a kind of literacy development side. That side it seems to me has not been successful and that is the side that I am trying to talk about here.

I am not trying to talk about success in the competitive sense, but simply in the individual development sense.

Mr. Drea: You are not saying that everybody in there is a loser, are you?

Mr. Foulds: Oh no I am not saying that. There are, if you will pardon me for saying so, a hell of a lot of winners. I know a lot of kids who have gone into community colleges and developed, but the techniques of developing the kids in those setups have not been nearly imaginative enough. They have worked with a certain grouping, but there is still a large grouping that they have not been successful with.

Mr. Parrott: That is quite a different thing than classifying them as having failed because of the system.

Mr. Foulds: I would categorically state, the system at the elementary and secondary level did fail them, yes.

Mr. Drea: Because they are in community college?

Mr. Foulds: No.

Mr. Drea: Well, that is the impression you gave.

Mr. Foulds: You have not followed my argument at all, because my argument is a rather subtle one.

Mr. Drea: I think in deference to the students, though, you had better spell it out—in deference to the people who are there.

Mr. Foulds: What I am saying is that the elementary and the secondary system, for one reason or another—largely because they didn't have the diagnostic services to come

across such simple things as perceptual handicaps—

Mr. Drea: Yes, but this is-

Mr. Foulds: Just let me finish, will you? You will have your say later on; I am sure you are on the list. They force kids to proceed through a system that could not adequately cope with them and did not fully exploit their learning abilities at the elementary and secondary levels.

When the community colleges were first talked about and developed, one of the most exciting concepts about them seemed to me that they were going to make a genuine attempt to diagnose the kids' learning disabilities and allow those individuals to develop to their full potentiality. What I am saying here on this vote is that aspect of the community college programme has, by and large, not received the emphasis that it should have. Okay?

Mr. Drea: No. All I want to know is just one thing. You are talking about two groups of students here, aren't you really? You are not talking about the whole group of students at the community colleges? This is all I was asking.

Mr. Foulds: I'm talking about one segment of this.

Mr. Drea: One small segment.

Mr. Foulds: No, it is not a small segment. That is where we disagree. It is a very large segment and we disagree very strongly on that. What I am saying is one of the segments of the students that the community colleges should be serving is not being adequately served. It seems to me that the community colleges have missed a real opportunity there.

I would like to move on-I would like to make one comment. It seems to me that one of the difficulties or one of the precautions that we should take with the BIU system is that it is that kind of student who suffers on a BIU system. You are recruiting, because of the formula, to get large numbers of students, but it's a necessity in these kinds of programmes to have small numbers of students. I know there are weighting factors in the formula and because that is so and I am not particularly good at math, I wonder if we could be provided a kind of chart or statement that explains the K weighting formula that was mentioned earlier. Perhaps we could have that for 8 o'clock for adequate information.

I would like to continue this by asking some specific questions. I don't expect the answers immediately. I am even willing to let this vote go but I would like the answers, if at all possible, before we finish discussing the minister's estimates. It's this kind of thing: What percentage of students enrolled in the community colleges have dropped out in the last year? Could we have that perhaps for comparison with the last two or three years to see if we could tell whether there are fewer people—maybe we could simply have a comparison between the figure for last year and, say, two or three years ago so we can tell if there has been any progress on that

I would also like to know if we have specific figures from individual community colleges. If possible, I would like to get the figures for Confederation College at Thunder Bay and perhaps two or three others in the province. How many students have dropped out in the last year or in the last three years? I would also like to know—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Would that be during the year?

Mr. Foulds: Yes, those who didn't complete the course they enrolled in and dropped out of college altogether. I know this will be somewhat difficult because I meet ex-high-school students of mine who transfer from one course to another. That seems to me to be one of the hopeful things in the community college system, because they go in thinking they are good in one area, discover it is not quite their thing, but are able to transfer. I know somewhere that is being done.

While I am talking about transfer—I am sorry I am rambling a little bit—it occurs to me that there is a problem of transfer credits between colleges and universities, not merely from colleges to the universities. I know of instances where the colleges will not accept university credits. I mean they may do that with some real justification, but it seems to me that we do have to work out some system of early transferability—is that the proper word?—between the CAAT and universities, that is much easier than it is now because, in fact, there are barriers put up to transfers now.

I would like to speak for a moment or two about accountability of the boards of governors. I think the previous speakers have been absolutely correct that because the boards of governors, in fact, do not have a constituency and in many cases are not genuinely representative of the community,

they have in fact often failed their communities because they have misread the desires and the needs of their communities that they supposedly work to represent. We need some system to break out of this endless circle that was talked about earlier by my colleague from Nickel Belt, where the minister can pass the buck to the council of regents, which can pass the buck to the boards of governors of the community colleges and all the way around again. It seems like a closed circle, but somehow, if they are to be genuine community colleges, in the real sense of that word, there must be a community base, a community responsibility and a community accountability.

Mr. Drea: In-line administration.

Mr. Foulds: Pardon me?

Mr. Drea: In-line administration.

Mr. Foulds: Now, one other small point—well, it is not a small question, it is probably quite a major question. I wonder if it is possible to get for the committee considering the estimates the proportion of administrators to teaching staff in the community colleges in the province and a proportion of administrators to teaching staff in a couple of specific colleges. Once again I would ask about my own one, Confederation College. Once again, I don't think that information needs to be immediate as long as we can have it before the estimates are finished.

Before I conclude my remarks, Madam Chairman, I would like to make a comment on one recommendation with regard to the Wright commission report on post-secondary education in northwestern Ontario. It is about the extension programmes, which I heartily agree with—and I know the minister would be glad to get at least some praise here—and the apparent guarantee in their recommendations concerning extension programmes, which are very vital to the region and are more expensive.

There is a very good recommendation that extra portions of the grant should be made available from the government for extension services to offset the additional costs incurred because of the great distances involved and to provide an incentive for the delivery of education services throughout the region. That seems to me to be an excellent recommendation, Mr. Minister, but it is one I would like to see also applied to other low-density population areas of the province such as northeastern Ontario. I have only seen the draft report of the north-

eastern Ontario region, but that guarantee was not included, as I understand it, for northeastern Ontario. Towns such as Chapleau—my colleague from Nickel Belt probably knows the towns much more readily than I do—should, it seems to me, have the opportunity for extension courses just as well as such communities as Terrace Bay, Dryden and Kenora do have in northwestern Ontario now. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, Madam Chairman, I think we can answer a few questions. At 8 o'clock we will have for you these sheets which show the breakdown of the 20 community colleges, their enrolment, the amount of the basic income unit, the basic operating income, formula grants, non-formula grants and their total operating grants. We will have all that for you. We do have it here, but we will make some more copies.

The hon, member asked for statements that are available. We have copies here of audit statements of the year 1970-71 that we can make available. The hon, member then talked about the Wright commission report dealing with the northwestern region, particularly Confederation and Lakehead. As the hon, member knows, there has been a final report on that but there has been no policy decision by the government on any of those recommendations.

Mr. Foulds: Excuse me, just for a minute. Then I misunderstood your comment last night, Mr. Minister. I understood that you endorsed that recommendation of the unified body.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Endorsed what?

Mr. Foulds: I thought you said last night in passing reference that you in fact endorsed that particular recommendation for a unified governing body.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I didn't mean to say that.

Mr. Foulds: I will have to check that point in Hansard and see that that's clarified.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. I think we talked about North Bay, I think we were talking about northeastern Ontario.

Mr. Foulds: I'll have to check Hansard. That was my worry.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, we have not arrived at a policy decision on that particular recommendation. Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister, excuse me. Being the hour of 6 o'clock, we will recess until 8 o'clock. But before you leave, gentlemen, I'd like to announce that the committee will meet tomorrow afternoon from 3 until 6.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): What authority have you for that?

Madam Chairman: The authority of the House Leader.

Mr. B. Newman: But you don't have the authority of the House rules.

Madam Chairman: We don't require it. The committee will meet from 3 until 6,

Mr. B. Newman: Maybe we had better get this clarified.

Madam Chairman: It has been clarified.

Mr. Bounsall: What other committees are meeting tomorrow?

Madam Chairman: The one on administration of justice is the only committee that is meeting.

Mr. Morrow: This is an estimates committee, not a standing committee.

Madam Chairman: This is an estimates committee at the moment and we have—

Mr. B. Newman: We are an extension of the House. The House is not sitting tomorrow night so I don't see where we can get the authority to sit tomorrow afternoon. We are an extension of the House.

It being 6:03 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, May 16, 1972

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

> THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2002:

Madam Chairman: Will the committee come to order, please?

An hon. member: We have a new member here tonight.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Yes, we have. Yes, Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Morrow: Madam Chairman, did you speak to me?

Madam Chairman: Yes, I did.

Mr. Morrow: Oh! It's my turn for my question, is it?

Madam Chairman: Yes, it is.

Mr. Morrow: I might say, Madam Chairman, that the—

Madam Chairman: No, he is just asking a question that was pertinent to the last.

An hon. member: Just relax.

Mr. Morrow: The question that I had to raise some time about 3 o'clock is no longer relevant. There are two things I want to say. I want to bring that to your attention now. It is no longer relevant because at that time, Mr. Gordon I believe it was, was outlining the department's programme, where they were attempting to justify a system of these grants. We got into this \$1,765 unit and enrolment kept cropping up.

I was going to ask for the very same material that the new member for Port Arthur (Mr. Foulds) asked to be produced at 8 o'clock. I wanted to know the number of colleges, their enrolments, their estimated enrolment for September. So that is now being looked after.

The second thing I thought about over the supper hour was that it is quite true that this committee can be ordered by the House to sit on Wednesdays, because Wednesday was supposed to be the committee day for sitting and it has always been that custom. But I think it is within our competence to arrange for the time or the number of hours that we would like to sit.

In view of the fact that a great many members over the supper hour have said that they either can't be here tomorrow, or they want to leave early, with the concurrence of the committee, I would like to make a motion to you—have you put a motion to the effect that perhaps we would just sit for two hours, from 3 to 5, then that would give us members who have engagements for early evening tomorrow an opportunity to entertain them.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Morrow. Is that agreeable with the members of the committee? We sit from 3 to 5 tomorrow?

Mr. Morrow: Instead of 3 to 6, we only sit from 3 to 5.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Madam Chairman, I don't think we have the authority to sit. I would rather get that from the House that we do sit tomorrow from 3 to 5. However, I would be willing to sit tomorrow, from 3 to 5, if we don't sit on Friday.

Madam Chairman: Well, it isn't required and it already has been checked out, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I understand that is not so, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Well, it has been directly with Hon. Mr. Winkler, the House leader, and the Clerk of the House. Wednesday is a committee day and we are at liberty to meet tomorrow afternoon. Also we'll meet on—

Mr. Morrow: We can determine the hours.

Madam Chairman: Yes, that's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Was it not, Madam Chairman, the regulation or the only stipulation that any committee that was dealing in estimates would sit at the same hours as the House? I was of the understanding that that was the rule that we followed as far as dealing with estimates in committee was concerned.

Madam Chairman: There is a precedent for it. The committee that dealt with Health last year met on Wednesdays as well.

An hon. member: I don't think so.

Mr. Morrow: Perhaps while the House was sitting on Wednesday because last year the House sat on Wednesday.

Madam Chairman: I have been told that we did sit in the chambers to consider those estimates as a committee.

An hon. member: Oh, that's right. It doesn't matter to me.

Madam Chairman: Is it agreeable that the members will meet tomorrow afternoon from 3 until 5?

Agreed.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm opposed to it.

Madam Chairman: All in favour? Against? All those for a meeting tomorrow?

Mr. Morrow: From 3 until 5.

Madam Chairman: From 3 until 5. Carried. Against?

It is carried.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Now that we have got the documentation I asked for earlier on this afternoon in my initial remarks, I wonder, in preparation for the discussion on the universities, which we will probably not discuss until perhaps tomorrow—or certainly, we'll not finish it off until tomorrow—could we have the similar documentation on the universities by tomorrow? That is, what makes up their \$397 million grant?

Secondly, would it be possible to have sufficient copies for the committee of the compendium of financial statements of the universities and the comparative analysis, the green book that Mr. Gordon referred to this afternoon, prepared by the business agents of the universities?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): You can look at that any time.

Mr. Bounsall: Can we have copies?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't know if I have enough to go around, but I think if you pass it around, probably—

Mr. Bounsall: We could share them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Okay.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister, would you like to continue?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, thank you, Madam Chairman. I had started to reply about some of the remarks that Mr. Foulds was making. One of the questions he asked was about community colleges and I might just refer to a document issued by the Department of Education at about the time of the inception of the CAATs which gives the four principles on which these institutions were established.

First of all, they must embrace total educational, vocational and avocational, regardless of formal entrance qualification with provision for complete vertical and horizontal mobility.

Two, they must develop curricular that meet the combined cultural aspirations and occupational needs of the student.

Three, they must operate in the closest possible co-operation with business and industry and with social and other public agencies, including education, to ensure that all curricula are at all times abreast, if not in advance, of the changing requirements of technological society.

Four, they must be dedicated to progress through constant research, not only in curricula, but in pedagogical technique and in administration.

So that, you might say, if the CAATs are to establish a social identity, those are the four principles upon which they must be based.

The hon. member mentioned that he thought that the northwestern region of the province would be in some way a colonial area.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): I thought that was the Wright commission's attitude.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, but all I might say is that as I mentioned before, there is no government policy—or no decision—on the recommendations of COPSE in respect to the report dealing with northwestern Ontario.

I can also mention, as the hon. member knows, there is also a report to be published soon dealing with Cambrian, both in Sudbury and the Sault, and North Bay.

I think maybe the hon, member was a little unduly pessimistic about the north, reading, for example, the projections of enrolment that were included in the forecast of the Wright commission report for the Thunder Bay area.

For example, at present, Lakehead is assumed to have—these may be projections because this was compiled before our present enrolment projections were known—but they had, for the university, an enrolment of 3,441 for 1972. Now this goes to 4,070 for 1975. They indicated the Confederation College at around 2,200 for 1972, going to something over 3,000 for 1975, up to 3,250 for 1976. What these figures indicated is that an increase in enrolment is predicted for both and therefore, I think, we shouldn't be pessimistic about these institutions in Thunder Bay.

Mr. Foulds: I quite agree, Mr. Minister. It was the Wright commission that was pessimistic about the institutions.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As a matter of fact, there seems to be some conflict in some of the recommendations and the statistics they set out at the end of their report. As the hon. member knows, Lakehead started out as an institute of technology. Then, when we decided to establish Confederation, the idea was to have certain trade and technicians' courses at Confederation, which would not necessarily conflict with those courses given at Lakehead.

However, there was a certain amount of uniqueness there. Unlike any other community that I can think of in Ontario, you had this institution which was, in fact, emphasizing technical training, and an institute of technology that then moved into a university status. Then, at the same time practically, you had a community college with its curricula emphasizing trade and technicians courses, as well as certain other vocational courses and those that are common to most of the community colleges in the province.

I don't think, Madam Chairman, that Confederation is in the wrong place. You have to put an institution like this pretty well in the centre of the population area. The idea is that it's a college to which people can commute. You must make sure that there is a certain amount of reception or popularity for

the institution. I realize that, at first, you start out in temporary quarters, possibly an old high school, and there is a certain amount of esprit de corps. I will admit that possibly you lose when you have the great big, red brick—I won't call them palaces, but, I'll call them—

Mr. Foulds: Fortresses?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Taj Mahals. How's that?

Mr. Foulds: Fortress sounds more-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, all right. But the thing is that now, in spite of the growing pains that these two institutions have suffered—the certain amount of duplication, the certain amount of competition—really, now we're moving. I think with some encouragement from the Wright commission, we're moving to a position of much more co-operation between the two boards. Even if, eventually, there isn't a complete merging of these boards, I would suggest that the boards have got the message.

Mr. Foulds: I would agree with that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. And they will make an extra effort to co-operate. They have a committee now made up of representatives from both institutions. All I would want to say is that I think the hon. member will agree that, say, three or four years from now, it would be much better that we did have this institution at Thunder Bay, rather than Dryden, or some other smaller outlying place.

As the hon, member probably knows, there are certain financial incentives to establish, not satellite colleges by any means, but extension courses in these smaller places. This is a big part of the operation and I suggest it may even get bigger for that institution, all through northwestern Ontario. So I think probably the institution is in the right place. But now the two institutions must get along. If this committee doesn't solve the problems, then maybe the pressure will increase for a single board. But I hope this doesn't happen. I'd like to see the two institutions there, operating separately and I think there's a place for both of them.

The hon, member mentioned the problem of high schools and the fact that, possibly, community colleges should be more occupationally oriented, particularly for those students who have dropped out of elementary and high schools. After the hon, member spoke, I realized that he was not talking just about vocational courses. In many parts of the

province we have special vocational schools and high schools for the slower learner or those young students who just can't seem to make headway in high schools and are not interested in finishing. The special vocational schools have been a tremendous advantage and filled a tremendous gap.

I hope that in areas such as Thunder Bay this vacuum can be filled in some way. Those students whom you may consider the system has failed in some way, I hope they can be accommodated. I realize there is the problem of finishing what they should be able to finish in high school, because now they will have a fee. That makes it that much more difficult. But possibly there is some way, either by some form of diagnostic services or courses for perceptually handicapped children, that they can still be part of the high school system—that is, even beyond the strictly vocational type, or trade type of training.

The hon. member asked certain questions. I think I would like Mr. Sisco to comment on some of these. It may be difficult to obtain this information in any great hurry-for example, he would like to know what percentage of students in community colleges have dropped out in the last year, and he'd like some sort of a comparison for the last couple of years, and this would be broken down by individual colleges. How many dropped out at these institutions, for example? They're starting a two-year coursehow many didn't finish? And he admitted that there may be some complications because of a number of transfers that would take place. Students would go to some other institution and would, in fact, finish their courses. I'd ask Mr. Sisco. Maybe he'd like to comment on that particular point.

Mr. N. A. Sisco (Council of Regents, Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology): Well, Madam Chairman, I think the hon, member made a remark that although he had some agreement with the original philosophy of the colleges, he felt that, in some respect, they had slipped off. He brought up this question of really how effectively are the colleges doing their jobs, particularly with a group of people who haven't been well served by the traditional educational system, or who have special problems, and so on.

First, I'd like to assure the hon, member that, from the council of regents' point of view, this is very much a present concern of ours. We have really never gone away from that original philosophy. Now the connect-campus system, the computer based system that was mentioned earlier, does have a specific file on students, which is up at the quantitative level at the present time. For example, this report that was handed out is played off almost immediately from it, because that level of system is there.

We have on that system a student's past educational record, whether he was employed before he went to a college or whether he wasn't. This year we're including the part-time students in that file.

We know a little bit of the socio-economic background. We know what programme they went into, what their pre-qualifications were. We're going to know what success they had in that programme. We're going to know what their first employment was and what their first starting salary is.

This gives us a tremendous capacity for the type of qualitative analysis that you're talking about. We'll be able to look at the job that a college is doing in terms of, in a sense, the raw material and the potential that goes in at the student level, and what happens to it immediately in the short run, and over a period of years what happens to it in the long run.

But to give you the information from the past, as to what the original entry and programmes were, how many of them transferred, how many of them dropped out, how many of them went to other institutions, at this stage would require us to ask the colleges to go through a tremendous amount of administrative detail to give us this over any comprehensive period.

In the first two years after we started, we made samples of certain colleges to see what the dropout rate was. In some cases it was sufficient enough that we re-emphasized the fact that their job wasn't to screen people; it was to do something for them in their own terms.

I would hope by next year—and then building up in quantity and quality from that time on—we will be able to supply, I think, the best information available on a system anywhere in the world. I don't apologize for that, because it really has a tremendous qualitative capacity and it is going to be of tremendous value in assessing the validity of our educational programmes. This we would hope would be a public document and available to members when it is up to that point.

But to dig back into history to provide those reports would have to be done with a great deal of labour and a great deal of extra load on the individual colleges, which already complain bitterly about the reporting they have to do to government.

Mr. Foulds: Could I just ask two quick questions? Of the samples that you got; could those be made easily available to us?

Mr. Sisco: I think we can dig out the old sample, and we are now at the point where we can do partial studies. For example, it would appear generally that some of the best students that we have in terms of achievement are students who didn't finish secondary school; who went out and worked for two or three years, then came back. They will out-perform the one who has stayed right through the school system.

We can see in some colleges that the educational background of the parents offers some clues to the student's socio-economic level. There are great variations in different colleges around the province, and that relates to the performance. But we are not at the point; and I think the colleges have not reached a level of confidence where you can do this type of study generally. I think next year we will have the bugs ironed out and we can do it. But to release inaccurate information is, in a sense, to lose the confidence of the colleges which are working, in some cases rather reluctantly, to develop this system in the first place.

Mr. Foulds: The other question I would ask then is: Is it possible to get some rough idea by the drop in enrolment between, say, first year and second year?

Mr. Sisco: Yes, we can get that information for you; but in today's society particularly that is likely an indication of possibly one year's programme being sufficient to get a satisfactory job level—and then you don't come back for your second year until perhaps three or four years from now. They don't represent failures, the people who don't come back.

Mr. Foulds: Oh, I understand it wouldn't represent the total failure indication at all; but it would give us some idea. I think we on this side would handle that information with the required caution.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Sisco.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, right on this, is any follow-up conducted by the department to see just exactly what does happen to the student after he leaves the community college? Whether he is actually being employed in the line for which he was trained, or has he dropped out or has he gone to further his education, or something of that sort?

Mr. Sisco: Madam Chairman, this year we have been conducting a survey of last year's graduating class. We obtained their addresses from the 20 colleges; we devised this survey; we mailed them out. We had, I think, on the first round something in excess of a 60 per cent return; which is a very high return on a mailed-out survey. We plan to continue that with that class down for three or four years, depending on the results. And we will pick it up again with next year's class and, of course, when our model is up and working, it will be picked up automatically.

The last report showed that there was about an 85 per cent employment level from last year's graduating class. There were slightly less than 10 per cent continuing their education; so that the total picture was very good. Now, there are some soft areas and some hard areas. In such areas as engineering technology, three-year business administration and a lot of the two-year programmes, the employment record is practically 100 per cent.

When it gets into areas more closely related to the economy—social work, for example, where in a depressed economy there aren't as many public funds available for voluntary agencies; that was a soft area. But generally we were very pleased with the results of last year's class, and we will continue to study them to see what happens to them over the years.

The sample will inevitably fall off, but we feel it is large enough now to continue for at least two or three years.

Mr. B. Newman: But your conclusions are not necessarily relevant from the fact that you have only a 65 per cent return. Now, the other 35 per cent who have not responded could have left the community and been unemployed, too.

Mr. Sisco: That is true; but from a statistical point of view, you deal with a sample. You know that statistics can go either way. You would rather expect though that if someone could not get employment and was highly dissatisfied, he would say so. And a person who is satisfied and is collecting a pay cheque

and getting on with living, is more likely the one who won't reply.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but you didn't contact 35 per cent of them, so you have no clue as to where they are or what they are doing.

Mr. Sisco: The sample is based on 65 per cent sampling.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, on this point I would just like to point out I was slightly amused by the reply in which they are pleased with the employment rate; 85 per cent with jobs and slightly less than 10 per cent continuing their education. It strikes me that within the sample that was taken the unemployment just about equals the national unemployment figure, so I wouldn't be particularly pleased with it. It just is the average unemployment level, and we would hope that trained people from our colleges would have an unemployment rate at least less than the national unemployment figure.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren, you had a question?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would just comment on that, Madam Chairman. I am not sure if your questionnaire would indicate as well the number of students from the community colleges who may be continuing their education. Would they be in that 15 per cent in some way?

Mr. Sisco: Yes, sir, something under 10 per cent of them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There you go.

Mr. Bounsall: That was my point; that still leaves between five and six per cent, which matches the national unemployment figure.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If we continue to get about 94 or 95 per cent of every graduating class employed within that period of time, I think that is a pretty good objective.

Mr. B. Newman: Not good enough!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not good enough?

Mr. B. Newman: No, not good enough when you are coming along and dealing with this type of skill or this type of training. When you are talking about the unskilled that you have in your unemployment statistics, then it would be all right. A greater percentage of these people should be gainfully employed than practically any other segment of the population.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They are.

Mr. B. Newman: No, they are not; they are at the national level.

Mr. Bounsall: It just matches the unemployment figure nationally, including the unskilled.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right, again, Mr. Sisco, does your figure include those people who may be travelling; maybe in some other type of vocation as well as—Have you got a complete picture, a 100 per cent picture of that graduating class?

Mr. Sisco: We have a 65 per cent picture, sir, of the graduating class. Included in the picture are those who are not employed, people who are travelling, and girls who got married and people who didn't want jobs in the first place; and so on.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren: you had a question?

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, just a reminder that we had asked for a couple of things; not necessarily that they had to be here right now. But there was a copy of the Hay report to be made available to the committee. I just wanted to jolt your memories. And there were the budgets and a copy of Judge Anderson's report, I think, which laid down the arbitration awards.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Did you ask for that report?

Mr. Laughren: I think so. And finally, I wonder if I could give a specific example about the whole problem of autonomy of the colleges?

Last year the council of regents-and I am sure you will correct me if I am wrong hererecommended to the colleges that a retroactive six per cent increment be given to faculty who were on staff as of September, 1970. When that recommendation was passed on to the colleges, I believe that 19 out of the 20 colleges did do just that. They accepted your recommendation probably, as you said earlier, because your recommendations do have a certain amount of weight; and I believe that. I do think the council of regents does have some muscle, when they wish to exercise it, at the college level. But there was one college at least-as far as I know just one-that did not implement that six per cent increment to all faculty who were employed as of September, 1970.

I wonder if you could give a rationale for that. Perhaps the minister has one as well, I don't know. To say that the hiring practices of that college reflected that six per cent increase just is not good enough; because it just isn't so. The faculty who were hired at that point were not told that it was being built into their salary and, indeed, if it was they were being hired above the going rate of the members who were on faculty at that time.

Mr. Sisco: Madam Chairman, I don't know whether I understand all the implications of the question, but let me first say that the council of regents has a salary guideline policy and it deals in maxima really. We have, I think, tried to encourage colleges to get away from paying people automatically at the start. We pay them automatically when they have served on the faculty.

It is quite true that the council recommended an increase. It was difficult when the collective bargaining was going on, but there was a clear implication to the boards of governors that there would be something retroactive. They were warned that they should hold this money in their operating budget and when the time came we made the standard recommendation that we would make at that time.

I think that the question you are asking really is, was it a retroactive increase for people who had been working and who had not attained an increase? Anyone who was hired before September, 1970, got that increase automatically, because that was the cost of living escalation during that particular year.

I think that on new people starting a college had bargained with a person and said, "Okay, these are your qualifications; this is your experience, wherever you got it; this is what we are willing to pay for this category." If the person signed a contract to start on Sept. 1, 1971, they did not feel obligated to give them the six per cent, which really represented an escalation during the previous year, because they would assume that the person in stating his starting salary would take today's conditions into effect in setting his price as a starting rate, rather than say, "This is my price, but automatically I will take the six per cent too when it eventually comes along.'

Have I got it right? Is that what happened in the case you are talking about?

Mr. Laughren: That is the rationale that is given, yes. I am suggesting that only one college out of the 20 used that rationale,

which made it unfair for the faculty members of that particular college.

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, without intending to inhibit the discussion here, it would seem to me that the question being discussed doesn't arise directly out of the minister's response to Mr. Foulds, who is no longer here, and it might be appropriate to let the other members who are on the list speak to the estimates and then we can get back to the question later on.

Madam Chairman: It does relate to a question that Mr. Laughren had asked previous to our recessing for the supper hour, and that is why I allowed him to ask it.

Mr. McNie: That was a courtesy too. I am just suggesting that maybe we go on to 10:30 on another theme.

Mr. Laughren: Do you wish to complete the answer now or do you wish to come back to it at a later date, Madam Chairman? I don't think it has been answered.

Madam Chairman: Have you anything you would like to add, Mr. Sisco?

Mr. Sisco: Really I haven't any further comment on that.

Madam Chairman: We will get back to it then. Mr. Nixon?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Thank you, Madam Chairman. Actually my questions lead on from the subject under discussion right now, perhaps they represent the other side of the coin.

I am concerned to some extent about the productivity at the community college level. At the elementary and secondary level we talk about student-teacher ratios and we are aware to some extent of the curriculum requirements, but as far as the community colleges, colleges of applied arts and technology, are concerned, there is the impression in the community that these 8,578 bodies, which is the way they are referred to in the piece of information given to us by the statistics branch-teachers, professors, resource persons-that there is some concern as far as productivity is concerned about the expenditure of the money which is being voted by the committee.

I am under the impression that most of the community colleges close down their formal courses late in April, certainly before May 1, and that the resumption of formal activity is some time late in September. Perhaps to give it a bit of an exaggeration, it appears that the community colleges suspend a great deal of their function for five months of the year and we are employing on a full-time basis 8,578 people.

I wonder if there is any way that the department, without infringing on autonomy, might satisfy themselves as to the productivity of the money spent for the most important and certainly the most expensive item, that is, the staff itself? Perhaps the minister, or someone advising him, might give me some further information as to how that might be rated?

Hen. Mr. Kerr: Well, do you want a-

Mr. R. F. Nixon: George, what I want to know is, is it true they are closed five months of the year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would immediately say no, unless I have some good information to the contrary.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Perhaps you could tell me at what level of activity they are operating on, a continuing or semester basis? Perhaps there is no uniformity, but we are making this continuing and very expensive commitment. And while we are concerned about the pay levels—Mr. Laughren has been talking about that himself—there is the other side of the coin, and that is what the former minister would talk about, "more scholar for the dollar." It is a phrase that frankly didn't appeal to me at the time, but certainly in connection with the community colleges it does concern me.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just as an example, there is the retraining programme that we are working on with Canada Manpower, where the community colleges are paid so much for training these young people. They could total around 20,000 students spread over maybe a dozen of those institutions. They are there all year and in some cases they are coming in during the year. But for the most part they are there from September to May. So that is one example—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You mean from May to September?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I am sorry. I did not realize they are there all the year round. So that is an example. You were mentioning that you thought some of them are closed down after five months.

Mr. B. Newman: But not all of those courses are year-round courses.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But is there any way you could assess a level of activity of—and I always hate to use this word—the plant between May and September? Certainly there is no doubt in my mind, having talked to some of the teachers themselves, that while they are very productive and active and certainly giving extremely good leadership and service, still during the year there are four to five months in which they have no responsibilities that I can see at all; all teachers at every level.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean in that period between September and May?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, May and September.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right.

Mr. Sisco: Madam Chairman, I think that from the council's point, and I am sure from the ministry's point, we are very aware that the productivity of any educational institution today is being looked at very closely. The judgement handed down by Judge Anderson, or the arbitration board, although it was I think generous—certainly fair—in terms of the money it granted, it did not in any way erode the working conditions in the colleges. It is made very clear in the report that faculty members are expected to sign a 12-month contract and they have a two-month holiday period.

Now we have made it clear to the 20 boards of governors and their administrations that although there is a responsibility on our part to see that the monetary terms are granted, there is a responsibility on their part to see that the rest of the terms of the agreement are upheld.

It's true that we have a constant battle against the argument that students must work, that they must be competitive with other levels of education, that university students are out at a certain time and if they are held in longer then the jobs are gone and they are left out. But balanced against this, I think, are changes in the student award programme.

We have a responsibility in the colleges to keep our faculty up to date. After all, they are teaching in applied fields; they have to be up to date in the current application of the field in which they are teaching. I think that collectively we can assure the member that every effort is being made to see that the public are well rewarded for the money that they invest in these salaries.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I appreciate that, Madam Chairman and Mr. Sisco, and I would think that it would be of some continuing concern at the ministry level that there be some audit on the fulfilment of that concern. Believe me, I don't think that teachers in community college are any different from members of the Legislature or any other particular group when it comes to doing their duty. There probably is a range of this kind of fulfilment in that job, as there is in any other job.

But it seems to me that with the community colleges there is sort of a grey area between the total autonomy, which we try to provide from this level for the universities, and the almost direct oversight that is applied through another ministry to elementary and secondary education. I would think, Madam Chairman, that the minister would agree his responsibility with community colleges is slightly more acute and precise in seeing that the funds that we do vote are returned with the kind of services that would be expected.

Can anybody up there tell me the number of teachers who in fact do have four to five months, let's say, to stay au courant with their particular field? In other words, they do not have specific classroom responsibilities on a regular basis for, say, four or five months of the year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Officially, from our point of view, there are none.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: None? Okay, I accept that. The final question I have, Madam Chairman, if I can direct it to the minister, concerns the programme of building permanent facilities for the various colleges, which required a very heavy commitment from our various loan funds over recent years. Can he report at what level we are toward achieving sort of a plateau where we do have permanent facilities at all colleges and that we be asked to, let's say, maintain them, or perhaps expend them, on a slightly less expensive plane?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: From my knowledge, I would say most of the 20 colleges have at least part of their complex at a permanent site. Some of them, of course, are developing new campuses, expanding in other areas. Many of them—particularly in the Metro area, for example—are also using renovated facilities or temporary facilities.

But I think it is fair to say, with the possible exception of North Bay and Cambrian

in the Sault, that most of these institutions now have a nucleus at least, with a permanent site, from which they will build and expand. Then as that proceeds, any temporary facilities they might have in the community will be given up.

Is that the type of answer you want?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, but we can expect the commitment from this department for loans for the establishment of permanent quarters to be reduced, I would think, as of this year and in the future. We have made very heavy commitments year by year. Have we almost reached the end of that kind of a commitment for capital expansion?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We are still having a substantial increase in enrolment. For example, it was 20 per cent last year; this, of course, has a substantial bearing on our capital expansion programme. I would think that nearly all of the institutions will still have some capital expansion. I can't think of any right now that I would say are finished.

Mr. Morrow: I wouldn't think that Algonquin, Mr. Minister, would be expanded any more.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, the enrolment particularly—

Mr. Morrow: It is over 6,000 now. It is the largest of them all.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Are you centralizing, Mr. Minister, instead of—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I'm talking about an institution, about a name; I'm not just talking about sites and bricks and mortar. Algonquin is an example; there is a question, for example, of whether its bilingual programme will grow at the present site or whether there will be another site or another college under the same name or what have you.

You know, Algonquin is one of those that are probably over the 20 per cent average growth. I realize that it is about as far as it should go, but if we are going to have the facilities there, there may still be some capital expenditures.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Madam Chairman, could I ask a question flowing from my leader's question about the May-to-September period of, let's say, reduced activities? This question, I suppose, would apply as well to the universities.

Is any consideration being given to working on a 12-month basis—that is, three semes-

ters of four months—because of the unemployment situation in the summer months? We have this fantastic number of students who are all looking for jobs and in fact there is some competition between letting community college students out at the same time as those in universities to give them an equal chance to get a job.

Is any consideration being given to the view that perhaps a group of students should be looking for jobs some time in December or February instead of everybody looking for jobs during the month of May?

Mr. Handleman: How many ski instructor jobs are there?

Mr. Roy: Sid, you don't ski, so don't talk.

Mr. Handleman: No.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the reaction there has been somewhat the same reaction when we were talking about a trimester system at some universities or even about keeping our high schools open in the summer. There has mainly been a sort of a negative reaction from the students themselves—except, of course, the students in the training programmes. But they don't like the idea of attending the institution in the summer months; they want to be employed during that period of time.

I think it could well be that in our CAAT, in the event that our capital expansion programme continues to stay high—and there is some indication it will level off—but if it continues to stay high, this will be an answer. Again, we have the situation of teachers who would want those two months of the 12 as provided by their agreement to be away from the institution—unless they are skiers.

Mr. Roy: I wouldn't get hung up on that point, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But I can see, for example—this is my personal point of view here—I can see the same type of experimentation at the CAAT that we have at Waterloo and at Guelph. They are trying it there. It seems to be a success.

I don't think it has to be an overall policy for the 20 community colleges. I think you will see some, and yours in Algonquin could be the type where, because of the almost maximum enrolment at that institution now, this may be an answer rather than a new campus or any large-scale expansion programme,

Mr. B. Newman: Or the use of a work study programme—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: —so that you would have the student out working for six months of the year and studying only for six months, or some other prescribed term.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, could I ask a question flowing from Mr. Nixon's remarks?

Madam Chairman: I have several speakers who have been waiting very patiently for a long time, Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: This flows from Mr. R. F. Nixon's remarks. That's the only comment.

Madam Chairman: Is it a very short question?

Mr. Bounsall: There were two but I'll hold one of them until later. One was that Mr. Nixon mentioned the staff-to-student ratio and what have you. I did some calculating here. I have the figures for the 1971-1972 enrolment, plus a sheet on staff. It works out to nine students per teaching staff member, including all teachers and academics. That might sound a little low, but considering the number of various and different courses there are, that might not be too bad. But the other thing that I calculated, which—

Mr. B. Newman: How do you get 19?

Mr. Bounsall: Nine to one.

Mr. Morrow: Which one was that? I am interested in that.

Mr. Bounsall: The 1971-1972 figures.

Mr. Morrow: Which college? Is it all colleges, students and administrators?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All colleges taken in total?

Mr. Bounsall: All colleges in total. But the other thing that interests me even more is the figure of the number of administrators per the number of teachers, that is, excluding support staff from administrators. The figure there is one for every 3.2 members of the teaching staff you have, and I am not including support staff amongst administrators. There is one administrator for every 3.2 of your teaching staff. Now to me that sounds like a fairly high ratio.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It does to me, too.

Mr. Bounsall: Note that the plant people are listed separately. That does not include plant people at all. That to me is a very high figure.

Behind every 3.2 teachers you have one administrator. That does not include any of the grounds crew or the custodial staff. If we are looking for an area in which funds are not being put to the greatest use, it might be in that particular area.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are comparing the figure of 1,662 with 8,578?

Mr. Bounsall: No, 1,562 to the total of teaching and academic staff. The total of 4,632, plus 569.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Yes. Would you like to comment on that, Mr. Sisco?

Mr. Sisco: Madam Chairman, the figures that you have there include the total administration and the total teaching staff. They include the full-time equivalent of diploma programme students. They do not include the adult retraining students, the apprentices and a great many other groups.

Actually the average pupil-teacher ratio in the colleges is about 17 to 1. Obviously, the administration serves all types of pupils; the teachers teach all types of pupils. But the only pupils in that report are the full-time registered diploma students. They don't include the adult retraining and apprentices.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, that is fine as far as student ratio goes-

Mr. Sisco: The exact ratio is 17.4.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Does that administration include a lot of typists?

Mr. Bounsall: No, I would think they would be support staff.

Mr. Sisco: I think they would be support staff.

Mr. Bounsall: Could I have a comment on that high ratio of one to 3.2 of administrators to teachers? That is the figure that interested me—the one administrator for every 3.2 of all your teachers.

Mr. Sisco: There are a number of factors here. Because many colleges run a multicampus operation and have one or two people out in small communities, and so on, it looks as if there are more people involved

as administrators. Actually, breaking it down on cost function, at the present time the mean administrative cost—that is, the percentage of the money spent on administration—for small colleges is 13.4; for medium colleges it is 13.8 and for large colleges it is 13.9 On the colleges' first, and admittedly rather imperfect, five-year plan, those figures all show a diminishing rate over five years.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a few comments and questions that I would like to ask, particularly in regard to Cambrian College, Madam Chairman.

As the minister is well aware, Cambrian College encompasses the three municipalities across the mid-part of northern Ontario. Up to this point it has been under the administration of one board of governors. The input to that board of governors from the North Bay area has been a membership of two. There is now being developed what is, perhaps, a unique situation in North Bay, where Cambrian College has provided the funds to purchase the site and is going ahead to provide the facilities for itself, Nipissing College, which is a part of Laurentian University, and as well the teachers' college and the school of nursing.

There has been some difficulty over the years between the different factions that are involved. In fact, there has been some difficulty between the campuses of the college in North Bay and Sudbury, from where it has been basically controlled.

The Wright commission report, as I understand it, has been available for some time. Many people have seen the report, but it hasn't been published and it is very difficult to ascertain as to what direction the control of the campus site in North Bay is going to take.

I wonder, if the minister would, first, indicate to me if the recommendations of the Wright commission report will be followed in establishing a new board of governors for that North Bay portion? As I understand it the department has announced that it will be separated from Cambrian in Sudbury and will come under an administration which will encompass Cambrian in North Bay, Nipissing, the school of nursing and the teachers' college which will be part of Nipissing College from next year on.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. I am not sure, Mr. Smith, what COPSE recommends as far as this particular institution is concerned. I

know that what we are recommending and what the council of regents is recommending is a separate complex at North Bay, separate and apart from Cambrian—separate from the institution as it is set up in Sudbury at the present time. We're recommending the teachers' college, the registered school of nursing, Nipissing College, and the North Bay campus of Cambrian, would be under one board, part of one single complex.

Of course, this is a recommendation. We would like some reaction from some of these institutions. They are not necessarily going to be absorbed by any means. For example, I would think Nipissing College, will retain some identity that it has at the present time.

It is not even a certainty that it would be a community college board. We may do something unique up there in this regard and just have a board which may be called something else altogether, or it may be a North Bay educational complex, or something like that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right, but what I'm getting at, though, is that they are to the point now where the decision has to be made very shortly—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —as to what is going to be done, because the facilities are opening within three or four months. What I would like to know is what the decision is going to be. The minister says he is recommending but the decision in this matter, as I understand it, will be a ministerial one. I don't know if he is recommending this to himself or just what he is trying to say.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You may depend that the minister is recommending what I am suggesting may happen. But remember that with the complexities of government today the minister really has little to do with the purse strings. You would certainly appreciate that forming three separate campuses or three separate boards for that institution is going to cost some money. It isn't in this year's budget—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not suggesting that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —it may require some supplementary estimates or by warrant or a Management Board decision, whatever method we use. This will require, shall we say, a government decision.

As I say, I'm going so far as to say that my ministry, which includes the council of regents, is recommending that this take place. It is our hope that a decision will be made to enable that institution to open up under this new arrangement by September.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, that is fine. What you are saying is that you hope to establish one board of governors to control all the different colleges within that complex, whether they be of a university nature or a college of applied arts and technology. The administration of each of those colleges will be separate under that board of governors; is that a fair statement to make?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, for the time being. Teachers' colleges, as you know, are becoming part of our community colleges. A lot of the teaching—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Teachers' colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am sorry. Part of the universities.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They have already signed an agreement with the Department-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Nipissing?

Mr. R. S. Smith: —of Education. Nipissing College have already signed that agreement. They will form an education part of Nipissing College, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, that is right. Then we referred to the school of nursing—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right, that is part of the question.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That would be part of a community college in any event.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is the school of nursing going to be an affiliate of the community college—or the college of applied arts and technology—or will it be a department of the college?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would say-

Mr. Morrow: It is undecided.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would say it would become-isn't the idea of bringing the-

Mr. Sisco: If the recommendations of the Committee on Government Productivity are carried out, it will become an integral part of the college; that is still an "if."

Mr. R. S. Smith: We can expect, then, that we will have one board of governors formu-

lated on the basis of representation from the two colleges that will actually be involved plus the input of the people in the area?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is an educational centre in there as well, isn't there? Some sort of an education centre?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But isn't there a separate facility in some way that accommodates these different—that is just the name they are giving it? Okay.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What is that again?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is all right. I was under the impression that there was another facility there, classified as an educational centre, but I'm told this is the name they are giving to this complex at the present time.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. The original idea was that the four colleges would maintain their autonomy, but apparently two of them are going to disappear.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think you will find that our policy, at least interim policy at the present time, based on the Committee on Government Productivity recommendations, is that these schools of nursing will become part of our community colleges; except there will be, in some instances, separate residences for the particular students.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But the administration will come under the community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, some of those schools of nursing have been established for 50 to 60 years and they are going to be told that they are going to disappear?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I think you will find-

Mr. Morrow: It has not reached that stage yet, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It hasn't reached that stage, but I think you will find that the schools themselves are sort of looking on this with some optimism.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Not the particular one that is in my area. I don't think they are very happy at all about going under the aegis of the community college which in our specific area has a tendency to empire-build. I think this is their main purpose at times, but that's another question.

Mr. Morrow: There are a lot more like yours!

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have another question in regard to the draft supplementary report on post-secondary education for the Franco-Ontarian population. Recommendation No. 3 in that report is that the formal designation of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology should be a bilingual institution.

I presume from what has gone on before that this is one of the things that would not be left to local autonomy. I would expect that the ministry will be designating a second bilingual institution in regard to colleges of applied arts and technology in the province. Would the minister comment on his intentions in regard to this matter?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am just trying to lay my hands on that particular report.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have it here if you would like to—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is the interim report? What was your particular question?

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was in regard to the designation of a second community college as a bilingual college in the province. It is the recommendation on the right hand side near the bottom. I am not sure of the number—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are talking about Algonquin?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, that is the first one. I am talking about a second one.

Mr. Laughren: Why did you refer to it as an interim report, Mr. Minister, Isn't the final one done?

**Hon. Mr. Kerr:** It is. The one I'm shown here is a draft supplementary report on post-secondary education for the Franco-Ontarian population.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, I see.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. The recommendation talks about Algonquin College in eastern Ontario and it recommends the possibility of transferring the Cornwall campus of St. Lawrence to Algonquin College.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, above that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right, the responsible provincial co-ordination—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Here, you point it out, please, because I didn't realize there was any more to the reference to St. Lawrence and Algonquin in there before.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Recommendation No. 3.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It says:

One of the considerations in the development of such a plan should be the formal designation of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology as a bilingual institution as is Algonquin College in eastern Ontario.

Are you asking if we have any particular policy on this at the present time?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. What are your intentions in regard to that matter?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We haven't really—for one thing, we are waiting for the final report on this. This, I think, is all tied up with the other moves that are being taken in respect to Cambrian College, particularly the splitting of the three campuses and the setting up of the three separate boards. We haven't really any policy at the present time of formal designation, prior to the formal report which would come out about September.

Mr. Roy: Are you saying that there is nothing at all in your estimates for bilingual education at Cambrian College?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. That is right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There is a special grant for Algonquin but there is nothing for Cambrian.

Mr. Roy: Yes I realize that.

Mr. Laughren: What is that about a final report? First, the minister was talking about an interim report then you say you are waiting for the final report.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am saying that the report in which this recommendation we have referred to, is a draft report. This is not the final report on the question of Franco-Ontarian education at CAAT.

Mr. Laughren: Right, and I asked you if the final report was out and you said yes,

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not on this particular item. I believe there is a final report dealing with some other area—

Mr. Sisco: The northwestern Ontario report is out; that for northeastern Ontario is expected.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't know if I mentioned Franco-Ontarian population—whether there was a final report on that or not.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The northeastern Ontario report is separate from the one on Franco-Ontarians. But there is not another one expected on French language instruction at that level, is there?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think there will be a final report—and I wish you'd correct me if I am wrong—on the question of Franco-Ontarian education in CAAT. Is that correct?

Mr. Sisco: I can't answer you directly, sir, because I have nothing to do with the commission. But these draft reports were issued as discussion documents and it is my understanding that any report that is issued as a draft will be followed by a final report from the commission.

The preface to this particular report says:

This supplementary report sets out additional and special recommendations relating to post-secondary education for the Franco-Ontarian population. Before formally submitting a final report to the government of Ontario, we would like to have the benefit of public comment once more. We therefore invite written comments on the following draft.

So there would be no policy decision from us on this prior to the publication of a final report.

Mr. Roy: Are you saying, Mr. Minister, that right now you are not prepared to say what your feelings would be on that sort of recommendation? You would rather wait until you saw the final report before you made up your mind on that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is pretty obvious that the final report, insofar as that recommendation is concerned, will likely follow that interim report.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is quite possible. But I think there is a particular reason for having an interim report and for making a recommendation of this kind, then asking for comments and submissions. I think it would be presumptuous of me to say that this recommendation will be government policy before the final report is issued. What about the submissions that have been made regarding the recommendation? And certainly we would wait for it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, once you receive the final report, what policy will—

Madam Chairman: Order please.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh, there will be 10 minutes before they vote. Could I finish this point? I have been waiting 3½ hours.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Would you tell me how the policy decision will be arrived at in order to establish one of the campuses of Cambrian —I presume it would be either Sudbury or North Bay—as a bilingual campus?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think that first of all we would see the development at that institution, particularly. We would compare the development and the enrolment of the Franco-Ontarian population at either one of those campuses. I think that this recommendation will be effected with the present plans we have in splitting Cambrian up into three boards. I would hope that the Wright commission would suggest which of those campuses should have this bilingual facility.

After this final report is out, we would deal with many of the recommendations. This would come to my ministry. It would be considered, I would think, by the committee on university affairs, which also deals with recommendations and advice as to community colleges. Eventually a departmental and then a government decision.

I would think if there is going to be any decision dealing with this particular item that it would be implemented some time prior to the start of the 1973 fall term.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, we'll have to recess for 10 minutes. There is a vote in the House.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just for Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Morrow: Mr. Shulman has a quorum call.

The committee reconvened at 10.10 o'clock, p.m.

Madam Chairman: Mr. McNie.

Mr. J. McNie (Hamilton West): Madam Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss this item for a number of reasons.

One is that it represents such a large investment of \$130 million. Secondly, because it is a subject of a great deal of interest in the community. While the community colleges

aren't yet feeling the heat that the public schools, secondary schools and universities have felt, I think that perhaps a year or two will see them feeling some of the same kind of criticism and scrutiny. I think it would be very appropriate if the government didn't wait.

I must say that since I asked for my name to be put on the list, Madam Chairman, that Mr. Sisco has reassured me, in at least some respects, that the government has a review under way which, I think, is appropriate to the kind of investment we've got here and the innovative education programme that is implicit here.

I do feel though, regrettably, we are lacking in data. There was a reference earlier to expenditure components. I would hope that the members of this committee could have made available to them at some time these expenditure components that were referred to so that they might be able better to appraise the priorities that are involved here.

Public accounting in education is not a new thing. The ministier will recall, a week or so ago, we attended—and I think Mr. Bounsall was there also—a seminar of Ontario faculties at McMaster University. One of the subjects discussed was public accountability. There was a general recognition there, I think, that the public was entitled to know how these moneys were being spent and to be given some opportunity, even if only informally, to make input.

Certainly, the Legislature has no less right than the general public to contribute to the dialogue that, I think, is going to be increasingly important in years ahead.

Briefly, I have been involved first hand for a number of years in this programme, serving in an advisory committee in Hamilton and, more recently, as a member of the select committee looking into the utilization of education facilities. We have been taking a somewhat cursory look at other jurisdictions.

Because of my experience at Mohawk in Hamilton I am able to ask questions informally after the formal committee sessions have been ended. So often on these trips the most pertinent information comes out if you ask questions informally of the people who are not the spokesmen for the group that you are meeting, including students and faculty.

Mr. Laughren: Due to the sparse and barely decorated boardrooms.

Mr. McNie: The thing that I would like to be reassured of is that there are reviews under way that are in-depth, having regard to programme content and to curriculum generally. Because it has been our own experience in Hamilton that there isn't the depth to some of these programmes that is warranted. In all fairness, the faculties have come a long way in a very short time, but there is something to be desired in terms of both quality of staff and quality of programming.

There is a great deal of duplication throughout the province. I know in one particular area that we have been involved in—we have been working in consort with others informally throughout the province to analyse the courses—and there is no question that in some instances, a very large number of students are being graduated—a far greater number of students than could ever possibly be soaked up in the marketplace.

This isn't to suggest that, as some suggest, we should have jobs for everyone who graduates in the area in which he is graduating. This is to be totally unrealistic, because there is no way that anyone could predict the need of the marketplace three or four years from now. But at the same time there is a balance to be achieved. I think there is a great deal more could be done to ensure that these colleges, notwithstanding the grant system and because of their competition with one another for students, are engaging in enough dialogue with one another.

This has some very unfortunate consequences.

We hear a great deal about autonomy. Certainly, no one could quarrel with the principle of autonomy, but I am reminded of a story by Senator Taft that a family is never more dependent than when they are out on their own. Of course, he was referring to the pocket book. I think it is very clear to anyone who has followed the university scene that the universities are far from autonomous in many respects, when the government is in a position to impose limitations, as they have been able to this year in certain areas.

I think that the community colleges are going to have to be faced, perhaps, with some of the same kind of strictures and some kind of audit. I think the Leader of the Opposition referred to it as an audit. I would like to see some kind of an auditing programme. Certainly, at least an anlysis of the programmes of last year and hopefully some kind of budget indications looking to the new year.

While the community colleges may not have formal budgets, the universities were

very quick to point out, when there were cutbacks indicated and ceilings imposed, how late this was in the year and the fact that it was going to compromise them so desperately. Here we were announcing these things in March when most of their financial commitments had already been made. If this is true in the university area, I would suggest that the community colleges are no less advanced in their commitments.

I am prepared to support this estimate, but I would want a reassurance, Madam Chairman, that there would be information made available to us as this information comes in from the colleges and that next year when we look at these figures, there is going to be a good deal more to analyse than we have here at hand.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, as the hon, member knows, Mohawk is another one of those institutions which is unique in that it developed from another institution. The site and the plan for the facility there was part of the old Hamilton Institute of Technology. In fact, there was a building programme under way when it was decided that it was to be a community college for the Hamilton area. So that there may be facilities there that we have had to catch up with, if you know what I mean. They have had to have particular programmes emphasized in order to make use of some of the rather elaborate facilities that existed at that institution.

The hon, member is concerned about spending and about growth and some sort of supervision over the spending programmes of that institution and the community colleges generally, where these institutions are under a BIU formula. This is all on this question of autonomy that we have heard so much about.

These had to be approved by the ministry and the council of regents and even some consideration by CUA, really—every new programme, every new course, has to be approved by us, because it will affect the formula as it applies to that institution. So if they want to start a particular course or develop a particular curricula, we have to approve them.

The same would apply, of course, for a new building. Our capital support branch has to approve that. Quite meticulously and with great scrutiny, in line with the youth plans for that facility, we make sure that it is needed for the operation of the college, and, if it is required for the operation of a new course that that new course has in fact been approved on the request for funds for capital construction.

So I think this is probably an improvement. It certainly is considered by many of our institutions to be more of an encroachment on the autonomy of these institutions than when they were under a different type of financing.

I think that it is fair to say that the community colleges are still going through a period of growth. You might even compare them with universities of say seven or eight years ago. They are still, in many areas, trying to catch up with some projected enrolments. They want to make sure that students aren't going to be turned away and that the whole system is a very popular one.

There seems to be some disenchantment with some of the other types of post-secondary courses that is making students say, "Well, why bother with a BA or an MA, an Arts course? Why don't we get into the community colleges, get a trade, a particular vocation and get out and start working?" I think there are a lot of young people who have that feeling, and this of course, is reflected in the increase in enrolments.

So there is pressure in many of the institutions to finish a programme of expansion, of developing more courses, and above all to maintain the type of accessibility that these institutions have enjoyed up to now. But I think that with the perusal and filing of audited statements by these institutions, coupled with the control that we have before the expenditure, we should not be affected as much. I was going to use the word "suffer," but I won't use that word. I don't think the problems of alleged overspending, shall we say, that were attributed to some of our universities, should in fact be too common with the CAAT.

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, I wouldn't want to be misunderstood. I think some very able and very innovative things have been done in these community colleges, and I wouldn't want to see us discourage this kind of thinking. I am concerned, though, with the low quality of teaching in some areas. I think this is something that has to be looked at closely, because sometimes we are in conflict with this business of who should be kept and who should be released. You know, it has a great deal to do with the quality of the teacher, and I think that we can't ignore the fact that the talent is a

critical ingredient there, just as it is with the youngster.

This is one of the things we run into. I've run into it any number of times. We've gone up to Mohawk and into other jurisdictions to look for students.

They are very surprised when you introduce this ingredient and you say: "So you have got an education. What kind of talent have you got?" And this comes as a surprise to them, that this really matters. And I see Frank agreeing with me.

I think this is of critical importance, and some of the classes are doing a superb job. Others aren't. And what I am wondering is—are the studies that you are talking about, Mr. Sisco, going to hopefully reveal this, as we find out what has happened to the graduates, and how well they are being accepted in the field?

And the other question is to what extent did your studies reveal overlapping among the colleges? For instance, radio I happen to know. And television. I have a feeling that far more students are enrolled in radio and television courses than could be soaked up in maybe two or three years.

Mr. Sisco: Madam Chairman, the council is aware of the danger of this type of thing. I think it is fair to say that in developing 20 colleges simultaneously, and in trying to develop opportunities for a wide and very diverse group of students, that the main thrust at the start was to get courses developed and get opportunities developed.

We are now in the second round, and are reviewing the type of duplication that you mention. We have a number of ad hoc provincial advisory committees which take a look at the recommendations of the various advisory committees and boards in terms of provincial priorities, and realistic goals as far as market acceptability is concerned.

I think it is fair to say that we are now in the rationalizing process of trying to eliminate unnecessary duplication, at the same time realizing that you still have to offer opportunity to young people. And that they will insist on some level of competition. There is no way that we can possibly adjust all our programmes to suit the employment market at the time a student graduates.

Mr. Drea: On that same topic, I wonder if you would furnish me with—tomorrow, or whenever it is convenient—the number of community colleges offering journalism courses? And the number of students enrolled

in them? I would think that is about the softest market you have.

Mr. McNie: I might add that there is a review being done informally right now by people in the industry—a very thorough review—it obviously affects just the point you are raising.

I might add, without taking anything away from Mr. Drea's question, that we have got to do more than pay lip service to these advisory committees. We have got to get the right kind of people on them, and then put them to work.

I can point to myself. I have been on an advisory committee for two or three years. And it was only two weeks ago that we really went in and sat down and spent an afternoon with the curriculum people—discussing with the curriculum people, and the students, the programme that was developing. And it was an ongoing development, as you say.

I think we are as much at fault—those of us that accept these kind of responsibilities in the community—as anyone else. There has to be preparedness to turn these committees over, if in fact they are going to work as well as we pretend they are. We advertise them so freely in the leaflets, and in the insides of the annual reports and so on, but I think we should be more certain than we sometimes are that they really are working.

Otherwise, there is a misrepresentation to the students that there is this kind of input which in fact there isn't sometimes on the part of the outside community.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The answer to Mr. Drea's question is 10.

Mr. Drea: Yes, but how many students?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Don't say, "Yes, but how many students?" Is that another question?

Mr. Drea: No, I asked at the beginning, how many colleges and how many students. That was all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I only find 10. Algonquin, two at Cambrian, Centennial, Conestoga, Fanshawe, Humber, Niagara, St. Clair, Sheridan.

Mr. McNie: They come under all sorts of titles. They have one in Hamilton, communications arts, and this is why you have to isolate them.

Mr. Laughren: So much for that \$3,700!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We will have to get you the number of students.

Mr. Drea: Yes. Okay.

Mr. Handleman: I move the adjournment of the committee.

Mr. Drea: Is this item passed, Madam Chairman?

Madam Chairman: Vote 2002, item 2. Carried?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Carried.

Mr. Bounsall: No, not yet.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Do I have a motion to adjourn?

Mr. Drea: Now, wait a minute, do you want to talk?

Mr. Roy: If you want to adjourn, we want to talk on this.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea moves the adjournment of the committee, until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

#### OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, May 17, 1972

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Wednesday, May 17, 1972

The committee met at 3 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (continued)

On vote 2002:

Madam Chairman: Will the meeting come to order please. We are on item 2 of vote 2002; carried?

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Madam Chairman, I would mention before we start that there are two copies available of the audit statement for 1970-1971, for both colleges and universities. That is, two copies available for each college and university, so that you may look at them and circulate them around. You may be interested in just one or two or three of these institutions, so I would think that probably is enough material as far as that goes.

#### Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall?

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Yes, Madam Chairman. The member for Hamilton East (Mr. Gisborn) has asked me to bring up in the committee a matter of great interest to him. There was a reply by the minister to a question he asked in the House; and if I could just read a portion of the reply, because my questions pertain partly to the reply:

Regarding your recent question to me in the Legislature regarding Mohawk College and certain written aptitude tests, I am informed that the college includes these tests as part of the selection process in six courses which are oversubscribed and they are as follows:

He listed six courses from the offerings at Mohawk College. I won't enumerate them at the moment.

I am further advised that the test measures the interests and aptitudes of the applicant against those persons already successfully employed in the field con-

cerned. It is only a part of the selection process which also includes academic qualifications and in some cases an interview.

I am informed that if we relied strictly on academic qualifications alone this would mean that only grade 13 graduates would be accepted in some programmes. There are three test sessions during the spring and summer in which applicants can write the battery of tests.

I am further informed that this type of testing and scoring service is not available in Canada. The applicant is notified as quickly as possible and so on.

It is signed by the minister.

Now I have three questions relating to this particular situation. Perhaps if I ask them one at a time and give the minister a chance to respond that might be the best way to do it.

The first one: Are the minister and the ministry or the council of regents satisfied that this particular type of aptitude test employed by this particular college is, in fact, a valid measure of aptitude and interest and one that we in Ontario are happy to see used at one of our community colleges? I ask this because those who are involved in devising tests of aptitude and interest-usually social psychologists-find that the more detailed the test starts to get, the more they realize they aren't getting any closer to testing anything, and cannot rely, with validity, on what it is they are testing, or say with any great degree of knowledge that they are testing what they are setting out to test. And I would like the minister's opinion, or that of the council of regents' representative, as to this particular type of test; whether you really feel it is an appropriate test to be administered by one of our colleges, no doubt at some expense, in our community college system.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you want to give me all the questions—or did you just have the one? I am sorry.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay. I have three on it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, all right.

Mr. Bounsall: Do you want to take them one at a time, or all three?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, give them all.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay. Number two then was: If you are satisfied that the test is a valid measure of something, why cannot this test, or one similar to it, be encouraged to be developed in Ontario and to be scored in Ontario? And the part that particularly interests Mr. Gisborn and myself, is that the test measures the interests and aptitude of the applicant against persons already successfully employed in the field. So, with the test going out of the country, they're being measured against successfully employed people in another country; whereas, if it was given and scored in Ontario, or at least in Canada, they'd be measured against people employed in the Canadian field.

And thirdly, with respect to the six areas for which this test is being required—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Did he say thirdly?

Mr. Bounsall: —because of the oversubscription at Mohawk College. Only one of them, physiotherapy, is only given at Mohawk College. The secondary course, social service, is given at 13 other community colleges. And this ties in with the area of transfer of information between colleges. Of these 13, three of them are colleges where we have heard they are experiencing some enrolment problems—the Porcupine-Kirkland Lake campuses, Confederation College.

I am wondering if in reply to this oversubscription and to all these applicants who are applying, if they are taking some pains at Mohawk to point out the availability of this social service course at 12 other community college campuses in Ontario.

And you go on through the rest of the list. There are nine places in total giving child care. There are 15 giving the early childhood education course, including all three colleges in Toronto, I believe; which is not that far from Hamilton and where, I suppose, most of the applicants would originate. There are nine given in recreational leadership and 13 other places giving the courses in law and security administration.

And this concerns me that our colleges are spending money to get an aptitude test done for over-subscription to one of their courses where, in every case but one, at least eight other colleges, and in some cases 14 other colleges, are giving what appears to be the identical course.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, Madam Chairman, I had an opportunity to discuss this with the hon. member for Hamilton East, and also with the authorities at Mohawk. From the information I have—and of course it is not all necessarily set out in the letter which the hon. member read—I am certainly satisfied that it is an appropriate test. It seems to be a reasonable way to assess those students enrolled in those particular courses. I have no objection as far as the method of scoring the students is concerned, and providing at least a partial assessment of their accomplishments, or grading in those particular courses.

In reply to the second part of the question, of course I am rather as surprised as the hon. member for Hamilton East and I am sure the hon. member who just spoke, that this type of test does not seem to be available in Canada. Apparently, there is a firm in Montreal which provides the service but the tests are also sent to Minneapolis for processing. I am sure the hon. member won't suggest that we go through a middleman in Montreal—

Mr. Bounsall: No.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —but I don't see any anomaly in the fact that certain students who are in the field, or employed in the field in Ontario, as the hon. member said, which is part of the evaluation, are being measured by way of accomplishment by a firm in the US which is processing the results of these tests. I don't see any great conflict in that. I can't think of anything peculiar which would inhibit the processing of that test in that regard, just because it happens to be in the USA.

I will say that Mohawk, under the aegis of the council of regents, has indicated that in some way or another we should attempt to set up the same type of processing system, or measuring or testing system, where possible within Canada even if we follow a similar system to that being used in the States. I suppose there may be international patents of some kind involved—at least we should attempt some similar type of testing.

The officials at the college, I point out, are completely autonomous in this type of procedure for assessing their students, but they are satisfied that this is a very satisfactory way of assessing students in the six particular courses that were listed in that letter—physiotherapy; social service; child care; early childhood education; recreation leadership; law and security administration.

Knowing the rather touchy attitude of many people regarding any reliance by our educational institutions on the US scene, I am sure that in the event such a service is available in this country it will be used or encouragement will be given to see that such a service is available.

The cost of the battery of tests presently used by Mohawk College is \$1.20 per student which does not seem to be prohibitive. I'll ask Mr. Sisco to comment on this but there is, particularly in one or two of these courses, a rather complicated type of session and scoring methods, which may be the reason this has been adopted in our country.

The hon, member mentioned that some other colleges, I think he mentioned 13 other colleges, are having enrolment problems in some of these particular courses where Mohawk may be oversubscribed. I am sure that type of information is given to students when they apply for a particular type of course, such as social services. Either through the ministry or under the aegis of Mohawk College, it could be pointed out to them that although they are unable to accommodate them this year, such and such colleges do have those courses and it might be an idea to apply there.

Without being chauvinistic or parochial, I think the important thing here, as far as the college is concerned, is to use the best possible method of grading and testing the students. As the letter said, they don't entirely rely on academic qualifications. Therefore this is part of a complete assessment of the student's achievement in those particular courses.

Mr. Bounsall: My concern was not that Mohawk should not use whatever good methods were available to them—but that the methods were good, and you have reassured me on that point.

The other thing you mentioned was that you would perhaps be encouraging this sort of test to be devised in Canada. I would therefore assume that maybe some of the research grants for educational purposes this coming year might be spent on devising or encouraging the growth of this, at least in Ontario.

If the Minneapolis involvement is simply the computer through which the test scores are run, I have no objection to this at all. But the one aspect of it that seemed to apply was the comparison with the other persons in the field. I am not concerned about physiotherapy—that is pretty cut and driedbut the other five areas are all value-sensitive areas. If the yardstick is people employed in the United States, their criteria and a Canadian's criteria of law and security administration, for example, may well be different.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, right.

Mr. Bounsall: There should be a comparison within our own jurisdiction.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think we still have the same high ideals.

Mr. Bounsall: The ideals, yes, but this seems to be making a practical measure of a person in the field.

I have questions, on two other areas, Madam Chairman, apart from this letter. As we asked for the information I feel almost duty-bound to make use of it. On the sheet of the projections for 1972-1973 expenditures, there is only one number I'd like an explanation of—the other non-formula grant of \$790,000 to Algonquin. What is that item for in this particular year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is for bilingualism.

Mr. Bounsall: That's the bilingualism one?

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. The final question, which I hope isn't opening up a whole new area, but is under this particular vote: Where do I see the moneys that will be used for capital expansion at the colleges? Is that all under the debentures column or not at all under the debentures column? If so, where do I find the money used for capital means in our colleges this year? It's not part of the operating expenses, I gather; where would it be?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This would be part of the Treasury estimates; the Ontario Capital Aid Corp.

Mr. Bounsall: This is in the Treasury estimates?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. We borrow, as you know, from the Capital Aid Corp. and the cost of that borrowing is reflected in the figure of \$19,529.000. The actual lending or expenditure is made through Treasury.

Mr. Bounsall: Would it be there or here that I would ask about the death of the capital expansion programmes being made on our college campuses for this coming year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Would we know, Mr. Jackson, the amount of those planned expenditures? Yes, the capital allocation for 1972-1973 for the colleges would be \$72,500,000. I have that in detail if you want any particular college.

Mr. Bounsall: Is it on a one-sheet form that we could have photostated and given to us?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: These aren't approved yet as you know. These are the figures that would be included in our estimates—and when I say "our," I mean the government's estimates.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, and this is approved when we pass the Treasury estimates? Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, and also we will of course approve each request from each college, depending on how they want to use this money.

Mr. Bounsall: But these are the requests that have come in from them that you are proposing to be approved by Treasury?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right; these are our estimates.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Madam Chairman. Many of the things that one could discuss have been brought up by previous speakers and as a result there is no need for repetition.

The problem of tests and testing procedures was discussed previously, and too often we are all set to condemn our American friends because they have something to do with our educational system or they interject themselves after some fashion. Yet we can't criticize our American friends for the fact that we haven't developed a series of tests in Canada; we have got to look inwardly a bit and maybe to criticize-maybe I shouldn't use the term "criticize"-but ask our academicians why they haven't developed certain testing procedures, or ask maybe OISE why they haven't looked into methods of evaluating applicants and/or individuals during the course of their academic or applied arts years of schooling.

I think that others have slipped on this and among those that have slipped is maybe

even the Department of Education, in not asking OISE to see that testing procedures are developed for all of the subject areas that we may be confronted with throughout our educational institutions.

I wanted to ask the minister if there are plans for the developing of dormitory facilities at community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, Madam Chairman, at the present time there are resident facilities at some of the community colleges that have been billed under the Student Aid Corp.—under Ontario Housing. These are not really directly related to the college. The hon. member will appreciate it is a housing project. It may be on campus; it may be just off campus. But it is a self-liquidating project. The students are charged so much and it carries itself—I'll put it that way. So there isn't any subsidy or grant from either my ministry or from any of the colleges themselves. I think there is at least one project, I believe it is a—

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister): Two or three.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Three. There is one in Sudbury, isn't there?

Mr. Gordon: Sudbury.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. But again this is not something whereby we have to make a policy decision, and frankly I hope we don't have to. The idea, for example, of residences at say Sheridan College, may mean that a young man or woman of 17 or 18 years of age, who is now living say in Sudbury or Thunder Bay, may feel he or she would like to see some other part of the province and go to another community college; this affects enrolment at that particular college in the community in which they live, and may in some way cause over-enrolment in some of the other colleges in the province.

However, we do have at our community colleges students from outside of Ontario; and therefore this is why the Ontario Student Housing Corp. is involved to some extent in building these facilities.

Mr. B. Newman: Then it is not policy on the part of the department-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. B. Newman: -to set up dormitory facilities for any of the community colleges, even though the colleges themselves may, through CMHC, engage in a project? But

you yourselves don't authorize that, or don't promote it? Then you're really looking upon the colleges as being community-centred and primarily attracting to their student body those who live within a commuting distance?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't want you to misunderstand me, because really as far as the community colleges are concerned, and as far, I suppose, as the terms of reference, or the regulations are concerned, they are provincial institutions. There's nothing to prohibit students going from one area to another to attend the community college, as you may have with our high schools, but this is the direction we would like to see them take. Initially and basically, this is their function.

Mr. B. Newman: I can understand that, Mr. Minister, because an individual may not get a course at one community college and will naturally have to go to another one; but Lambton College, I understand, has, or is making provision for, dormitory facilities.

Am I right? A men's residence?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'm not aware of that. We're not aware of that.

Mr. B. Newman: You're not aware of that!

The minister also made mention of foreign students. What do you really mean when you say a "foreign student"? Do you mean one from another province, or do you mean one outside of Canada?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: One outside of Canada and the Maritimes.

Mr. B. Newman: And the Maritimes? That's a new approach; wait'll I tell Hatfield!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I'm only kidding; I meant non-Canadians.

Mr. B. Newman: As far as tuition charges are concerned then, to the non-Ontario resident; is there any difference between that individual and the resident of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. B. Newman: Does that also include Americans attending our community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: Why do you use that type of policy, when our own Canadian students, attending universities and colleges in the United States, are penalized by paying twice, and as much as three times the normal fee charges as are their own resident students? Where there is reciprocity I could understand that the American student would

pay the same attending our community college and/or university; but if there is no reciprocity, if our student is to be penalized by going to one of their institutions, why shouldn't we treat their students in the same fashion when they attend one of ours?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I suppose you might say it's an extension of the "good neighbour" policy, by one of the neighbours.

Mr. B. Newman: But "good neighbour" means two people.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: And this, so far, is only a one-sided good neighbour.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think, first of all, we want to keep our students in Ontario as much as possible. So maybe we are not taking issue enough with the fact that any students from Canada that go to the States for similar types of courses are paying more. I think we would like to have the incentive here for the students of this province to stay here. Whether we should charge more to American students—it is not our policy; it is not our policy at our universities, that I am aware of.

As the hon. member probably knows, a great percentage of graduate students are non-Canadians. We have just never discriminated in that way. I don't think—I may be wrong—but I don't think these students qualify in the same way for our student award programme; or any other type of loans, or scholarships, or bursaries that might be available. But that is really all I can say about it; it hasn't been the policy of this government to charge a student any more who is from outside Ontario.

As the hon, member knows there is a great deal of reciprocity in the field of education between Canada and the United States. There are an awful lot of students-I am sure many from the member's area-who take courses in the US. Traditionally and for many years there have been a large number of Canadians who have taken post-secondary education at state colleges and universities in the US. I am not aware of any great discrimination by the American institutions. There is reciprocity in scholarships, in bursaries, in various types of financial assistance programmes. As you know we talk about our Rhodes scholars and other incentives that there are for Canadian students who qualify to take degrees, or courses outside this country. So we, for some reason, have never attempted to discriminate.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't think it is a matter of discrimination really, Mr. Minister. I think it is simply treating one as the other one treats you. Now I would agree with you; if the Canadian student attending an American college or university could get that same programme in Ontario, then possibly he should be attending the Ontario institute.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Well that is why we built them.

Mr. B. Newman: But they are not necessarily available in Ontario. Likewise we, coming from the border city, find that it is easier for our students to be crossing the river, going two miles away to take a course and being penalized because they are Canadian; rather than going to London, to Hamilton, or to some other area several hundred miles away; not only having distance, but also having boarding and financial difficulties to meet. As it is now, it is just a matter of commuting. And if the Americans are going to come along and charge our students extra fees; and Mr. Minister, through you, Madam Chairman, I speak from experience because my daughter went to school in the United States for four years-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Shame!

An hon, member: Shame!

Mr. B. Newman: Well, the Canadians wouldn't take her with the qualifications that she had; and she got by far better training in her four years there than our Canadian system provides. She at least had 26—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You don't want to be quoted, do you?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes I do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right; that is for tomorrow's headlines.

Mr. B. Newman: She had 26 specialists teaching her in physical education, as against three and four that would teach her the same course in the Ontario system; so which is the superior?

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Did she become Americanized?

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Will the hon, member permit a question? Are these fees charged to out-of-state or out-of-country students?

Mr. B. Newman: Both.

Mr. Handleman: Primarily out-of-state?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes they charge both.

Mr. Handleman: So it is not just Americans against Canadians? It could be Michigan against New York?

Mr. B. Newman: No, it is a resident and a non-resident student. For example, Eastern Michigan University will charge a tuition fee —now I am giving three-year-old figures because these are July 16, 1969, and since then they have been increased substantially. Tuition for one credit hour for a Michigan resident was \$21, for a non-resident \$52. And I think, you know, the difference there is so great—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, but it is a superior course; that's why there's a difference.

Mr. Drea: No way! That's not true.

Mr. B. Newman: Well not all courses are necessarily superior, Mr. Minister; all courses are not necessarily superior!

If they are going to charge our students more, I think we should simply treat them in exactly the same fashion.

Where there is reciprocity there is absolutely nothing wrong with treating them the same; and if it's from an undeveloped country I would likewise look upon bending over backwards to assist them. Now they may be undeveloped across the border from us, but not when it comes to financial ability; their undevelopment may come in attitudes rather than financial abilities.

I would like the minister to look at the possibility of treating American—I will use US—students in the same fashion they treat ours. And if some states in the union do not charge Canadian students—or Ontario, but I'd say Canadian students—any extra, I think we should give them that same treatment here in Canada.

Now I wanted to ask the minister-

Mr. Carruthers: Is their subsidization policy the same as ours?

Mr. B. Newman: Over there?

Mr. Carruthers: Does this come into the matter—subsidization?

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know.

Mr. Carruthers: A post-secondary student here only pays about one-sixth, doesn't he, of his tuition costs?

Mr. B. Newman: The American student?

Mr. Carruthers: No, the Canadian student here; the Ontario student!

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know.

Mr. Carruthers: I was just wondering if there was a-

Mr. B. Newman: I would have to ask one of the fellows with a university degree.

Mr. Carruthers: That's one of the problems; yes.

Mr. B. Newman: May I ask the minister then-

Mr. Drea: Just before you go on; Mr. Sisco, would you know how many Americans there are in the community colleges? Is it a major factor?

An hon. member: University students?

Mr. Drea: No, these Canadian community colleges.

Mr. N. A. Sisco (Council of Regents, Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology): Madam Chairman, we looked into this in a survey two years ago, and in fact we were asked to prepare a recommended fee policy. We eventually divided it into four categories—Ontario residents, Canadians, Commonwealth residents and foreigners.

Even in foreigners we were discriminating against a lot of small developing countries which the government did not wish to discriminate against. At that time there were fewer than 100 in the colleges and the decision was made that there would be no change at that time. We were asked to review it in two years, which would be this fall.

Mr. Drea: I don't think you understood. I said American; I am not interested in the Commonwealth. Are there 100 Americans?

Mr. Sisco: Well, yes; no, fewer than 100.

Mr. Drea: In the whole of Ontario?

Mr. Sisco: That's two years ago!

Mr. Drea: And there is no fee differential.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Could I carry this one step further, Madam Chairman?

Mr. Drea: I want a follow-up answer to that one.

Mr. Morrow: I want to ask the ministry, through you, Madam Chairman, to Mr. Sisco:

I'd like to know the situation interprovincially, like from Quebec to Ontario.

In Ottawa, as you know, we have a great influx of people coming from Quebec over to Ottawa using various facilities, and I wanted to know what the setup was with Algonquin College. Do we accept Quebec residents into our community college at Algonquin just as freely, or do they have a quota? How many of them do they take, or do they crowd our courses there?

Mr. Sisco: Madam Chairman-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right!

Mr. Sisco: I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'm sorry! I just want to say that, I can be corrected, but I think they are treated the same as Ontario students, they pay the same amount. I am not sure if they have the same terms under our Ontario Student Award programme as an Ontario student, but I think they would. I understand about five per cent of the enrolment at Algonquin is from Quebec. It is 4.4 per cent to be exact.

Mr. Handleman: Is there reciprocity on the other side in this instance?

Mr. Morrow: Do we get the same reciprocity with Quebec?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think so.

Mr. Handleman: They do?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can't imagine it being otherwise.

An hon, member: The same!

Mr. B. Newman: That's the type of cooperation we would like to see, just as the hon. member for Ottawa made mention; if they come along and are willing to accept our students at the same fee they charge their own, that is the way we would like it. We would like exactly the same thing between the States and Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are asking us to charge a different fee from the States.

Mr. B. Newman: If they are going to charge us a different fee we charge them the same fee. That is all—the same fee they are charging out students.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, you're getting into a real rat race.

Mr. Drea: They charge themselves different fees. If you live in Ohio and you go to the State of Michigan, you don't pay the same fee as you would if you lived there.

Mr. B. Newman: That's right, yes, sure.

Mr. Drea: You're not going to change that.

Mr. J. McNie (Hamilton West): We would have to have a different fee for every state.

Mr. B. Newman: No, we would-

Mr. McNie: We would have to have a different fee depending on which state they came from.

Mr. B. Newman: I mentioned that if a state doesn't charge our students extra fees we would not charge their resident students attending our colleges or universities any extra fees at all. We would let them come in at the same price as our student comes in at. That's all.

I don't think it is that difficult because how many students from Texas, Utah, Wyoming, or you name some of the states, are we going to have attend community colleges in Ontario? It is from the more populous states they will come to our institutions. They will only be coming to ours when they can't get that type of activity in their own jurisdiction. Normally, they can get most of these courses.

May I ask the minister next, Madam Chairman, concerning the table that he provided to us on operating grants to colleges of applied arts and technology, to explain each of the headings on there. I don't see the number of full-time students listed anywhere on the tables provided. I would like to be able to interpret that without having to ask any of your officials how.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The column "Weighted income units" is pretty accurately the number of students.

Mr. B. Newman: What do you mean by students? Is that equivalent students or full-time students?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: These are full-time.

Mr. B. Newman: These are full-time. You don't take part-time students—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do they include part-time as well?

Mr. H. W. Jackson (Applied Arts and Technology): And the equivalent—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They have part-time equivalent as well as the full-time.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. What makes a full-time student? How many part-time equivalents, or how many hours?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Would you like to answer that, Mr. Jackson?

Mr. Jackson: The formula that is used in the colleges uses the same basis as the formula that was developed for the universities, in that six courses represent a full-time load so that one evening school student taking one course would be one-sixth of a full-time student. If he took two courses, he is onethird.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. Then a student in upgrading, would he be considered a fulltime student, a part-time student, or would he not be considered as a student whatsoever?

Mr. Jackson: A student who is taking academic upgrading sponsored by the Canada Manpower programme is budgeted separately from the students financed under formula.

Mr. B. Newman: Then he would not be included—

Mr. Jackson: He would not be included in those figures.

Mr. B. Newman: How about the student who is attending during evening hours, at night school and so forth?

Mr. Jackson: These are the part-time students.

Mr. B. Newman: Those are part-time students? You have taken a lot of students who normally would have attended the night school programmes in the academic and technical schools in the community and what you have done is really transferred them to the community colleges. Am I right there?

Mr. Jackson: Not generally. The night school programmes offered in the community colleges are equivalent to the day school programmes so they are at a post-secondary level.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Jackson: The students can take these toward credit for a diploma just as if they were full-time students.

Mr. B. Newman: But for a student taking a machine shop course or a sheet metal course

or a drafting course at a community college what difference would there be between his programme there and his programme previously conducted at a technical or a high school?

Mr. Jackson: These students are, by and large, adult students who are coming back to take some specific skills, maybe not necessarily the whole broad field, but they're there to fill in the gaps and update their education so that they can go right back into the labour force.

So, the programmes offered to them are developed specifically for the adult student to meet the specific needs of the labour market, whereas a machine shop course, for example, at the secondary school level is more of a programme designed to allow the student to find his skills, to explore that particular type of occupation. It is an introductory course rather than a finishing type of programme.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes; but a lot of the students, likewise taking the night school programmes at the high school level were not necessarily beginner students but were upgrading themselves anyway, were they not?

Mr. Jackson: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: Now what was the cost to educate one under the normal educational stream in the high school system rather than in the community college system?

Mr. Jackson: I don't have those comparable figures.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean the comparison of the cost of the training?

Mr. B. Newman: The cost of the two, yes, for the same education, one conducted in the high school, or I should use the term secondary school, as opposed to the community college.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think there would be very little difference. I think we have figures for the community colleges. I'll try to get that for you.

Mr. B. Newman: What I am trying to find out is was it not cheaper to have continued a lot of the courses in the secondary schools rather than having transferred them to the community colleges, because you are making a grant of some \$1,765 per year per full-time student. If the student were taking one course at the secondary school and transferred to the community college, the school would

receive approximately one-sixth of \$1,765, or \$300, a year grant for him? Naturally, the community college would prefer to conduct the course at its institution rather than have it in the high school where I doubt a grant of \$300 was made to the school board to conduct that course.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I think one thing we should realize is that there is a number of adult and part-time students in every one of these institutions. As a matter of fact, they total 54,614 students. There are nearly 20,000 students on retraining programmes through Manpower and our own programme. There are over 2,000 on apprenticeship training. It is quite debatable whether or not all these students could be accommodated in our high schools. To satisfy that number and to satisfy those students who want to take particular courses at this type of institution, rather than combine this with some other courses that may be required in a high school, I think it seems logical that the community colleges would be in this field.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I can understand them being in the field; I don't dispute that. But my sole reason for bringing this up is to find how much more expensive it is to be developing and giving the course at a community college, as opposed to giving it in a high school or a secondary school where all of the equipment was readily available. There is no need to be purchasing any new equipment in a lot of the lines, not all of them, because I understand a lot of these courses in the community college are absolutely new courses.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right, and as I say, even if you had the students who were at high school—and only some of the high schools, the vocational schools, have these facilities—with the various types of students you have, including both full-time and both part-time, you had to have the facilities at CAAT. So it would seem logical that if we are going to have these courses earning a particular type of certificate and, we hope, upgrading the students, then they would be at the grade 13 level. It was natural that these facilities be available at CAAT.

Mr. B. Newman: Remember, when you're talking about grade 13 level, you're not talking about too many of the students who are attending the colleges of applied arts and technology. The greater portion of them, I would think—you can correct me if I'm wrong

-would be going on to further education at the university level, rather than at the community college level, not meaning to downgrade the community college.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's a minority. I think we had that figure yesterday. Mr. Sisco, the number who go on to another post-secondary education is only about 15 per cent, isn't it?

Mr. Sisco: That's out of our college graduates.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Sisco: It's something under 10 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. The member is talking about the ones that may transfer as well.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But, even if you complete either a two- or three-year programme at CAAT, you're above the grade 13 level.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Or, if you transfer or graduate and then transfer, or go on, you are still beyond the grade 13 level.

Mr. B. Newman: My prime interest is, have we not gone into substantial investment in developing some programmes at CAAT that we didn't have to, when we could have maintained those same programmes at the secondary schools and have saved ourselves a substantial amount of money?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: My immediate reaction to that is that the CAAT are in areas where there were not necessarily these facilities in our secondary schools. There could be exceptions; Windsor could be an exception. Certainly Windsor would be an exception.

Mr. B. Newman: I would think all of the metro areas or larger cities would be exceptions.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Would you like to comment on that, Mr. Sisco?

Mr. Sisco: Yes, sir. Madam Chairman, this is an argument that comes up pretty regularly. I think it's based on a policy in that, if you read the programmes of the elementary, the secondary schools, the community colleges, the universities, you'll see that they all teach mathematics, or they all teach French, and have language laboratories in every level. There's no suggestion that they're

teaching the same thing; that it's an unwarranted duplication; that French with a language laboratory should only be in the elementary school and not in the others.

I would maintain that, when you get into the field of technology and technical subjects in this particular type of age, there's a great difference between machine shop, or as they call it now "mechanical technology," in secondary schools and "mechanical technology" for the person who is going out to join industry at a supervisory or at junior management level. Because the names are the same, it does not necessarily indicate that there is any duplication whatsoever.

In secondary vocational schools they all teach motor mechanics. These people have so many hours of remission from their apprenticeship requirements, but when they become apprentices they come to the motor mechanic shops in the colleges of applied arts and technology to get their advanced and complicated work. Again, obviously, they're two steps in a ladder that leads to a level of achievement. I think this is generally true across the whole college system. There isn't an alternative of, do we do it here or do we do it there; it's part of a continuing process.

Mr. B. Newman: Then, is it the intention of the department to have the community colleges, or the CAAT, take over all of the night school programmes that are presently being conducted in the secondary schools; so that secondary schools would be primarily used for the purpose for which they were originally used, that is, solely for a day school programme rather than a night school, and that all night school activities be the responsibility of the CAAT?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't know if there's any policy decision quite as definite as you've put it. I might mention, Madam Chairman, that the Committee on Post-Secondary Education has made a cost-and-benefit study of post-secondary education in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. B. Newman: Which book is it, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And this study is sort of a basis of research for the commission's deliberations.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The commission will study it and from this will flow other reports and other recommendations. It is done on a very detailed basis involving nearly all of the institutions; and including enrolment and generally the total cost projected over a period of about 40 years. I would assume from this that any decisions that may be made vis-à-vis high schools and the CAAT, would flow from recommendations that will ultimately come from COPSE.

Mr. B. Newman: May I then ask the minister if the department would consider informing the public or making it fairly well known that programmes in the secondary schools—conducted at both night school and at day school levels—are substantially different from those in the community colleges. The public attitude is that the community colleges—maybe I shouldn't say "public attitude"—but too frequently you hear comments that the community colleges are solely glorified technical schools; and I think that is an unfair comparison if everything is as has been mentioned here today.

Mr. Carruthers: You only have to have grade 9 or 10 to get into the CAAT.

Mr. B. Newman: Well I see nothing wrong with admitting a student with only grade 9 or 10 if he is a mature student, and can show ability to carry on with the programme.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, you have to have grade 12 to get into post-secondary; unless you are on some form of retraining programme.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Retraining; that is right.

But I would like to carry on with this point as mentioned, that you have to attend maybe three years in the CAAT system. If one wanted to go into an apprenticeship in motor mechanics, then he would have to take four or five years of high school and then he would have to serve another three years in the CAAT system.

Mr. Sisco: Yes, generally three.

Mr. Haggerty: So you get seven years. Surely you must find some way that you could put a person into the motor mechanics field without spending seven years in the school system. I was thinking particularly of the trade that I was involved in; the steel trades.

I think that perhaps the line you should be working for motor mechanics is that they should be working in the field. I'm talking about working in the garage itself and then spending so many months—four months—in the schools. I think we could cut down on the years of education required here. Reduce it about four years.

I think you might follow the principle of the European students who come out of the schools in Europe—Germany and England. When they come out of school about the age of 18, they are ready to step into society and to accept the jobs available to them. But here we seem to head for a goal of 26 or 27 years of age before a person earns his first income; his first pay cheque. I think someplace along the line we are going to have to change that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, no. If you have four years at high schools.

Mr. Haggerty: Four years, all right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And I doubt very much that you have a high school course that is entirely four years of motor mechanics. But I am prepared to be corrected. Then you have—what is it? Two or three years at CAAT.

Mr. Jackson: The motor mechanic trade is an apprentice trade, so when they graduate from secondary school they will seek employment as an apprentice. Sometime during their period of apprenticeship they are sent into a CAAT for three terms: an elementary, an intermediate, and a final term. These terms are each of eight weeks duration. So that a total five-year period, which will be reduced to some extent if they took motor mechanic subjects in the high school, represents the apprenticeship period to get their final journeyman's ticket.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): He wouldn't be quite 30?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He wouldn't be 21.

Mr. Haggerty: There are some going to school now who are 26.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is coming back though.

Mr. Haggerty: Coming back. No, but the point is-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Upgrading themselves.

**Mr.** Haggerty: I think, as Mr. Newman said, we are duplicating many of the services which they are receiving in the high school programmes.

Mr. Laughren: They use different equipment.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I can't see any different equipment.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, I wonder if I could ask if Mr. Parrott would be allowed to speak. He has to leave and he has been waiting to make a statement. Mr. Parrott,

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): My questions, I trust, will be much shorter than the answers at least.

I thought the member for Cochrane South (Mr. Ferrier) the other night was perhaps going to come to this question. I would like to know the minister's reaction on this particular item. Is it possible that the board of governors could, in fact, be elected rather than appointed? I have pleasure today in asking that question, more particularly because the chairman of the board of Fanshawe College graces our audience. I only wish I had her great Scottish brogue to make these questions. Mrs. Watson is newly elected as chairman of that board. I would like to know the minister's thinking on that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As I mentioned, I think it was the other evening, when we were talking about boards of governors and the fact that apparently they weren't accountable to any constituency, I had indicated that the COPSE report dealing with the community colleges indicated there should be more faculty and student representation on the board.

Mr. Parrott: That is not my question.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I know what your question is. You are talking about whether or not they would be elected. I am concluding from the main part of their recommendations—not the recommendation itself, but the conclusions leading up to the recommendation—that they are suggesting that the faculty and student representation, at least, be elected.

As the hon, member knows, at the present time at many universities part of the board and part of the senate are elected and part of each are appointed; I can see the same trend taking place in the community colleges.

Mr. Parrott: Does that mean that you can see the trend occurring so that in areas where these people are now appointed there will be a change from appointment to election?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I am saying that—again, like our universities, you try to have student representation, faculty representation and local representation, for example by

members of the council or the mayor of the community or something like that, as well as citizen representation.

Mr. Parrott: This is the area I was talking about.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For example, in a bill we just passed and dealt with the other day in committee-the University of Waterloo billyou have representation from the community at large, which would be made up of people in the community; and then you have appointments by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, which would be from here and wouldn't necessarily be someone who lives right in that community, but could in some way be associated with that institution. So I can see that trend, as I say, taking place with the community colleges. This is a bone of contention with faculty and students, and it is at least a recommendation in the interim COPSE report, and I would assume would be contained in its final report, probably with a little more elaboration.

Mr. Parrott: Thank you! Being rather specific about Fanshawe now but I think it is somewhat symptomatic of the other colleges—perhaps you will not feel inclined to reply because of the recommendation in the Wright report—I am concerned whether you and the department officials feel the agricultural courses should be a part of community colleges or whether they should remain in the Department of Agriculture? I note with some interest the smiles on the people behind you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have agricultural colleges at the present time.

Mr. Parrott: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is a possibility that, like other post-secondary institutions, they will be part of my ministry. Whether or not they will be absorbed by the community colleges is something that hasn't been decided.

Mr. Haggerty: Just change the name, that's all.

Mr. Parrott: I think there are some real implications here. If we leave them within their present administration we basically have three, I think that is correct, which are prepared to develop agricultural students, whereas if we bring them from that jurisdiction into yours we have the opportunity of this much larger number. I think that has a lot of merit.

I see the other side of the coin, that the people in agriculture want a somewhat strong control, but I think it is a very contentious issue and one that I hope will receive a good deal of consideration. That is why I raise the issue now. The department, I guess that is what you are doing, is assuring me that you, with the other ministers involved, are giving it very careful consideration. Is that fair to say, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. COGP recommends that they be part of my department.

Mr. Parrott: I thought the report, as I read it, said that was going to be left up to other than us? COGP? I'm sorry. I beg your pardon. Is that on record then?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. It's contained in one of their recent reports; that generally, post-secondary education institutions should be under one ministry. They are all pretty much under the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and I would assume that eventually the agricultural colleges will be under my ministry.

The only advantage right now, of course, is a \$100 difference in tuition fees. I agree with your submission regarding being part of a bigger setup—we'll put it that way—where more opportunities will probably exist within one ministry to upgrade the agricultural colleges. That is in a ministry dealing entirely with post-secondary education. I can see a reason for agricultural colleges being part of the Department of Agriculture in the olden days but just as we changed Guelph I think we should change the colleges. I agree with that.

Mr. Parrott: I am pleased to hear you say that, because I think for the students who live at home and who can attend on a part-time basis, or part of the year perhaps, it has great merit. I think in my fine riding of Oxford it works extremely well. I want to be on record as having said that and hoped for that, particularly as it applies to Oxford. One last question—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Incidentally, Mr. Parrott, before you ask me the last question, I want to clarify a point I was making regarding student and faculty representation on the board. I may have given you the impression that they would be chosen something like our local school boards. That was not my intention. They would be chosen more on campus, as we do in our universities at the present time.

Mr. Parrott: I realized that we weren't quite on beam on that one. I was talking, if I can be specific, about the two representatives that we now have from Oxford on the Fanshawe board; they are by appointment. I am wondering if those two people could not be elected?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is a possibility.

Mr. Parrott: I'm not necessarily proposing it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: How about the chairman of Fanshawe? Is she elected?

Mr. Parrott: We couldn't have a better one.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Did she have to go through an election campaign?

Mr. Parrott: She hasn't, but it would be a very easy thing for her to do. I'd be glad to be her campaign manager. I would like to be associated with a winner.

The last question is—and I may have misinterpreted your remarks—you now have a cost comparison between the various schools; the cost of graduating a student or just of operating that school. In other words, could you tell me the difference between the cost of graduating a person in journalism in one college as compared to another?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean the cost of training? For example, we have journalism courses at Algonquin and Cambrian, to name two.

Mr. Parrott: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You want to know if it costs any more to train them at Algonquin than at Cambrian?

Mr. Parrott: I thought that is what we were told the other day; that there was a cost comparison analysis just now available.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Have we got that?

Mr. Jackson: Madam Chairman, you will remember from the discussion of the connect campus system, which is the computer-based system for analysing the activities in the colleges, this ability to analyse cost is, just now, up and working. It still remains to be debugged, in that if we try to compare costs right at this moment we are comparing apples and oranges, because the definitions used by colleges in assigning overheads may vary slightly. Having gone through the first run,

the technicians now know where the discrepancies are; they can correct these and will be putting it through again. During the current fiscal year, we will have it debugged and have the ability to compare costs, not only among different programmes within one college but among similar programmes across the college system.

Mr. Parrott: I think that will be a great step. Next year, you will be able to be specific when I ask a question on two courses?

Mr. Jackson: I would hope so.

Mr. Parrott: Will you extend that analysis to universities?

Mr. Gordon: Madam Chairman, we can tell you now what they are expending. The difficulty is in terms of the amount of funds they receive for an individual course; they all receive exactly the same amount for any given course throughout the province. Internally, they may allocate their resources in a little different manner; some may expend more dollars on a particular course by taking something away from something else in order to do so.

The whole purpose of the formula grant system is to ensure that the taxpayer pays the same dollar for the same course, regardless of what institution it is given in.

Mr. Parrott: All right. Let me be specific for one minute only. I have had the opportunity to teach both at Toronto and Western University. As you know, there is a five versus a six-year difference—sorry; at Toronto it is five years and at Western it is six to graduate a dentist. There, we should expect, I think, a superior product from the six-year course or we are, perhaps, overspending on the six-year course. One or the other of those two statements has to be true, would you agree?

Mr. Gordon: Basically, yes.

Mr. Parrott: I haven't been able to determine, in my humble experience, the difference between the graduates. I don't know how much trouble I just got myself into on that one, but it's my week!

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): You're thriving on controversy these days.

Mr. Parrott: It's my week! Nevertheless, this concept of cost analysis makes a great deal of sense, and nowhere would it be better exemplified than in that particular illustration.

Because if we are not producing a better product with a longer course, we had better look at it. Next year, I hope, having said that and quitting right here, we can do that specific thing in far more than this one illustration.

Mr. Gordon: I think we can do that for the hon, members already to a large extent in the university field. We are developing this in the college field. I believe the hon. member missed the discussion yesterday, perhaps, when we were discussing the formula and the analysis that is done on the basis of the formula support programmes. I believe it is fair to say that this is exactly the type of thing that we are interested in; and if one might be permitted another comment, the number of years taken to qualify to start a course is another factor. I believe there will be-well I know there will-be a major amount of study done as a result of the report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education, when it comes out, on those particular items; because that is one area that they have highlighted in their report.

Mr. Parrott: Thank you. I'll be here next year; I hope.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I got sidetracked when I originally asked the minister to explain the table concerning operating grants. I know what the weighted income units refer to, and that's part-time and full-time students. What is the K factor, how do you obtain the K factor?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The K factor is designed to provide additional basic units to colleges where enrolments are below about 4,000 students. In other words, under the K factor we're providing additional support to those colleges, such as Cambrian, Confederation and Northern, which are required to provide service to remote areas.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, then if-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So the K factor is sort of supplementary.

Mr. B. Newman: It's based on numbers, isn't it? It's based on the weighted income units, is it not? Or is it based simply on 4,000?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it's based on enrolment. Would you like to talk about that? Mr. Jackson: Yes. Madam Chairman, the K factor was developed to take account of the fact that as the institution's enrolment grows the overhead can then be spread across more students. Since the formula for finances is in proportion to the number of students, then it's necessary to adjust the K factor is a straight mathematical formula, which reduces as the enrolment grows up to a maximum of 4,000. At that point the K factor disappears and the colleges then get simply basic income units.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, if they have 4,000 students, then the K factor is going to be one. If they have 3,900 it'll be 1.000 something; and it goes progressively from there, but will never go beyond the 2.

Mr. Jackson: Well-

Mr. B. Newman: Well at one point, I think 1.87 is the highest that you have here, and that's at Northern College.

Mr. Jackson: Mathematically it could go higher but for practical purposes you would not start a college with a smaller enrolment.

Mr. B. Newman: All right; then the basic income unit is the K factor by the weighted income. Is that right, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You're asking me?

Mr. Haggerty: Turn it upside down, you might be able to read it better.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, it looks as if it is that—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: K equals 1/7 bracket 15 minus NW over 500. Are you getting that down?

Mr. Foulds: Sounds like an Alfred Hitchcock movie!

Mr. B. Newman: Just by inspection-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh I am sorry, I was reading the university one; cross that out.

The CAAT is K equals 2.8 minus 0.5 log N over W bracket—

Mr. B. Newman: Are you sure it's log N over W and not N over U?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, it's W; unless it's a double U.

Mr. B. Newman: You know, I think you can explain it a lot more simply. I think

really the K factor times the weighted income units will give you the basic income unit. That's what it looks like here. That's right, so one of your assistants mentioned.

Now the basic operating income; how is that obtained? Is that from the college itself?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, it's multiplied; multiplied by the BIU. In other words the BIU—

Mr. B. Newman: Is it 1675 or 1765?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is 1765.

Mr. B. Newman: Times that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, good enough!

And the formula fees? Less formula fees is your next column.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Formula fees are your tuition fees.

Mr. B. Newman: Tuition fees! All right, and the formula grants?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The formula grants are your net amount, which is what—250? Yes, 250 to CAAT.

Mr. B. Newman: The formula grant, then, is the basic operating income less the formula fees. Am I right there? All right, that's correct then.

Then the municipal taxation is added to that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The municipal taxation is based at \$25 per head per student.

Mr. B. Newman: And the premises rental would only apply where they are renting premises?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: That is good enough; I understand it well. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: You are welcome, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: One other thing I wanted to bring up, Madam Chairman, and that is, checking over the enrolment figures I notice that the programmes in the community colleges seem to be male-oriented. Is there any reason why the percentage of girls attending the colleges is one-third in relation to the

number of boys? There are three times as many boys as girls; so the programmes must be boy-oriented. It is a perfect place for a young lady to go to school, though.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There are a number of courses that you might say would apply to both sexes, for example, cooking. Believe it or not, there is a number of young male students taking dressmaking. In the communications field, I would say it is almost half and half.

Mr. B. Newman: That may be true. But your figures show that the number of males in 1969 was 9,015 and the number of females, 3,312. So, it is still roughly three boys for every girl. The only reason why girls would not be going there, I would assume, is that there aren't enough programmes that are oriented toward them, because I would be fairly well certain that the ratio of women in the work force, to the men, is not one to three. It would be much higher than that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For example, you want to include such courses as nursing, which is for the most part female-oriented, and which may not be entirely included in the CAAT figures at this point.

Mr. B. Newman: At this point, I understand that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And secretarial! You have so many other types of secretarial courses, or institutions giving secretarial courses as well as CAAT, that this would affect the female enrolment in those courses. I think where you have the community colleges mainly and basically job-oriented you are bound to have more male students than female students.

Mr. B. Newman: Is that true?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it is, for the particular courses that are being given at the community colleges.

Mr. B. Newman: It may be, but that isn't so in the work force. The work force isn't three men to one woman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, but there are so many women in courses that may not be appropriate at a community college. Historically, you have so many courses given to women. Teaching and nursing, I suppose, are two good examples.

Mr. B. Newman: But none of those would come into CAAT.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, right. But there is an awful lot of young ladies in those courses almost exclusively.

Mr. B. Newman: Exclude them and take the labour force, and I would think that the labour force would have more than one woman for every three men employed, that more than 25 per cent of our labour force would be women; I would think it would be higher than that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is not 25 per cent. You are talking about one in three!

Mr. B. Newman: No, one in four really. I am not talking about one in three, because of 12,327 students at the CAAT in 1969, 9,000 were men and 3,300 women. So, it is one in four, 25 per cent. I think the percentage of the women in the work force is higher than 25 per cent. In other words, maybe we are not developing courses there that are geared for the young ladies.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't know, I feel, frankly, that the community colleges, probably more than the universities, are giving courses that would appeal to women. As I say you have cooking, you have dressmaking, you have witchcraft—

Mr. B. Newman: Did you say witcheraft?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: That is the wrong ideal.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And politics. I have been handed a note that—and I think this is true—courses really are provided to meet demand and not necessarily the reverse. When you are using the general work force figures, there is an awful lot of young ladies working in jobs where it is more appropriate for them. They don't require this type of training.

Mr. B. Newman: I can understand that, Mr. Minister.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, you have a question?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, Madam Chairman, through you to the minister: about two years ago, I believe, there was a report from Niagara College protesting some of the dismissals or cutbacks in the number of teachers employed at the college. I believe there was a petition presented to the Minister of Education at that time. I was looking at the list

of Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology and the official enrolment statistics in the years 1971, 1972. I noted Niagara College and compared its enrolment with the number of students at—

#### Mr. B. Newman: Conestogal

Mr. Haggerty: —Conestoga, which is in Kitchener. The number of staff employed there is 453; and in Niagara College we find 294. We can look at Algonquin; it has an enrolment of 12,156, and a staff of 881. We can go to George Brown: it has an enrolment of 12,640, and a staff of 988. I just wonder why the differences in the number of staff employed? This includes teachers, and I suppose administrative staff.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You don't want me to say it is because the campus is in Welland, rather than the hon. member's constituency, do you?

Mr. Haggerty: No. I mean, there were a number of teachers who were dismissed or-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, there was trouble at Niagara. As the hon. member probably knows, the president was let go and there is a new president now. But during that initial period there was a certain lack of understanding between the president and faculty. This generated a lot of unfavourable publicity.

I don't know whether or not Brock, for example, would have some influence on the enrolment at Niagara. Where you have a new emerging university trying hard to obtain students, this very well may have had some influence on enrolment figures at Niagara,

However, as the hon. member can see, the part-time figures at Niagara are a little better in ratio than the full-time. I am not sure why there isn't an apprentice programme there. Can you explain that Mr. Jackson? I would think that—

Mr. Haggerty: They have to travel to Mohawk. That is one of the problems.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I see. May I have an explanation?

Mr. Haggerty: It is a highly-industrialized area and yet we have nothing there for apprenticeship.

Mr. Jackson: The apprentice programmes were developed originally, in service, through the institutes of trades and the Ontario vocational centres. Where the facilities were developed specifically for that, and where the

number of apprentices requiring training was not increasing, it became rather difficult to justify developing new facilities in order to spread a particular type of apprenticeship training further throughout the province. The apprentice is provided with a living allowance when he comes to the course so that it's not a hardship for him to go to the location where the equipment and the programme are available.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I suppose you could put the argument forth that perhaps the reason is that we already have them in the secondary school systems in the area. I can think of one of the Niagara Falls collegiates, which is an exceptionally good trade school or technical school. Welland Vocational and Technical School is an exceptionally good one; so perhaps they are getting the training in the high schools. So it comes back again to what was said before, that there is a duplication of services.

But I think the minister didn't get the point I was trying to make to him.

I would like to know why there is a certain increase in staff compared to the number of students enrolled. Another one here is Humber College, which has 646 on the staff and an enrolment of 7,015. We have Centennial College—449 on the staff, 8,338 enrolment. One of the two colleges has almost 200 additional persons on the staff and yet the other has about an extra 1,000 in its enrolment.

Could I have an explanation as to why? Is this overstaffing of teachers or just an excess of administrative staff?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As the hon, member knows, the boards are responsible for hiring. Again, there is not complete similarity in courses in all of these colleges. This could very well apply to the colleges the hon. member has mentioned. I don't see any great discrepancy—

Mr. Haggerty: I just spelled out two there—Centennial and Humber.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You were also, I think, quoting figures that include both full and part-time staff, and again this could be affected by courses.

You could have, for example, more students on apprentice or retraining programmes, which would include part-time staff. In the particular institutions where you say there is a lower ratio, there may be on a ratio basis more full-time than part-time staff,

if you get what I mean. So that would balance out. For example, I understand Humber particularly uses a lot of part-time staff because of their retraining programme.

Again, that is the only explanation we can have. I am sure that these institutions and their boards must be conscious of the cost of staff and the fact that rarely is there a decrease in staff and that this is probably the biggest single operating cost. I can't imagine them hiring more people than they need.

Mr. Haggerty: Humber apparently has about \$1 million more—in grants is it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Total operating grants!

Mr. Haggerty: —total operating costs than Centennial has, and that seemed to be rather an expensive item for an additional 200 applied to the staff.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Your costs are based on the type of course, so again this wouldn't necessarily encourage the hiring of unnecessary staff.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall?

Mr. Bounsall: Thank you, Madam Chairman. It is not in my nature to sort of cut in when someone else is finished, but perhaps I should. My points now relate mainly to other points that were brought up by previous speakers this afternoon. Perhaps it would be appropriate, when I see them getting done, to cut in with subsidiary points.

The one question relates to the agricultural colleges. In the event these agricultural colleges come under the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, will they themselves develop into community colleges in much the same way as several of the community colleges we now have developed out of technical schools in the past? If these agricultural colleges come under your ministry, would we expect that they would develop into community colleges and have other than agricultural courses?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not necessarily. It depends, of course, on the location of the college. You have a situation now where you have a college giving one single type course. The community colleges are multicourse.

I could see the possibility of another campus of a community college being created at one of these agricultural colleges. This is a possibility.

Mr. Bounsall: Where?

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin): Where?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'm just saying this is a possibility. I think, for example, in Elgin county it is a certainty.

Mr. McNeil: We have one at Ridgetown.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I was being facetious. I think that—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All of a sudden, we have got strong representation from the agricultural community here. You knew this was coming up.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North): Probably to offset some of the teaching profession I see in the committee this afternoon.

Mr. Foulds: You have had more practice in certain areas.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think our plan at the present time is not necessarily-

Mr. Hamilton: We have had just as much as you have.

Mr. Foulds: More.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —not necessarily to make them part of the community college. This is an eventual possibility, but I think they should probably be part of the ministry.

Mr. Bounsall: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Maybe there will be many people in the agricultural community who feel that there may be, shall we say a college affiliated with some university. They may feel it should go that way rather than become a community college.

Mr. Bounsall: But you have no plans at the moment to develop any of them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No plans outside the immediate consideration as to what ministry these colleges should be under.

Mr. Bounsall: On the second point, Madam Chairman, if you divide the number of students at our community colleges in 1971-1972 into the total operating grant—just the operating grant for 1971-1972—there is an average provincial taxpayer subsidy per student of about \$2,000.

The point I have is to do with foreign students. I am not concerned with out-of-

province students necessarily, but I am referring particularly to US students, since there they do have this additional charge, for out-of-state students particularly; and this would apply to Canadian students. Is this minister satisfied that the taxpayers of Ontario should subsidize US students to the tune of \$2,000 a year to attend our institutions? That is the 1971-1972 figure. I would assume it would be creeping somewhat higher as time goes on. That is just on the operating grant; that does not take into account capital expenditures. There is a \$2,000-a-year subsidy that we are providing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't think that is out of line. You are talking about \$2,000 as the total amount?

Mr. Bounsall: This is the average amount per student.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Per US student?

Mr. Bounsall: No; per all students.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You say we are subsidizing American students—

Mr. Bounsall: If the average subsidy per student is about \$2,000, that applies to all students. So if we take a US student, the taxpayer is paying that average subsidy for him, which would be \$2,000 per each one of them. Are you happy with that situation? Do you think this is good for the Ontario taxpayer?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are saying—I just want to clarify it—that even with the payment of \$150 per semester—

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, this is with the fees taken up-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —we will end up with a net subsidy of \$2,000 per student?

Mr. Bounsall: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, that answers your question. Certainly the costs of high school students are not that high. Again, this goes back to the same argument that we have students who are going to other jurisdictions and other countries, including the United States. I think that even with the difference in fees, depending a great deal on the course, assuming that the Canadian student in Michigan is paying the same as the American student in Michigan, those students are also being subsidized to a certain extent.

Mr. Bounsall: But they are not. The tuition fee which an Ontario student would pay in Michigan is somewhere between double or triple what the resident Michigan student pays in Michigan.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you think though that that is the full cost of that student's training?

Mr. Bounsall: No, but okay-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I assume there is some subsidization.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. What I am asking the minister is should that full subsidy we give to a Canadian student be paid by Ontario taxpayers to students coming from jurisdictions which make up at least some of whatever their subsidy is by higher tuition fees to Canadian students. We might not want to make up the whole \$2,000 of it, but we might want to make up a portion of it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think, as Mr. Sisco says, this is something we are looking into. Certainly, if there is any trend toward increasing enrolment of students from outside of the province we may very well have to discriminate as far as tuition fees are concerned. I know it is a very common argument that we shouldn't be subsidising students—the taxpayers of this province shouldn't be—from outside the province. This applies in the whole field of post-secondary education rather than just the community colleges. It is the principle rather than the amount here.

Mr. Bounsall: That is right. I think the principle might be defined in this way. You don't get an out-of-province tuition fee in the Province of Quebec, that I know of, or any of the other provinces, so I didn't see why we should impose it on students from other provinces per se; or from underdeveloped countries or from other jurisdictions that don't charge us, like Britain. But when you have a country whose states do this, you are asking Ontario not to apply a—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In other words, a tit-fortat arrangement? If you do this to our students, this will apply? I hope that this won't mean that we have to have 10 or 15 different schedules, assuming that many states are involved. That is the only thing.

Mr. Bounsall: It could all be on one piece of paper, you know.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. It is something like family allowance, though it may be cheaper to give everybody the same thing! Madam Chairman: On vote 2002, item 2. Carried?

Carried.

I think we have given this item a great deal of discussion. Everyone has had—

Mr. Foulds: I just want to make one brief comment which has to do with a subject that came up 10 minutes ago, which connected witchcraft and politics. The juxtaposition did not indicate any necessary connection between the two activities?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, or reflecting on anybody here.

Madam Chairman: Item 2 carried.

Mr. Foulds: To their advantage!

Madam Chairman: Item 3?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman: The only comment I want to make on item 3, Madam Chairman, is that—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Could I just make one initial comment—we will also now distribute the statistical information on the various universities for the same year.

Mr. B. Newman: While that is being distributed, Madam Chairman, I can still mention what I wanted to mention to the minister. That is, I hope the department looks into the tuition charges at our universities in the same fashion that I mentioned during the community colleges discussions.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That would be even more complicated. I think you realize that. That could be even more—

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, it would be more complicated, right. As I showed, Madam Chairman, the figures from Eastern Michigan University and their charges to resident and non-resident students certainly indicate that we should be looking at treating theirs the same way they treat ours.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I would like to ask the minister if there have been any provisions made for falling enrolment figures next fall? The reason I ask is because there is an indication that enrolments may indeed drop. What I am con-

cerned about is whether or not your department has assessed certain fixed operating costs within the institutions?

For example, I would suspect that regardless of the enrolment, there are fixed costs the universities must meet. I am not talking about capital costs now. I am talking about fixed operating costs the universities must meet; and if your department has taken a look at this and established a level of fixed operating costs for each institution, so that if enrolment does fall the institution is not unduly penalized because of those falling enrolments. That is part one of a two-part question.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes; well I realize that there are some projections now which indicate the possibility of a drop in enrolment for next fall. There was, of course, a slight drop in enrolment at some of the universities this past year as compared to the year before. However, this didn't apply across the board by any means. But we've discussed this with COU and I know that it is the concern of the universities themselves as they wrestle with their budgets at the present time. I think it would be fair to say that where we have estimates in our budget based on a projected enrolment, if there is a substantial decrease. which could be considered a substantial saving to the provincial government, we would have to consider the fact that they have some fixed operating costs that could very well be affected by any decrease in their formula of fees or their support programme. I'm not going to say here that there will be a floor established or anything like that, any more than there would be a ceiling established; but if next September or October the universities are in a serious situation-and some of them are doing a bit of deficit budgeting at the present time-we will look at it at that time. We certainly will have to come up with a solution, because we don't want any of these institutions to close up or even partially reduce their activities because of that situation.

Mr. Laughren: But at the present time you do not have a formula?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The only formula we have is, as I say, based on enrolment.

Mr. Laughren: I understand that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For some universities we have an interim support, I think that includes Cambrian—I'm sorry—

Mr. Laughren: Laurentian.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Laurentian. It includes Brock and one or two others that I can think of, Lakehead and Trent. These are considered emerging institutions and accordingly they have an additional subsidy. But we can't say at this time if your enrolment is a certain percentage below what we estimate it to be now, that you can count on such and such. We want to wait and see, frankly.

Mr. Laughren: But the universities can't wait when they are dealing with faculty, when they are dealing with the programmes and calendars to get out, and advertising for courses. They can't wait until September or October can they?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, the faculties are already hired. The universities have been fairly accurate. As you know there is a way of tabulating applications even at this period of time. They are processing these continuously now. They have a pretty good idea as they continue to work on their budget, based on what support they can expect from us based on the enrolment projections they have given us; they have a pretty good idea how they are going to end up in September and October. But if there is a serious gap and if there is a serious shortfall, they have been told that we are not going to leave them in an impossible position. We have a vested interest there as much as the universities, and this will have to be worked out accordingly.

Mr. Laughren: So Brock University probably is quite accurate when they predict that they are going to have a 25 per cent decrease in enrolment next fall, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think they are unduly pessimistic. They are being safe in doing that, of course, as far as their budget is concerned and, possibly, in any plans they have for expenditures; but in my opinion they are unduly pessimistic. I would like to know, for example, what decrease, if any, they had in their enrolment between the fall of 1970 and the fall of 1971. Have we got that figure?

Mr. Gordon: I don't believe, Madame Chairman, that they did have a decrease; they had an increase, actually. And their official projections, which are contained in the sheets which were handed out, indicated they anticipated an increase.

One might recall that a year ago the universities were telling us, in no uncertain

terms, that they were going to suffer from an overrun of numbers. They said we should be doing something then—this time last year—about that overrun, which was going to be much higher than they could possibly manage.

Until we actually know the situation, it is very hard to know what steps to take, particularly because one would not want to establish a guaranteed income which would encourage them to take in fewer students and still operate on the same income. So it is very difficult at this stage, until you actually know what the situation is going to be.

One might also add that from time to time in the past we have all been wrong on enrolment projections. Basically though, in the past two years the difference in enrolment projection has been between two-thirds and three-quarters accounted for by students in the advanced years—not students coming into the system. The institutions themselves should be able to indicate, far better than we, whether their students are not planning to come back.

For example, last year the anticipated increase in enrolment in universities was about eight per cent and the actual increase was four per cent. There was not an absolute drop in enrolment last year, but rather the increase was not as high as had been anticipated.

This year, we honestly do not know. They have not anticipated as great an increase, as you will see in this projection, as they did a year ago. We do not know what the situation will be until the fact happens. If there is some major change or shift in enrolment at that time, we will have to consider it and try to take steps to ensure that damage isn't done to the system.

Mr. Laughren: I must tell you that between you and the minister you have turned my mind to solid glue.

The minister said a minute ago that the universities are very accurate in their predictions in enrolment. Then he said that he thought that Brock was being unduly pessimistic. Then you tell me that the universities have been out on their projections. What is happening here?

Mr. Gordon: If I might be permitted to comment, it is one's interpretation of accuracy. If you are talking about four per cent—

Mr. Laughren: Is Paul Martin reincarnated here?

Mr. Gordon: —will the institutions die if their income differs by four per cent from what they anticipated? This is the question that you are really asking, if you are talking about being reasonably accurate.

Mr. Laughren: No.

Mr. Gordon: Within the overall projections, basically, last year was the greatest variance between projection and actual; and that was about four per cent.

Mr. Laughren: Okay. Can I put it in layman's terms? Have the universities been accurate or not in their enrolment projections from one year to the next?

Mr. Gordon: Reasonably so; and we are using their projections now, not their panic statements of this time of year.

Mr. Foulds: How do you define panic statements?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman-

Mr. Laughren: Holy smoke! May I continue?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall—sorry, Mr. Laughren.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In layman's terms.

Mr. Laughren: Are you then suggesting that Brock University are probably not being accurate when they say that next year they are going to have a brand-new building—I believe it is an office complex—which they will not be able to heat and operate because of the drop in enrolment and the financing problems?

Mr. Gordon: Madam Chairman, one is always coloured by one's past. In the nine years I spent as a university registrar I was acutely aware of the problems of enrolment forecasting, because it was one of my responsibilities. I'm also acutely aware of the dangers of misinterpreting, in the period from March to August if you will—or February to August—what may be the trends; because the institutions themselves tend to take a very short-run view, depending upon their own goals.

We feel, and I think the minister is accurate in saying, that history has shown that the variance has not been very great between official projections, which they submit annually, about December—

Mr. Laughren: Before the raise in tuition fees; and the loan restrictions!

Mr. Gordon: The variance has not been great in past years, and for that reason, basically speaking, it is impossible to know with certainty. They don't know any more now than they did then. It is impossible, with certainty, to know what will be the result in enrolment.

In September, when we find out what the actual enrolment is, I'm sure if some adjustment is required, well then attention will be given to that fact.

At the present time, I should report as well, the joint subcommittee on finance of the Council of Ontario Universities and the Committee on University Affairs, is studying this very question.

Mr. Laughren: But, Madam Chairman, I wonder if they could tell me what, at this point in time, they see as being the enrolment projections as a percentage of this year's enrolment?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I've heard it varies from university to university, but COU, which represents the universities, I think are looking at around five per cent.

Mr. Laughren: Up?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Down!

Mr. Laughren: Down! And you see no problem with the operation of new buildings and facilities next fall?

Could you assure us, Mr. Minister, through Madam Chairman—

An hon, member: Good luck!

Mr. Laughren: I'll wait.

Mr. Foulds: Wait and hit him with it first thing next session.

Mr. Laughren: Madam Chairman, could I ask the minister to make some kind of commitment that universities, which have new buildings going up—for example, Brock with its office complex—will not have a problem in terms of heating the buildings?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As far as heating is concerned?

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, it is 5 o'clock and I move the adjournment.

Mr. Laughren: As far as operating this building and utilizing its facilities!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can't anticipate any problems. As long as they pay their oil bill I would think that they'll get heat.

Mr. Laughren: They will have the money to do that.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, it is now 5 o'clock and Mr. Handleman has moved ad-

journment of the committee until tomorrow afternoon following the question period.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You better say 3 o'clock.

Madam Chairman: At 3 o'clock? We anticipate, at this moment, meeting on Friday, following the question period, until 1 o'clock. Thank you, gentlemen.

The committee adjourned at 5:05 o'clock, p.m.

Wednesday, May 17, 1972

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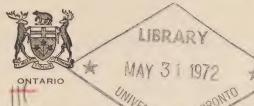






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S-18



## Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

## OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

## Thursday, May 18, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1972

The committee met at 3:15 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

## ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2002:

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order, please.

Vote 2002, item 3, Mr. Bounsall, please.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): I was very glad to hear last night, with respect to the funding of universities, that if an enrolment decrease should occur this year and cause undue tightness in the university budgeting, the viewpoint of the minister (Mr. Kerr) is that they will sit down with the universities and see what extra is required to be provided in order that the universities do not fall into a bankrupt position—or words to that effect.

My remarks for a while will be devoted to the formula of financing and enrolment. It is quite true that the universities do make their own projections by and large—provide their own enrolment projections by and large—without that much help from the department. I believe in December or January of each year, at least for a couple of years, the CUA and the CUO have sat down and had discussions among themselves as to whether the projections were reasonable. Among the topics they discuss are the enrolment projections.

We heard from Mr. Gordon yesterday that every year, with the possible exception of last year, the enrolment projections were pretty accurate. Last year, universities projected an eight per cent increase and ended up with four per cent.

I want to make very clear one point because I happened to be involved in it last year and remember getting a letter across my desk. The universities, I think it was in the month of March, were asked by the department to update their enrolment pro-

jections because of the number of students who would be expected because people obtaining qualifications for teaching would be required to take one year at university. They expected, therefore, that the bulk of students normally ending up at teachers' colleges would end up in universities last year. They were asked to increase their enrolment projections.

If last year was the first year in which the enrolment projections were not as close as the universities had been predicting in previous years, it was partially because the department asked them to increase them. The department asked them to increase them because of the one-year university requirement for teachers which went into effect last year.

With respect to this year, I gather the universities projected a rather modest increase of four per cent on last year's enrolment. I don't know how they arrived at that but the department was not necessarily involved in that except, perhaps, to say it looked reasonable. The latest picture that is coming in from the registrars—and in the last three days I phoned a total of 11 of them, including the registrar who is co-ordinating the results of the registrars—looks pretty grim for this coming year.

I would hope therefore that the minister would certainly make good on his promise to sit down with the universities and look at the areas of difficulty because of the decreased enrolment and, in fact, spend! See that the universities are given moneys equivalent to the amount of money that has been set aside in the budget for their operating grants.

The picture that emerges is this, to give an overall figure at this point; they are predicting not a four per cent increase over last year but a 6.1 per cent decrease from last year's enrolment. Students coming from grade 13, in applications and in pre-acceptances, total five per cent below the figure a year ago—these are first-year entrants—and those that were coming from non-grade 13 as first-year entrants are down 12 per cent.

If you break this figure down across the province at one university, strangely enough, there is a 23 per cent increase in applications and acceptances. It is interesting that in each case the pre-acceptances and the applications, both increases and decreases where they occur, are matching. In other words, there is about a 23 per cent increase in pre-acceptances and a 23 per cent increase in applications at that one university, plus or minus one or two per cent in each case.

There are two universities with declines of over 20 per cent. That itself, to me, is an interesting point. You will hear from the university which has the 23 per cent increase that it will need more operating funds than even the formula might project for it and yet you will have two other universities which look to be in pretty serious shape.

I would think that one of the things, even at this point, which the ministry should involve itself in is, without absolutely directing a student to go to one of the universities where we have a large decrease, it might suggest to the university that certainly has the large increase that there be some cutoff point of acceptances, so that these students could be more equitably spread across the province and cause less of a problem for their financing.

These are combined figures for across Ontario. It is very interesting and I believe it has a basis. I think there is a basis for these figures occurring. The science enrolments are inexplicably up by about 12 per cent, the science applications-rather, other professional school applications are up 91/2 per cent, except engineering which appears to be down by about 121/2 per cent, but the big decrease is occurring in the arts departments, down almost 15 per cent and you take all this into account, including the figures they have now on upper year returns and intakes, it gives you the overall figure of a 6.1 per cent decrease on last year's enrolment.

Now, when you try to determine from the registrars if they are picking up any feeling as to why the enrolment is down, it breaks down into several areas, one of which is that in past years, even including last year, if students in the high schools did not know what they wanted to do in terms of post-secondary education, were not sure what programmes they wanted, they were told by the guidance officers and any other teachers in the high schools, "Why don't you go to university? It does not particularly matter

which course you take because when you are through you can always teach."

This information is certainly not being passed on to the students in high schools this year fortunately-and I say "fortunately" because, of course, they will not receive teaching jobs if they went to university with that in mind in the numbers that have occurred in other years. I think possibly some of the teachers in the high schools might even be doing this with the thought in mind as to their own self-preservation. The fact is that, heretofore, you had students not knowing what they would do and going to universities because they could always teach, even if some of them did not end up doing that. You are not getting this effect this year and these students were the ones-mainly going into arts in the past-that are not going to be turning up at our universities this coming

With respect to formula financing and my remarks on colleges, I said that, in the time of a levelling off in enrolment at our colleges that-or, in the case of the universities, a year in which there is a decrease-we have to move to something other than formula financing. The minister has indicated he is quite prepared to be flexible and look at all the economic hardships that arise in this particular year. I might suggest one thing in terms of a base that could be suggested for the universities and that might be to takein the time of a levelling off or decrease in enrolment which we are now facing-to take the basic income units that applied in the year 1971-1972, the sum total of your BIUs that each university was eligible for, and multiply that, whatever adjustment is made, by the adjusted BIU for that coming year, as the base amount that that university would receive. You can then use your enrolment projections, or other enrolment projections, or however you arrive at it, to put in a larger amount for whatever that particular university would require in terms of the estimate, in terms of the figure in your budget, but guarantee, in essence, to the universities that they would not fall below their financial level of the year 1971-1972. Take the 1971-1972 basic eligible units and multiply it by the amount of basic income unit as a base.

If you then get a particular institution which consistently falls well below the 1971-1972 situation, then in that institution you will have rather a crisis situation and something would be wrong with that institution and a very careful look at it would be re-

quired other than this sort of base financing that I am suggesting.

The second point which the registrars all seem to mention to me, and people in the university community other than registrars have been mentioning it to me, is the situation that has arisen in this particular year, of course, where you have an increase in fees which by itself may not have had much of an effect, if it had occurred by itself, but it occurred at the same time that you, in effect, whichever way you want to look at it, decreased the amount of grant by increasing the amount of loan from \$600 to \$800—the amount of moneys that would come out in the loan form in the student aid programme.

These two factors—and I think this is a matter of real concern—the increase in the loan portion of the grant-loan which ends up in a smaller amount of grant, coupled with the increase in fees, have caused, and gives us cause, to worry about and wonder about the accessibility of our universities students to this coming year.

It is fairly clear in my mind, and the registrars in Ontario suspect, that an increasing number of students from our lower income and economically disenfranchised families are not going to be able to go to university this year. Whether the grant loan would allow them to go, is one thing; whether they can afford to pile up debt at the rate that an increased \$200 a year would cause them to do is another thing, in their minds. There are many low-income families reacting to the situation where they are just not going to do that and they just can't do that. We in his province are discriminating against our lower income families because of it.

The statistics for this coming year are going to be very interesting. Where between 1955 and 1970 the percentage of students in each economic strata of our society at university has not changed by a percentile, the same figures in 1970 from the different economic levels as there were in 1955 are presently at our universities in spite of the grant-loan system. I would predict because of this, that this year will be the first year since 1955 that you will see a decrease in the percentage of students at universities from the lower income families.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): What about our loan programme in 1955?

Mr. Bounsall: That is what I am saying. It is a little surprising but, in point of fact,

the loan programme in 1955 was not nearly what it was in the years 1966, 1967, 1968, and so on.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Or what it is this year?

Mr. Bounsall: That is right, but-

 $Mr.\ J.\ E.\ Bullbrook$  (Sarnia): That begs the question.

Mr. Bounsall: Nothing has changed in spite of the programme, nothing has changed between 1955 and 1970, and I am saying that if we didn't have the effect of both increased fees and an increased amount of loan involved in the grant loan, you might expect that same percentage figure to hold. I would predict, for the first time in 15 years or more, that the percentage of people from low-income families at universities will decrease this particular year. I am picking up this feeling and so are the registrars across Ontario.

One other area that I want to mention and in very forceful terms lest it be sort of lost in the shuffle, is that in order-I might say at this point that I have personal knowledge of several departments about this situation that is occurring in graduate studies for this coming year's enrolments. I can say that in the area of chemistry nothing very much has changed, it appears, in terms of applications and in numbers of students who are going to be participating. But you hear in some of the social sciences departments from around the province, and these social sciences are areas in which we are still not anywhere near the number of Canadian PhDs required to fill academic posts with Canadians, there are quite significant drops in applications for graduate work in the social sciences. I don't think the picture is too clear but I won't dwell too heavily on this point.

I do want to point out that it is very nice for the government of Ontario to raise the ceiling on teaching assistants from \$1,800 to \$2,400, but, of course, they have made no more provision for extra operating funds in universities' budgets so that they would be able to pay this. So you can say, sure, you can make the upper figure as high as you want but universities in this tight financial year for operating funds have no more moneys with which to increase this and to allow the graduate students to exist at the same economic level they existed this year, what with income tax on it now even though there has been a \$50 per month reduction which doesn't cover it all, nor the increase in fees because of it.

Again it is very nice for the department to say we will allow the universities of Ontario to grant bursaries from operating funds up to \$300 to cover the amount of the increase in graduate student fees, but again no additional operating funds are being given to the universities to allow them to do that. Anyone who feels, and I think the press may well have been caught on this in some points, that this is a hand-out, or eases the financial situation at the university level, is mistaken, and not understanding the point whatsoever.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We made it quite plain that the universities should get the credit for this.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. But they don't. They haven't got the credit for getting any more funds.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bounsall: They will not be able to financially do this at most universities.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think you will be surprised.

Mr. Bounsall: I would predict that the average graduate student payment for teaching assistance would not materially increase this coming year over what it was last year across the province. Because the universities themselves will not be able to do it.

They just won't have the operating funds within their budgets to be able to do this. They may well be giving out some \$300 bursaries, but for every \$300 bursary they give out, they certainly are not going to make it universal. They don't have the funds for that. It would restrict the funds they might have to use in their programme of generally raising teaching assistants' salaries.

Turning to the two other areas that I would like to see covered and answered. Again under the column, just for general interest, of operating funds granted to universities, there is a column marked "other funds", which is headed by the campus of Laurentian with \$475,000. I would like to know just what other projects are in operating grants that the universities qualify for?

Secondly, again turning to the item in the estimates. Debentures—which I gather is the principal and interest to the Ontario Capital Aid Fund—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: -for capital expenses. I would like to see what the ministry is pro-

posing in terms of capital expenditures on each campus this year, campus by campus. I think for the moment, Mr. Minister, that would finish my remarks.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, thank you. Or should I? Yes, Madam Chairman, the hon. member discussed at some length the question of enrolment projects with some comparisons. I think it is important to realize that certainly, where we are basing our operating grants on enrolments, that the ministry and such organizations as the CUA are involved quite extensively in enrolment projections, in considering past figures, in dealing individually with each university on any projections that they might make.

As the hon, member indicated COU and CUA work very closely together, particularly at this time of year, or starting about the first of this fiscal year and through these early months, in compiling what we would feel would be, as accurate as possible, enrolment projections so as to enable us to budget accordingly as well as the universities. This is something, as I say, which involves both the department and its advisors and the universities quite extensively at this time of year.

Now the hon. member suggested in line with what was said yesterday, that we should have some type of a floor. And he suggested possibly we would use the BIU of, I think he said the 1970-1971—

Mr. Bounsall: 1971-1972.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -1971-1972, as the basis. That would be the 1,735 I believe.

Mr. Bounsall: No, I meant the sum total of the units at each university would be taken as the basis.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: And your value of the BIU might change upwards as years go on, but that would be taken as the basis of the number of units at each university.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, all I can say is that it would be difficult for us to guarantee anything at this time. The universities, for example, may not worry enough that they may be substantially short in the fall. We want them to continue to attempt to enroll as many people as possible, so that not only is the institution operating to the greatest extent, but also that there won't be an overexpenditure by this government which would.

in fact, encourage some waste. In other words if—

Mr. Bounsall: But you have got your comparative financial statements that are very well developed now. You can keep your thumb on this. You would only be one year behind on those comparative financial figures that come in.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Another point that I think the hon. member mentioned. With the help of this clearing house now that we have for applications I think there is probably more accuracy than there was in the past. I think we recognize the need for better systems planning. We are setting up a new research and planning branch in the department. We are advertising for a director. I think any day that will be settled. And the necessary support staff. So that this type of operation and co-operation can even more minimize any variation that may result, say between April and May and September or October.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. Can I just interrupt here? Through your application centre, where all the applications come in, would that be a means whereby you could tend to level off an over-enrolment at one, and an under enrolment at a couple that seems to be clearly emerging? Is it through that centre that that could be achieved?

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister): In the way that it is designed right at the present time, no. Because it is a clearing house, it funnels the applications through the centre and monitors them. But it does not control admission. The individual universities, of course, have their own control over their admissions policies, and the people whom they will admit.

There is a possibility for monitoring the system more closely though. I believe there was one proposal among the universities this year, and the Council of Ontario Universities, to perhaps reach an agreement regarding maxima among themselves. This didn't come to fruition, but that certainly could be a possibility in the future.

Mr. Bounsall: Much and all as I hate to see this imposed upon our universities in terms of rationalizing our spending, this might be well what we should be doing.

Mr. Gordon: Well, appreciably, the government is very reluctant to take that most important action, to even consider denying the universities the right to make these academic

decisions on an academic basis regarding admissions without other interference.

There is one other feature I must repeat that I mentioned last night and that was three-quarters of the variation in enrolment in 1971-1972 from that projected was the result of returning students—students in advanced years, not freshman. So we can't just look at the admissions picture to try to accommodate changes in the system. We are either, in our estimation, at a period of a plateau or a change in trend. One year isn't enough to tell.

We will, perhaps after this second year, have a better feeling for it. From the period 1955, which you mentioned earlier, to the period 1971 and including 1971, there was rather steady continuous growth in the percentage of participation. That may level out this year. It may go back to its former curve or it may drop. All of us have opinions. None of us really knows the answer until it actually happens.

Mr. Bounsall: Could I hear your opinion then?

Mr. Gordon: I have been in the game too long to want to say that I would know. I doubt if it will go up appreciably. But I also doubt quite frankly—this is a personal biased opinion which is all I can give at this stage—that it will drop a great deal.

Now last year, as I mentioned, the enrolment continued to increase. This year we don't know, and that is why we feel that after the fact we will be able to analyze it. But, as you know, any action taken to adjust the formula during any year, can have a steering effect on the system. If you make any changes at this stage that steering effect could have a detrimental effect on the system as well.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. The thrust of my argument here would be to have something ready to go in the back of your minds, which you wouldn't announce, of course, until next October, if the enrolments are, in fact, down over last year-certainly not to announce it, in case you had this steering away effect. Perhaps you should use the application centre to level off enrolments around the universities. I wasn't for a moment implying that the universities weren't still going to make the academic judgements in whichever ways they choose. They are usually fairly consistent across the province with the various disciplines now talking quite consistently with each other.

It would just mean that, at some places, those that are having a tremendous increase in applications, by whatever yardstick they measure, ability or interest of students coming in, those particular places would be able to be more selective than they were in previous years on academic grounds.

Mr. Gordon: Madam Chairman, I can assure the member that we are looking at that very carefully.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think, Madam Chairman, it is difficult at this time, to forecast precisely the decision of thousands of young people, where they are going to go and how many of them are going to go to university generally. That would be the millennium. I think we are prepared in order to make this type of financing work to make sure that there isn't this type of undue hardship on the universities. That is why we are making every effort to project as accurately as possible now. At the present time, if they overestimate enrolments and end up with a small difference in the fall, that money comes back to us in the event that any of it is paid out. Naturally, it is not all paid out, by the time they give us their final figures. But the opposite would also hold true and, therefore, there will have to be some consideration, particularly if there is a substantial difference and if many of these universities end up with deficit budgets.

The hon, member mentioned that he thought the increase in fees and the change in our OSAP would affect enrolments. I think that is debatable as well. Really, in spite of the increase in fees and the change in the loan portion, the actual difference, as far as the low-income student is concerned, is \$200 in a loan.

Mr. Bullbrook: And \$100 in fees.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, that is covered by OSAP. That is an extra cost that would be covered under a grant. So, the only difference is the increase from \$600 to \$800 for a person in the low-income category. I am considering some flexibility in OSAP. I think I have mentioned this before. I mentioned it during our opening remarks or discussions, that if we find that through the aegis of the student loan programme that there are not the applications coming in at this stage that there were, say, a year ago, or if we find that there are a number of students who are sort of in that grey area, we can make use of this flexibility.

For example, if one of the problems is the lack of a student having employment, where

we require \$300 to be considered as part savings of that student entering first year, that could be adjusted and decreased. The per diem allowance, I think, is \$8. That could be increased a dollar a day. The age limit, as we have it under our present programme for those in group A, could be decreased, say, by one year. We want to know, for example, what each change will cost so that we attempt to keep as much as possible within the amount budgeted for student loans. At the same time, I think we have that flexibility in OSAP, that the changes in tuition fees and in the loan portion-and this includes, of course, the graduate students as well as the nurses-will be laid out and implemented in such a way that there won't be that effect upon enrolment.

The hon. member mentioned graduate students. I, frankly, feel now that the situation with graduate students really won't be too much different from last year. Those who are earning income by way of teacher assistantships would start, for example, with a basic exemption of \$1,500. They would have a \$100 medical exemption; their fees, if you use the figure \$585, would be deductible. There is now the \$50 a month deduction, which I assume would amount to \$400. So they would have to earn something over \$2,600 before they would be subject to income tax.

Mr. Bounsall: In the 12-month year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. As to the reference to the increase in ceiling from \$1,800 to \$2,400, this is something that they asked for. They felt that this could offset any increase in fees or any increased costs to them while in graduate school.

Mr. Bounsall: It was the students who asked for it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: But, if the university hasn't got it to give— It is a very easy thing to give but they can't get blood out of a stone; the stone hasn't got it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it is important, as you probably know, that the university receives anywhere from \$3,500 to \$10,000 for graduate students under our BIU formula. If a student earns, say, \$2,400, I think with the amount of revenue from these students and some changing in schedules as far as individual teaching assistantships are concerned—maybe there will be fewer graduate students; I don't know—I think they can accommodate

the students so that they will, in fact, earn the \$2,400 and at the same time be of benefit to the institution.

Mr. Bounsall: On this point, could I have you on record as hoping that the universities will, in fact, pay up to that amount for the 12 or 14 hours a week teaching equivalents which graduate students do, because my feeling on graduate students operating as teaching assistants is that they have been grossly taken advantage of really in the past. They do virtually all of the teaching in the seminars and laboratories that occur in the province. On a per hour basis, if you calculate that, we are not taking advantage of them, but considering the amount of outside time they put in on it and effort-and they are the mainline of contact with the students in a relaxed fashion-we are really taking advantage of them in terms of the system. How do you feel about the payment of the \$2,400 for the maximum amount of students?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is, of course, the universities' business, but I would assume that the \$2,400, the extra \$600, would be something that would be earned by the graduate student. In other words, he would have the opportunity to put in that much more time as a teaching assistant.

Mr. Bounsall: No. There is a limit to the amount of hours a graduate student can spend as a teaching assistant and still remain a full-time student.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I think that is in a term.

Mr. Bounsall: Isn't that correct or has that been lifted as well?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I know, but this is in a single term. As you know, there are three semesters for a number of graduate students. They don't teach in that third term; it is mainly research.

Mr. Bounsall: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So, why not teach, at least part of that time?

Mr. Bounsall: Are you saying the only way they perhaps could get some of that \$600 is to teach in the summer term?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not necessarily. I think when we increased the ceiling, we left a ceiling on there because we wanted to make sure that students don't turn into being instructors. The main reason they are in school is to learn. But at the same time, we give them an opportunity to supplement their income to allow them to offset the costs that they incur, as well as be of some benefit to the university. But I think by rearranging timetables—by giving them some more time—that they can earn the \$2,400.

I think I'm right here, that our regulations were based on the income, rather than the overall total hours. I think maybe we have some regulations regarding the number of hours in a week and things like that, but rather than say, you work 300, 400 or 500 hours a year, whatever it might be, we're saying that you can only earn so much. In this way we're satisfied that they are, in fact, being lectured to, rather than entirely lecturing themselves.

Then the other item: the \$300 bursary. This is for the third term; this covers the third term fee. This is another item that was a suggestion from the graduate students themselves. The hon, member said, quite rightly, this is something that will have to be generated from the university's budget. But, again, assuming that universities don't use money paid by us to the universities for graduate students, in some other way, I would assume that, if these bursaries are paid to needy students, that they will be able to find the money.

Mr. Bullbrook: On a point of order, if I might. I intend to go into this in some detail, myself. I just don't want you to feel that I'm unduly repetitious when I do. I recognize that both Mr. Handleman and Mr. McNie—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We're not on that vote, really, at this time.

Mr. Bullbrook: We're on the vote of your grants to universities and this whole question of aid programme and tuition programme increases is all interwoven in the expenditures. I just wanted to make it amply clear that I have been restraining myself in undue fashion here—

Madam Chairman: And I appreciate it, Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. Bullbrook: —in not interjecting, but I intend myself to go into this. I don't want you to regard it as unduly repetitious, because I know that the members on the government side really have been most indulgent with us on the opposition side.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now, the other item I think the hon. member referred to: Did you want a breakdown, did you say, of how the

figure has been allocated? Was that the question you asked?

Mr. Bounsall: Two other points. One was simply the amount of the capital allocations to the universities for this coming year. If that could be broken down campus by campus, I'd like to see it. If you haven't, I don't feel it's that important. I gather you have it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, we have it here. This is an estimate, as you appreciate.

Mr. Bounsall: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The total is \$84,915,000 for universities.

Mr. Bounsall: Right. That was not photostated and circulated, I gather?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We can do that.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, could we have that? Sure, tonight's fine. The other one was under the non-formula grants for 1972-1973 under the seven institutions or seven campuses that get it. Just what are those non-formula grants? It's under the column "other" in the second last column.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, the non-formula grants are for emerging grants for five universities.

Mr. Bounsall: I understand those. It's the third one of that three, under "other." Leading off with McMaster, is it—475?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, McMaster \$475,000, Ottawa \$105,000, Queen's \$100,000.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. We have those figures. It was just; what were they for?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The McMaster is development of special family practice units. Ottawa is cost of summer programme in teacher education, at the elementary level. Queen's for the same thing; Toronto for the same thing; and there is the federated colleges fee deficiency grant, and then the amount toward the University of Toronto schools.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, okay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Western is cost of summer programmes and teacher education at the elementary level. Ryerson rental costs and OISE, maintenance and utilities of buildings, but these costs are in the Public Works budget. I don't know what that total is—I haven't got it all totalled here—but I would assume that—

Mr. Bounsall: \$2,717,000? Yes. That's fine, I just wanted the explanation of them. But before we actually leave it, then, let me put in my oar again—it's been mentioned more than once in the House—on UTS. If you aren't planning to double the facility to provide an equal number of places to girls in our society, for heaven's sakes why don't you fill up half of the existing space with women, girls, so that they can get the benefit out of UTS—this very excellent educational facility.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Isn't the school full?

Mr. Bounsall: As spaces open up in that school, let's fill them with girls until its 50-50.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, I see. I'm sorry, I'm not trying to be facetious. You want half girls and half boys?

Mr. Bounsall: Sure, sure.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Okay. That makes it tougher to pick a football team, though.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, in this day of Women's Lib, you might have a female quarterback. I wouldn't mind going back to playing football then, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Especially English rugger.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, right!

Mr. Bullbrook: Strike that one.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Handleman.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Thank you, Madam Chairman. I'm going to be even more indulgent for the member for Lambton-Sarnia.

Mr. Bullbrook: I beg your pardon? Samia is large enough to have its own member.

Mr. Handleman: That was a Freudian slip, Madam Chairman. Since the hon. member included Ottawa in the great riding of Carleton, I thought that I'd give him a better riding than his own.

I'm going to speak about money, too, for a change, Madam Chairman. I would like if possible, since my questions are pretty well unrelated, to put them to the minister individually and maintain the floor so that I can complete my questioning.

I would like to get a considerable amount of detail, Mr. Minister, on the sale of Connaught Laboratories to the CDC. We haven't been able to get too much in the way of detail, and it may very well be that negotiations are still under way. It may also be quite true that the province has no legal equity in the assets which are being transferred. But if I may coin a phrase, I think we have an equity in an equity. We've been supporting the university for a great number of years. It seems to me that Connaught's success has been at least partially due to the fact that the taxpayers of Ontario have been underwriting the operations of the university.

Connaught, because of its status as a part of the university, and not as a separately incorporated company, has enjoyed a great many tax concessions, both federal and provincial. In the transfer to CDC, one of the things that I'm really interested in is, first of all, whether those concessions are expected to continue? And I'm speaking both federal and provincial, because I assume that your ministry has been involved in the negotiations in some shape or form.

If CDC is to pay an economic price for the assets, goodwill and potential growth of Connaught, will the taxpayers of the province recoup any of their direct or indirect investments in the organizations? Also, Mr. Minister, I wonder whether the province has entered any demurrer at all in this particular negotiation? That completes my first set of questions.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The only real information I have, Madam Chairman, is a copy of the release that was issued by the University of Toronto. That is, that CDC had made a proposal to the board for the acquisition of the medical research labs as an ongoing enterprise.

The proposal, according to the statement, guarantees the continuation of the present important role of Connaught in the field of public health. It would also ensure the continuation of the close collaboration with the university; it requires that it always remains under the control of Canadians.

The main reason given by the university would seem to be that it has not been able to put enough input into the lab, either by way of financing or seeking out new markets or expanding generally its operation. They feel that by CDC taking it over there would be increasing sophistication of production and control. This, of course, requires greater efforts and expenditures particularly in development research.

The university feels there were certain disadvantages in Connaught's ability to compete with commercial enterprises when it

was owned by the university. They say that as a tax-free operation which is not subject to property tax or income tax there is some embarrassment in competing for markets. Under different ownership, Connaught would be taxable and could compete more agressively in the same field. At the same time, the financing of expansion, renovation of existing facilities and active promotion of sales and manufacturing operations in other countries could be greatly facilitated.

I realize that there is some question of this proposal, particularly in respect to the history of Connaught. The discovery of insulin occurred here and it has been a great institution and source of that particular medication, as well as the sale and distribution of Salk vaccine.

I think the underlying purpose here is that Connaught should be able to do more. The great strides that it made as a research facility in the past years have pretty well come to a halt; it's levelled off. When it could be taken over by something like CDC, the university feels that with the setup of that particular corporation, with all the subsidies and grants that can be made available to it, there shouldn't be any danger of any large increase in the price of these very basic, necessary medications.

That is one of the assurances the university has had from CDC and this is one of the concerns. We don't want the price of insulin to double or something like that after the sale. Those are basically the reasons for this proposal.

We have to satisfy ourselves, I suppose, because of the relationship to the university, to the ministry and to the government whether or not we want to step in and in some way change the present status and operation of this facility. Maybe we should be setting up some type of Crown corporation to operate the same way. I don't think, frankly, it can come within the terms of reference of the present ODC, ODC is basically a lending institution.

Mr. Handleman: That's right. Mr. Minister, I think you have answered what prompted my question. Everything you have told us is a matter of public record and I think stands on its own merits. What I was concerned about was whether or not the board of governors had had the courtesy to involve your ministry in the negotiations?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not the negotiations.

Mr. Handleman: You anticipate, though, that you will be brought in or you may step in at some time—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Certainly we could step in, that's right.

Mr. Handleman: I believe you have an obligation at least to inform yourself and the people of Ontario that their rights are being protected.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Certainly the disposition of the assets, just what facilities this affects and, possibly, even what the university would like to do with any remuneration from that proposal would be of interest to us. I think our main interest is to make sure that it continues and that it continues in Toronto, preferably, where it is so that it has the close collaboration with the university as implied here. We are also interested in seeing it expand and grow, and at the same time, being the same type of source of these toxins and medications without any substantial increase in price.

Mr. Handleman: I think it will be a very interesting development to see what happens when the Minister of Health has to negotiate with Canada Development Corp. on Parcost. At the present time there is no problem with Connaught but when they become a commercial organization and they start becoming a taxpaying organization, as they state in their press release, I really fail to grasp how being a tax-exempt organization has hindered them in commercial operation. It certainly gives them an advantage over commercial competitors.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It does give them an advantage and I suppose the university considers that's unfair in some way.

Mr. Handleman: I think some of their customers may feel the same way.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am wondering before you go on to the second part, if you've finished with Connaught, if I might just register through you, Madam Chairman, a demurral. That is, one of the comments made by the hon. minister was that he felt that the infusion of additional capital by CDC would permit Connaught to expand its research and development facilities.

I want to record that quite the contrary has happened with Polymer Corp. in my riding. They completely shut down their research and development facilities. Notwithstanding the furor that that created—not only on the part of my constituents but on the part of the scientific and business community throughout the Dominion of Canada – the government of Canada took the position that they had nothing to say in connection with that; that Polymer Corp. was a Crown corporation and outside the influence, so to speak, of the government of Canada.

One would hope, therefore, that in making some type of eventual judgement the government of Ontario will recognize that the government of Canada, in effect, is on record as saying that these Crown corporations make these decisions in connection with research and development. I invite your consideration that those research facilities at Sarnia led the world in development of polybutadene and ancillary products. Now there is no research and development.

I, for one, would hestitate to see CDC, if it is going to operate in the same plane or with the same thrust as Polymer Corp. take over Connaught Labs.

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, if I might continue, I guess now I get into the dangerous area of being an anti-egghead. I appeared at a seminar with Dr. Wright and some other academics at Ottawa University a few weeks ago and the very suggestion of accountability, other than a certain amount of lip service being paid to it, raised a furor among the academics in attendance.

I think one of the things that those of us who are outside the field of academia resent among academics is the amount of time that they spend in their own interests rather than in the interests of the students. I quite recognize that scholarship is of direct and indirect value to the students, but when I think of the time they spend in research, consulting, outside lecturing, I put it to some of the academics that if they want to be self-employed businessmen then they should be self-employed businessmen.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Like members.

Mr. Handleman: But if they are in the business of teaching, the "publish or perish" philosophy which seems to prevail in many of our universities, not just in Ontario, seems to me to be shortchanging the students.

I am wondering if your ministry has any intention whatsoever of trying to influence this trend to the "publish or perish" philosophy prevailing in the universities? I put that in a very short way.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The hon. member, of course, is straying into the sacrosanct area of academic freedom.

Mr. Laughren: Do academics make more than members of the Legislature?

An hon. member: You're darn tootin' they do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am glad I have my vest on today. I'm freezing, my ankles are cold.

Mr. Laughren: What did you bring that up for?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Trying to change the subject.

Mr. Laughren: Members shouldn't have other jobs either.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As the hon. member knows, the Wright commission report dealt quite extensively with that, with the recommendation that research in some way should be separated from, shall we say, the normal activities of faculty—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): But research is their normal activity.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —and whether or not our funding of research particularly, shouldn't be changed.

All I'm saying is I really haven't got an opinion on it; I don't know enough about it. But certainly this is something that COPSE seemed quite definite about and which is like waving a red flag in front of a bull frankly because the reaction from the university community has been tremendous.

Mr. Foulds: I assume the minister will have an opinion before implementing COPSE?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now the outside activities, for example. We have heard quite a bit about sabbaticals—the time that some faculty members spend away from the university. I did have some information on that, I hope I've still got it. It must be in another file.

It is claimed by the university that the community percentage is, of course, very small and that unless there is this opportunity to engage in outside research, usually away from their own milieu, that the students in fact will suffer. They won't have the advantage of new ideas, of certain international attainments in science and technology or physics, depending on what the course is. It is stated that really these people do work a

year, it is not all play, nor is it entirely financed by the university. There are bursaries involved in this sort of thing and other types of awards.

I will admit from what I know now of the edict of publish or perish, that there has been too much emphasis on that. I think that one of the reasons is that what has been published isn't all that great.

Mr. Foulds: Oh, come now.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It has been redundant, there has been tremendous duplication.

Mr. Foulds: How can you say that without having read it, Mr. Minister?

An hon. member: Oh, they all referee journals and they check with each other.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I know but starting to write about the sex life of the tse'tse fly might be a little too much for a biology student. But in any event, I am not trying to downgrade that.

Mr. Foulds: That is an important point in its life cycle, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The university faculty themselves—many of the professors themselves—will say that they just won't be promoted, they won't attain the status they want to attain within the community unless they have their names at the end of some sort of an essay, or a treatise, or a publication of some sort.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, fellows like Socrates and Aristotle had the same problem.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The teaching in those days was a little different. The class sizes were much smaller, for example.

Mr. Foulds: Right, so was the population.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I am saying is I think the emphasis on those criteria may be a little too much. I'm not saying that we should do away with it, because there is an awful lot of good work that comes out of this and, of course, it is a requirement to have this type of information for many students in particular faculties.

But again, I go back to this argument that our present formula system that we now have with universities makes universities, shall we say, discipline themselves in these areas. They know what they are going to get from us by way of support. They know that it is based for the most part on

enrolment and they are going to have to agonize with their budgets in these areas as much as any type of operation of this kind. Possibly even a little more, because we don't have to make some of those decisions where we may be, rightly or wrongly, subject to some very convincing arguments and thereby costing us in the long run much more money.

Having said that, I don't want to give the impression that all I'm interested in are trade schools in this province. I'm not trying to downgrade the humanities, or the social sciences, or the work of graduate students, the liberal arts, or whatever you want to call them. I think it's important that the traditional role of the universities, particularly our larger universities which have international reputations, continue.

We don't have to in any way punish—I use that expression which is a little too strong—sort of the elitist ethic in some of our faculties and some of our universities. I think we still have to be foremost in the worldwide community of learning, and this requires research, it requires publication and it requires sabbaticals.

The idea of egalitarian institutions, or courses—the lowest common denominator of course will very detrimentally affect our system in the long run. So I think there is still room—certainly, a very important role—for that segment of our post-secondary society.

I think the emphasis now probably is more on community education. This is the thrust, really, of Wright; the idea of making university education or post-secondary education more accessible to more people. There is the idea that people after being out of school working for two or three years can come back and be part of a university, whether it is an open concept university or the University of Ontario, as suggested by Wright. There should be that possibility of allowing more and more people to acquire knowledge and to upgrade themselves.

But still there will be the other two segments; there will still be our professional schools and there will still be those areas of research and post-graduate work—well, the elitist area I think probably is the best way to describe it.

Mr. Handleman: It seems, Mr. Minister, one cannot offer a mild caveat in a matter such as this without being considered an extremist. I am talking about the balance between publishing and teaching. There are many of our people, very good people and

very learned people, who wish to teach and it is because of this particular philosophy that has come to prevail that they are forced into the kind of esoteric research which even they don't want to do and nobody reads. I think the formula financing system is the best way—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right, right.

Mr. Handleman: —to control that and it is not a question of either/or. The question of salaries for teaching assistants, for example, is within their purview, they have to declare their priorities, they have to determine what is more important. It is all to the good and I am quite in favour of that. I won't ask the question on sabbaticals because, as I understand it, there is a question on the order paper for either you or—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, yes.

Mr. Handleman: —the Minister of Education.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is where I had that information.

Mr. Handleman: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I had the answer to that question. If I can recall the figures, the percentage is down. It is going down and I am sure it has gone down since we brought in formula financing.

Mr. Handleman: It seems to the casual observer, what with the academic year being so short and the academic hours of contact being so few, that there is plenty of time, in fact, to do the kind of thing people want to do. The sabbatical is one way of doing it but I don't think there should be all of these ways of becoming more learned.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You might say, though, Mr. Handleman, that after attending a testimonial dinner given for Nobel prizewinner Herzberg, and hearing what he had to say, it was hard for me to say what I did today.

Mr. Handleman: I am glad you mentioned that. I think I am the only member of the House who is a fellow alumnus of Dr. Herzberg and I was a little put out by not being there, along with Mr. Diefenbaker. We enjoy that distinction.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, I would just like to point out to Mr. Handleman, this would be the year in which I would normally have been taking a sabbatical and I—

Hon, Mr. Kerr: You are!

Mr. Bounsall: An academic sabbatical. And I changed it to this.

Mr. Handleman: If you don't think you are becoming more learned in this place—

Mr. Bounsall: I just want to point out the money I have saved to the province by so doing.

Mr. Handleman: Mr. Minister, one other question, very briefly. You mentioned our international universities and, again, I sit back as a lay observer and I see that many of our new and instant universities seem to be attempting to become instant Harvards. It would seem to me that our society in Ontario simply can't afford to have a duplication of elitist aspirations as we seem to have in all of our new and instant universities. The University of Toronto, quite obviously, has an international reputation, along with Queen's and Western and some of our more established universities; but, really, is it the policy of the province to encourage our new universities to attempt to match that kind of elitist philosophy?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I don't think we are encouraging them to promote that philosophy. We are controlling our graduate studies, as you probably know. To start up another faculty or even to develop graduate studies in particular courses or programmes the universities have to have our approval.

Mr. Handleman: I assume your approval is not easily obtained?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not when it is a sort of, shall we say, a popular course, but there are exceptions. For example, I am sure eventually that the Lakehead will develop a good course in forestry engineering. I can see the day when possibly there will be post-graduate study in that particular course. There may be political science at the University of Ottawa as a more appropriate graduate study than say, at the University of Windsor. You won't agree with that? Of course, we should insulate you now—

Mr. Bounsall: It might cut down on the number of surveys that circulate around the city of Windsor. They've got a good poli-sci department, I might say.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But this is the type of thing we are doing. We have placed an embargo on graduate studies and as each application comes in we look at it; but we have placed an embargo on some general graduate study.

Mr. Handleman: Very welcome news, Mr. Minister. I had a question on OSAP, but I understand that comes under a later vote. I just want to comment that I wish somebody would change that acronym. I think it is a terrible thing to call a very good programme.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, could I make just one point on one of the facets that—

Mr. Handleman: OSAP!

Mr. Bounsall: -the last speaker brought up?

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: It is comment on university professors' activity as consultants.

In the last couple of years at most university campuses in Ontario, the faculty associations have paid a lot of attention in committees, and so on, studying and arriving at documents relating to professional standards and ethics of university college professors. One of the main points in it, of course, is the activity as consultant which they really do not feel to be a legitimate activity of a university professor. In many cases, there are pretty rigid paths laid down which professors have to follow before they can take a consultantcy, such as they must get the approval of their department head and their dean and, I suppose, in some cases go higher to the vice-presidents, as to how much they are being paid, how much time off campus this will involve, and so on.

At most of our universities this is being very carefully looked at internally from the point of view to discouraging it. Where you have a member that has been involved in it for quite some years, it is pretty hard for him to be legislated out of it by the university, but it is certainly hard for someone to get started now as an outside consultant and to take time away from his university endeavours.

Mr. Handleman: Through you, Madam Chairman, to the member. I understand this is the Council of Presidents philosophy, but what about OCUFA? I understand OCUFA violently opposes any restriction on outside activity.

Mr. Bounsall: No, not really. I understand this is also one of their concerns. They are concerned about some of the restrictions on

it but again their general thrust is to limit consultancy.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall. Mr. McNie.

Mr. J. McNie (Hamilton West): Madam Chairman, I must confess to being impressed with the quality of the discussion as we pursue these estimates. This is one of the more reassuring things that has happened since I came down here.

One of the things that I find hard to cope with, though, is all these initials which these more learned people are tossing around.

An hon. member: These eggheads.

Mr. McNie: These eggheads, as someone describes them. It might be worth pointing out before I address myself to the subject I intend to discuss that I am still struggling with my own degree and have been writing it off over 15 years by night classes. I have got one more subject to go and I am not going to get it this year, obviously.

As the minister knows, I expressed some concern earlier about the increase in fees in the post-graduate area, particularly coincident with the federal government's imposition of the tax on scholarships, and I want to say how pleased I was to see the government take a step forward but I can't say what it has done for the universities. One of the other members has addressed himself to that, but I know that it has been well received by students.

However, I would be less than honest if I didn't say that the decision of the government-particularly at the late stage at which it was announced, some two months from the beginning of the fiscal year of the universities, and after a great many, if not all, of the most able students had enrolled-created a great deal of apprehension, and a very unhealthy environment, I think, which could seriously affect both the quality of teaching and student enrolment in the years ahead. I have had conversations with both faculty and students. I didn't make the error of just talking to the faculty, I spent quite a bit of time talking to students who have a wide range of pursuits and a wide range of resources behind them. I think it is imperative that the government reassure the post-graduate community that this doesn't represent any change in the more sophisticated approach that we've taken in the last 10 years in this province toward post-graduate education.

I think that this is extremely important; and I don't think it is sufficient just to have

raised the ceiling and to have provided this bursary. I think it is extremely important that the post-graduate community be reassured that this isn't just the first of a number of retrogressive steps that could damage the reputation that we have spent so long and worked so hard at gaining.

We are recognized in a number of academic areas and in a number of universities of having some international stature; and this hasn't come easily. Some of it has come, as my friend from Carleton suggests, through "publishing." But this is one of the ways in which we have been able to enlist good professors.

And one of the phenomena that is not readily understood by the outside community is that professors, by and large, follow students in post-graduate work, rather than students following professors. And there is a reason for this; and the reason is that the professors want to work with the most brilliant students and want to work with them in the pursuit of special research studies of one kind or another.

As we consider this balance that I think we are all striving for, we want to be sure that we recognize that there are implications here for the total community. As a businessman, I need hardly remind you of the concerns that are being expressed in a number of areas about the way in which Canada is falling behind the rest of the western world in its science input into industry in both manufacturing and resource areas.

There can be no doubt, Madam Chairman, that there's a great need for revising some of the programmes. If I may, I'd just like to quote what one of the top international men in science and engineering had to say on the subject recently. He said:

Starting from a situation of extreme weakness in graduate study and research, it is perhaps not surprising that there has been a tendency for the pendulum to swing too far in the opposite direction.

Too many graduate programmes have been established without due consideration being given to need and too many faculty have undertaken research because they have felt it expected of them, rather than because of any exceptional aptitude for creative work. And we have allowed graduate student numbers and certain disciplines to grow beyond that which could be justified on the basis of manpower requirements.

However, he goes on to add, and it is quite apparent that a review, a very serious review, is under way in the university community; and they have drawn in consultants from outside who, without bias, are helping them in this assessment. He goes on to say:

From my membership in the national research council, I know that grant committees are ruthlessly eliminating support for a faculty whose research is not first-rate by international standards, and scholarship committees are becoming increasingly selective.

In Ontario, the graduate appraisal scheme initiated a few years ago has assured that all new graduate programmes are of higher calibre; while the discipline assessment programme, now being vigourously pursued by the advisory committee and academic planning, can be expected to achieve a degree of rationalization of graduate work in the province which would be far in advance of that in any other jurisdiction in this country, or perhaps even on the continent.

One other concern I have; it is something that became quite apparent at the time the increases were announced. And it was that the general community didn't seem to care very much about post-graduates.

I suppose that is one of the reasons that I am speaking to the issue; partly because Mc-Master is in my own constituency and partly because I became very much aware through acquaintance with a number of professors who are doing very important graduate work—extremely important international work—that I became acquainted with some of the aspects of it that are not known to the community.

Perhaps that is one of the happy features of what has happened; that at least some parts of the community have become better acquainted with the work that is being done by our post-graduate people under some very, very difficult circumstances.

And I think this is something else that we might well do; address ourselves to improving the knowledge, the understanding of the general community as to the work that is being done by the post-grad. By far too many people regard them as lead-swingers; people who don't want to get out into the work-a-day world, as it is described.

I can say from working in business for 25 years that there are no more lead-swingers there, and probably at a great deal less cost, than there are in the professions and in

business and in the civil service, maybe even the Legislature.

There are few people who seem to recognize that in the post-graduate work we attract some of the most brilliant scholars and we attract them for the right reasons; that is, a commitment to knowledge and wisdom as opposed to sheer material gain. They aren't going to realize the large professional salaries that many people think they are. The mean is about \$11,000—that ranges anywhere from \$7,000 to \$12,000 to \$13,000, for those who will pursue research and academic work; as opposed to people who might go into the higher-paid professions, like law or medicine, and such.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Jack, are you saying that a PhD, when he is through with a graduate course at McMaster and goes into teaching, is going to make \$11,000?

Mr. McNie: The mean is about \$11,000; that's right. I have figures that I'd be glad to table. I have them.

Mr. Laughren: I wish you would because that is really hard to believe.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: High school teachers make \$15,000.

Mr. Laughren: But that's to start.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, yes; that's to start. That's what I am talking about; as a starting salary.

Mr. McNie: But the point I am really making is that they don't go out to earn \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year, as some persons in other professions have been known to do.

Mr. Laughren: Not to start.

Mr. McNie: And I think this has to be equated with the fact that they have been working at net salaries—

An hon. member: Lawyers make that.

An hon. member: Lawyers and pharmacists.

Mr. Laughren: Pharmacists and cabinet ministers.

Mr. Bounsall: Lawyers maybe.

Mr. McNie: They have been working at net salaries something in the range of \$3,000 during a period of five or six years, when they might have been working at a steel company earning \$10,000. That brings us to something else. While it is true they re-

ceived scholarships, for the most part these scholarships have been very hard-earned. They are not gifts; they are "dollarships" that have come through scholarships.

One other question: I have heard it said that there are too many foreigners in our post-graduate work. I think we should take an awfully hard look at certain things when we try to correct what some people consider to be a disproportionate number of foreigers in post-graduate work. First of all, there is the fact that the balance swings. For a great many years there were far more Canadians abroad taking advantage of enlightened and sophisticated colleges, and on a very attractive basis; and it still is, particularly in the United States, and in former years, more so in the United Kingdom.

The other thing is the contribution that these people make to scholarship. I've never ceased to be impressed with the quality of the work these people are doing and how they help to lift the level of scholarship in the universities. My daughter made a comment the other night over at McMaster library that she thought she was in Hong Kong when she came down the elevator. But the fact of the matter is that this is an international community, and I think it is a very healthy thing for us to be reminded that we are increasingly a part of an international community.

These students aren't looking for competitive salaries. They are really just looking for sustenance. I still feel that many of them are far from getting sustenance; even with the increases that the government has indicated. They have to study 12 months; and this is not understood by the community. They don't have the opportunity; they are not even allowed to earn money, aside from what they get by way of scholarship for earning in their teaching capacities.

Considerable emphasis is being placed by the government on loans. I know in talking to businessmen and to others, that this makes a great deal of sense that these people should be prepared to borrow money; and be prepared to pay it back.

The only problem here; and I must confess that I wasn't aware of it to the extent that I am now. It's reported in the study that was done by the subcommittee on accessibility of student aid. We are well aware of this; but it is a phenomenon. The people who are most reluctant to borrow are the people who need to borrow most. And I think for the most part, for the best reasons.

First of all, very often they come from homes that still remember the depression years. They remember homes that were lost through inability to keep up small mortgage payments; they come from homes where a family may be disabled or unemployed. And these people expect to have to pay this money back. Whereas there are others that shrug their shoulders and say: "I will if I can."

The other thing is a matter of perspective. For some people \$2,000 looks like a fortune. For others \$2,000 is simply the down payment somebody put down on a new car—and you know dad's never had anything less than an overdraft of \$2,000 or \$3,000 at the bank. This is the kind of environment that the child comes up in.

I think that, to wind this up, there are two things, if we are going to avoid an elite in our post-graduate courses—and I know we are all dedicated to that, and I believe the government is too. There is going to have to be a reassurance on the part of the government, and given to the community, that they are really striving for quality, and they are hopeful that maybe by putting some strictures on, even though they were late, that is going to result in people looking hard, awfully hard at the kind of programmes they've got, and making sure that they are making the best use of the money.

It would surprise some people to know that businesses have the same kind of problems that government do. You wouldn't think so sometimes We keep on talking about running governments like businesses. But when money is easy and times are good, businesses have the same kind of problems that governments do. But when things get tough it is surprising how the priorities change, and suddenly they discover that some people are working harder and more productively than others.

I think that one of the results that may come, providing that we are dedicated to keeping a first class international post-graduate community, is that we'll keep the people we've got, and we'll attract the best people. And they won't go to other provinces, or across the border or across the water.

The second thing, I think is that we have got to improve the advisory services we have for people who need money. We have got to get people who are better able to talk to these youngsters, who could profitably borrow money, and who know that the loans they get are conditional on them being able to pay them back. I don't know what other way to put it.

They are going to honour obligations if they can, but they all are faced with uncertain circumstances—right now the uncertainty of employment is one that faces them in a very real way. They don't want to feel that they are going to be saddled with this the rest of their lives. I think they need more reassurance in this area too, and people dealing with them that are a great deal more sophisticated than some of the people I've met. Those are two comments that I have to make, Madam Chairman, and I hope will be helpful.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. McNie.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I'll have to repeat some of the things that I've already said about graduate students. First of all, we should start out, of course, with the premise of realizing their tuition fees were the same increase as for all students.

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, that isn't so, really, when you take into account the fact that there was no fee charged for the third term—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, would you just let me finish?

Mr. McNie: Okay, I'm sorry. Okay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will get to that—except for the third term where they would also be charged the \$297.50. Now I think it is important to realize that although the graduate student will pay the same for each term as the arts student, and that about on-third of the graduate students only take the two terms, the institution receives almost four times as much for the graduate student as it does for the undergraduate student.

I have mentioned that, with the increase in amount that they are permitted to earn, with the proposal for bursaries to cover the third term, coupled with the deductions that they would have, totalling around \$2,300 or \$2,700 depending on whether they're married, what their income tax status would be, that really they shouldn't be too much worse off than they were a year ago.

Many of the students are able to work during the summer months if they are not taking the third term. I realize that those who are here on a visa are apparently not permitted to work. But most of them apply for landed immigrant status and therefore that entitles them to work.

I don't want to get into the argument. I agree with the hon, member as far as the

foreign students are concerned. About half the graduate students are from outside Canada. But if we are going to maintain an international community, and if we are going to have this type of academic mobility, this should not be an important criterion. I think that really, if we are going to sort of use the philosophy that people are paying a greater proportion of the cost of the service they are receiving, that this shouldn't exclude really any segment of society.

There is no intention of course of attempting to downgrade the status of the graduate student. Certainly in the sixties we were concerned about the fact that many of the people on faculty in our universities were non-Canadians. There was some concern about that. So the way to offset that, of course, is to build up our graduate schools. This was done with collaboration between the government and the university. I think that that has succeeded. I think at many of our universities we have graduate studies that are attracting students from all over the world.

But the hon. member mentioned about the timing. And I think it is important to point out that the increase in fees start next September. So the third term will not be until this time next year, at the earliest. So that there is over a year's notice to the graduate students. The summer course this year is not subject to the fee increase.

Now the hon. member raised two points. I think we can reassure the hon. member that we're continuing to strive for quality. I don't think the changes in fees will in fact affect that objective. The hon. member mentioned the reluctance on the part of graduate students to borrow. I know that is the case. Every time I would suggest that the graduate students, with the income they would earn, with the bursaries and scolarships and other opportunities they'd have to earn revenue, that if they were, in fact, hard up that there was always the student award programme. And they are reluctant to borrow.

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, does the minister know that they are not able to use the student award programme if they have scholarships? There were only three, for instance, out of something like a thousand post-graduate students in McMaster that are on the student award programme, I understand.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well that's not the reason. They are not prevented from applying for a student award if they are on scholarship. That is taken into consideration. If they receive a scholarship of \$500, that is taken into consideration in their award, just as income is taken into consideration when a final award is made under the student award programme. But if they still require more money to live, and if they still qualify for the criteria applicable to graduate students, they still can borrow. I think that we should be consistent in that regard for all students.

I agree that maybe we should improve our advisory services. The hon, member knows that we have award officers at every post-secondary institution; we have counsellors as well, but sometimes they are probably not able to advise graduate students or undergraduate students too accurately as to what their future should be or what their plans for their future should be.

I think the hon, member probably will admit that people in private industry sometimes can be of more benefit to people like that than those professionals who are engaged in this occupation at universities. They are closer to the scene, they may have some more practical suggestions and in that way would benefit the graduate student that much more.

#### Madam Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. Bullbrook: Madam Chairman, some of that which I will say has been said before and I beg your indulgence in this respect.

If I might, I want to compliment Mr. McNie on his very temperate and objective remarks. I would want to associate myself entirely with them. It is not the purpose, of course, of anybody studying the estimates of this department in any way to wish to affect the quality of either graduate or post-graduate studies in the Province of Ontario. And the fact is that we are gaining international recognition and bringing to ourselves both faculty talent and students of a calibre that wasn't available a decade ago.

From the point of view of this party, we began our evaluation of these estimates by saying in our opening remarks to you, Madam Chairman, and to the minister and his department, that the thing we were concerned about more than anything else was the fact that the tuition costs for students, both graduate and undergraduate, had increased to an amount of \$23 million.

We began by saying that having regard to the total budget of this department of \$179,612,000, the \$23 million represented a 3½ per cent outgo of the total general expenditure by the minister. And we said that we would like to make an exhaustive analysis of the departmental expenditures to see if \$23 million couldn't be found somewhere along the line that would enable the minister to do away with this particular intention.

We are not going to be able to find it; there is no doubt that we aren't. There's the information given to us on the prior vote in connection with the expenditure of \$130 million, \$109 million of which are in effect transfer payments under the formula financing for the CAATS, and now there's an expenditure of approximately \$397 million under the formula financing that won't enable us to evaluate the priorities established by the universities themselves.

I don't say it is our function, Madam Chairman, to go into great detail, but from time to time there are things that come to the attention of all of us as members of the Legislature and most of us as lay people in the field of education, that cause us concern. The building of an artificial lake on the campus of Lakehead University at a significant cost in an area that is blessed with 250,000 lakes really has to invite the question from us, if we are doing our job: Is the administration of the various universities really establishing that sense of priority that we think is our responsibility to overview? And we are not able to do that.

I want to record again, if I might—I am sure there is sympathy on the part of the minister, and quite frankly I feel there is significant sympathy on the part of members on both sides of the House—that we are enabled in future years to at least take, if I might say, a peripheral glance at the priorities as they are established.

The thing that causes me concern—and I am sure it causes members of our caucus concern—is the fact that when we get into the situation regarding graduate students in the Province of Ontario, for example, who are faced with a tuition expenditure, according to my information, of \$292.50—the minister said \$297.50, so I take it that he is right—when we are faced with a response from the minister that says that this particular expenditure on the part of the graduate student is relieved because of the increase in the bursary availability by the individual universities out of their operating costs, it doesn't answer our responsibility.

The fact of the matter is that this particular response has no legal teeth at all. We as members of the Legislature, who acquiesce in

the policy established by the government that there will be such an increase in third-term tuition fee for graduate students, should not be content with the response given to us by the minister. If we are going to levy those charges against graduate students, we concurrently therefore have a responsibility to make sure that they are relieved, and we are not carrying out that responsibility.

I take strong issue with the pronouncement that was made by the minister at the time of his statement in the House in respect to this particular aspect, the ability to provide the \$300 bursary, and in connection with the aspect that has been mentioned many times, the ability on the part of the universities to elevate their assistance to graduate students in the teaching field. As a matter of interest, my information is that about one-sixth of the graduate students are able to afford themselves that opportunity even if the universities go along with the situation.

But the minister said these two things. He said:

These two modifications will enable the universities themselves to aid graduate students who may encounter financial problems. Both these changes have been recommended by the Council of Ontario Universities and by the Committee on University Affairs. I would like at this time to commend the universities for their willingness to use operating funds to assist graduate students in this matter.

I am going to say, and I say this most respectfully, that I just don't think that statement is true. The Council of Ontario Universities originally recommended an increase in the basic income unit and scholarships to match that particular recommendation.

I say to you that the willingness of universities in the Province of Ontario to acquiesce in this is at best questionable. I have talked to senior administrators in universities in this province and they are furious in connection with this. They say they doubt they will be able to carry out that undertaking.

I invite the consideration of you, Madam Chairman, and my colleagues in this committee, in recognizing that when the Premier of this province went to receive his honorary doctorate at Queen's University, he met graduate students carrying placards which read, "Venez étudier au Québec; c'est moins cher" ("Come to study in Quebec; it is less expensive"). He also met principal Deutsch and the graduate students, and principal Deutsch pointed out that the major change in tuition policies had been introduced with

no notice to, or consultation with, the universities and, he said, apparently without the knowledge of the government's advisory Committee on University Affairs.

The Premier was reported as saying—I suppose I should say "Dr. Davis" was reported as saying—that he regretted this lack of consultation and agreed that the resultant unfairness of the additional fee levy on graduate programmes probably could have been avoided. At that time he said, "Part of your difficulty is going to be resolved." Now the resolution came through the statement of the minister himself.

I want to say that I will close now because I intend to go into more detail in connection with the two programmes that the minister says are available to relieve the students. In point of fact, in the graduate field there is no assurance—we are giving no assurance as members of this House, and as members of this committee—that the graduate students who are faced with an elevated total programme increase of some 81 per cent are going to have any relief to them. And I say that we shirk our duty in this respect.

I say, more than anything else, in a total budget of \$719 million, elevated from \$645 million last year, why is it that the only people who seem to suffer are the students? That was a recommendation of the Wright commission report that there be increased tuition fees in the Province of Ontario. The government has undertaken to adopt and implement that one recommendation thus far.

The fact of the matter is that they are not implementing other recommendations in that report which we'll discuss further. But it had the intention and the effect of assisting students concurrently, especially in the graduate field. I say most respectfully, through you to the minister, that the answers that he has given are not answers. There are no assurances to us that we are in effect helping those students who require help.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bullbrook.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Did you say, Mr. Bull-brook, that the suggestions from the Council of Ontario Universities, and I think you mentioned Dr. Deutsch, was that we would raise the BIU?

Mr. Bullbrook: I am saying that the recommendations of the Committee on University Affairs and the Council of Ontario Universities was that concurrent with their willingness to effect the two modifications for assistance to graduate students was an elevation of the basic income unit. In point of fact, my information is that the COUA will be clarifying their position. My information is that they suggested several alternatives to the department. I have no information as to what those alternatives were but apparently they haven't been implemented by the department itself.

What I am saying in effect is, without attempting any presumption in fettering the response of the minister, that you have responded already to Mr. Bounsall and to Mr. McNie to a great extent in connection with what I consider my continuing difficulty.

If you can resolve it down to this—the third-term tuition increase which didn't exist before—it is not an increase. The tuition cost of a graduate student—the total burden upon him—is increased by \$297.50. The response to that is that the universities now have the ability through bursaries out of their operating programme to offset that. I am saying in effect that you make government policy that creates a burden upon the graduate student, but you don't concurrently assure government policy that will relieve that burden. You say in effect that the universities have the ability so to do, but we have no assurance that they are going so to do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The answer to that question, of course, is that we have the assurance that they will take the two steps to provide the two programmes that they have indicated and that you have indicated in your remarks.

Mr. Bulbrook: Well may I clarify this then? Is what I understand you are saying correct and without any equivocation? Are you saying to me that you have an unequivocal commitment from all the universities that they, out of their operating budget, will provide to each graduate student a bursary equal to \$300? Is that what you are saying?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. What I am saying is that the Council of Ontario Universities, which represents all universities, and I assume they have polled their universities, have indicated that they will lift the ceiling on teacher assistantships and provide bursaries—the criteria for those bursaries to be established between COUA and the graduate student association. The idea will be to provide those bursaries to the graduate students.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I suggest that I would like to comment on two things. Am I correct that the information I have that only about a sixth of the graduate students will be able to avail themselves of the assistance in connection with the increase of \$800, I believe, is relative—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is \$600.

Mr. Bullbrook: The \$600 is relative to their teaching?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: About 40 per cent.

Mr. Bullbrook: About 40 per cent? We still have 60 per cent. That is a lot better than my information.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Then there is a third that will not take the third term, you understand.

Mr. Bullbrook: Do I understand, more importantly, the essence of the question is do you have a commitment from the universities that they will provide to graduate students, out of their operating funds, \$300 to offset their third-year tuition fee or to offset the \$100 increase in their first two terms? Is there such a commitment, because I'm told there isn't such a commitment?

I'm told that you have in general a recommendation or an acquiescence on their part in connection with your alternative that you have provided for graduate students, but that acceptance was tempered by certain requests on the part of the council itself. I'm told that no administration of no university in the Province of Ontario has given you an unequivocal commitment to make those funds available out of operating funds to every graduate student within their jurisdiction.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am just going to have to repeat the same answer that I gave you before. First of all, it is based on the fact that every university hasn't got a graduate student faculty. I'm telling you that the Council of Ontario Universities, which speaks for the universities, for the university administrations, has accepted these two propositions. I am prepared to take its word for them.

I attended a luncheon where every university president who has a graduate school was present. There was no question about that.

Mr. Bullbrook: That doesn't answer-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'd like to deal, rather than getting back on that, with your remark about the BIU. The proposition wasn't to raise the BIU; the proposition was to lower it. The COUA suggested that we lower the BIU. In other words that we give universities less money than we intend to give them now—

but we would not charge the graduate students for that third semester.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's what I said.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Not charge for the third term.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's what I said. That acceptance was tempered by that!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: By that suggestion.

Mr. Bullbrook: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But it wasn't accepted by either CUA or the ministry, first of all, because this would apply to all universities regardless of whether or not they had graduate students. How would a small university live with a smaller BIU if we are going to stick to the formula financing that we have for the current year?

Mr. Bullbrook: I suggest to you, most respectfully, you shouldn't come into the Legislature of Ontario and infer, in effect, that there was total, without reservation, acceptance of your two formulae for assistance. Because it wasn't without reservation.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right, in order to clarify that point, before the decision was made on the two points this was considered by a joint meeting between COU and CUA. It was discussed—it included officials of my ministry—and that one point I have just mentioned was pointed out. Secondly, how could we at this stage after the commencement of the fiscal year, change the BIU? It wasn't possible at this stage. However, it is being considered for the next fiscal year as a solution.

The important thing is that if we are going to maintain the BIU and enable them to work in advance, we must stick to that at least for this year. As a matter of fact, the BIU that they are now operating on was made known to them in March, 1971.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to say, if I might, perhaps it is my obdurate nature, I don't really feel that the minister has answered the essential question of whether he has a commitment from the universities that they will assist these graduate students. The point basically, Madam Chairman, is that we do have the highest graduate fees by far in the Province of Ontario, in the whole Dominion of Canada. In line with what the member for Hamilton West said Mr. Chairman, if we keep lessening the ability of our students to continue their academic involvement, it certainly won't be to the advantage of the

Ontario academic, business or social community, to do so.

This is why I think we should express great concern, as we have. I recognize this as almost a tertiary involvement on my part. Others have spoken at more length and in better fashion than I on the subject, but I am vitally concerned about it. I think, in the context of a total budget of \$700 million, in effect, to increase these tuition fees, or involve the students of Ontario to this particular expense and to this resistance on their part to continue their education is the last avenue of approach that we should have taken. Surely to goodness, somewhere along the line, the ministry could find avenues of approach that were available, that wouldn't hit the pocketbook of the student himself.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I would like to know if the hon. member is including those graduate students who now obtain fellowships and scholarships and bursaries, up to the amount of as much as \$5,000 a year?

Mr. Bullbrook: Sure, that's available to some students, I'm saying that your average graduate fees in the Province of Ontario are the highest in the Dominion of Canada, and I'm not saying that that of necessity is wrong. It might be the quality of instruction, the quality of facilities and everything else are concurrently that much better. I'm saying, in point of fact, they are so much higher.

For example, the University of New Brunswick charges \$1,525 for four years in a graduate programme. The University of Calgary charges \$1,560, Ontario universities would be charging \$3,510. That's quite a distinction and a difference. I'm saying those are average figures made available to me and through our research department. The point I'm making in effect, here, and I make it for the last time, is that we have no assurance, Madam Chairman, that increased tuition costs both in the graduate and post-graduate level will be compensated for by concurrent commitments from the universities themselves, or concurrent commitments out of OSAP, because, in point of fact, no matter how you slice it, the two criteria that the hon, member for Windsor West was talking about obtain, that is, far and away the majority of undergraduate students in the Province of Ontario is going to find itself burdened to the tune of an additional \$300 next year.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, to further back up the hon, member for Samia's last point, there has been general talk and some action on the part of graduate students in the various disciplines—those already in the discipline, and not entering graduate students—to attempt to shift their base of graduate studies for this coming year to western universities, where the fees are lower, particularly to the University of Alberta, where, not only are their fees lower, but in addition, the support moneys for teaching assistance and grants are higher.

The effect that this is going to have, unfortunately, is that the University of Alberta particularly, is going to get swamped. It will pick and choose from amongst the best graduate students in Ontario. So, we lose some of our better graduate students from Ontario for this coming year because of the lower fees elsewhere, in western universities and particularly in Alberta where the support is higher.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall. Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I just wanted to ask the minister if he has the projected enrolment figures for the teachers' colleges across the province and to what extent they are up or down.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is still in the Department of Education.

Mr. Laughren: Still in Education.

Madam Chairman: Item 3 carried?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Madam Chairman, madame la présidente, j'aimerais poser quelques questions au ministre sur la question de l'éducation post-secondaire des étudiants de langue française dans la province d'Ontario.

M. le ministre, vous pourriez peut-être commencer en nous donnant les plans du ministère sur la question de l'éducation post-secondaire en français en vue de la grande augmentation d'inscription des étudiants aux niveaux secondaires dans les dernières six, sept années. Vous parlez tout le temps des politiques du gouvernement ontarien.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Will you repeat it in English please? I am sorry, I can't understand it.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, okay. Mr. Minister, I would like to ask you first about plans for post-secondary education for Franco-Ontarian

students. I would like to ask generally what plans the ministry has got in order to provide a better breadth of courses, in order to make them more accessible and in order to accommodate the increasing number of students—a very greatly increasing number of students over the past few years—who have been able to carry out their secondary education in French, thanks to the long-overdue change in policy by the Ontario government a few years ago.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you want to have the information on what support we are giving now for bilingual students at the various universities?

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I would like to pose the question and you can start answering.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right. The present support is given to your universities—Ottawa, Laurentian, Hearst and Glendon—and this totals \$2,160,000.

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry. That is to students or to the universities?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: To the universities. Franco-Ontarian students, of course, are treated the same way as any other students as far as student assistance is concerned.

I think the hon. member wanted some idea as to what our future policy might be. We have, without indicating that we have accepted any of the recommendations, an increase in this support and that where the percentage of students, somewhat along the line as the secondary student criteria, is such in certain universities, or certain areas where those universities exist, that the same type of support be given for bilingual instruction. I think probably in line with the basis for our present support, that that type of support will increase at other institutions where such instruction is required.

Mr. Cassidy: Well now, the first question. That is, what has been the pattern of that particular and specific support for bilingual universities? Because it was my understanding that that had been decreasing in recent years, and I am glad to see the minister say that it may start to increase, but—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Sorry, I didn't hear the question?

Mr. Cassidy: Do you want me to ask it in French? Mr. Minister, I am open to correction but my understanding was that the extra costs of a bilingual university had in

fact been decreasing in recent years and I wonder if my understanding is correct and if what the minister is saying that there will be a change in policy.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, the support has, in fact, been increasing. For example, the total provincial grant for 1970-1971 was \$1,890,000; for 1971-1972 it was \$2,068,000—

Mr. Cassidy: It was 2, 0, 6, 8-yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —and for this year it would be estimated at \$2,951,000, close to \$3 million.

Mr. Cassidy: There is a substantial increase this year. What is the formula for computing that special assistance to universities where courses are taught in the two languages?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is based mainly on the percentage of extra costs for the bilingual courses. Anything other than that is based on a fixed formular. We get that information from the universities, I would think.

It is an extra formula grant based on consultation between the universities themselves and the Committee on University Affairs, which advises the ministry. I might mention that the federal government formula is considerably lower than that, and that is also part of their total income for bilingual services.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words, the BIU for each student in a bilingual university, or for each French-speaking student, is increased by a certain amount. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, right.

Mr. Cassidy: What is that amount in fact? Can you express it as a percentage of the BIU, or in some other way?

Mr. Gordon: These are lump-sum payments to each institution, dependent upon the amount of French instruction that is being carried on there basically, but as lump-sum payments we don't have them calculated. The hon. member had a copy of the sheet that was handed out earlier which indicates the grant; the calculation would have to be derived from that.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. I wonder if the department can give some indication of whether the great increase in secondary enrolment in French-language high schools in Ontario has yet been reflected in an increase in the number of French-speaking students wishing to take their courses in French at Ontario universities?

Mr. Gordon: Not to a great extent as yet, because those students, as you know, are just reaching their grade 13 year really at the present time. It is anticipated, of course, that any reflection of that will automatically be incorporated into the amount of instruction that is given at those institutions and the assistance will rise accordingly under the formula.

Mr. Cassidy: Have you in fact got a figure for enrolment of students who are taking their university or post-secondary education mainly or entirely in French in the province at this time?

Mr. Gordon: The figures that we have are based upon the number of students enrolled in French-language courses, so it doesn't come to a body but it comes to a course number—the number of courses of instruction in French.

Mr. Cassidy: That would include Englishspeaking students who were taking French as a discipline. Is that correct?

Mr. Gordon: To a certain extent, yes, but it has to be in French and only at those institutions that are indicated as being bilingual institutions.

Mr. Cassidy: What is that figure then?

Mr. Gordon: I'll have to refer to the-

Mr. Cassidy: While you are finding that figure, perhaps I could redirect questions to the minister, Madam Chairman. Given the fact that there will be very shortly a tremendous volume of students who are in fact prepared and will want, as French-Ontarians, to take their university education in French and who will have had their secondary schooling in French, what plans is the department making with the bilingual universities, or with the universities of Ontario generally, in order to accommodate these impending demands? Or does he believe that they will exist?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, the actual procedure itself is that the university will approach the department and, as the result of consultation and discussions with the Committee on University Affairs, they will be able to indicate what is their possible enrolment in these courses, what applications they have and are projected; and, therefore, qualifying for nonformula grants accordingly, the same as the

four who now receive these supplementary grants.

Mr. Cassidy: Does the minister agree that the problems of prediction in this field are exceptionally difficult because of the vast number of unknowns? The first unknown is that the proportion of Franco-Ontarians completing high school and going on to university has been very low. And is therefore liable to jump quite sharply, and perhaps, a bit erratically. Secondly, it is not possible to predict what proportion of graduates from Franco-Ontario Frenchlanguage high schools will wish to continue their studies in French, rather than switching into English.

Given those circumstances, what assurances has the minister been able to give to the bilingual universities that would enable them to plan their staffing and financing without having to rush in at the last minute to say: "Cut back on staff", because they find out that the enrolment projections are wrong?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, they use the same criteria we have used for any enrolment, regardless of the courses. There is a responsibility and the obligation under our formula financing for the universities to be able to indicate and project enrolment. There is a vast number of unknowns. The member is correct.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister would agree that there are far more unknowns than in the case of—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is possible, sure. And this applies to the universities, to the government and to anybody else who may be considered an expert in this field. So there is no shortage of space that I am aware of in those universities that are now giving bilingual instruction. I am not aware of any inhibition as far as support for this type of instruction is concerned. I would suggest that the co-operation and the collaboration that goes on between the universities and the department can provide for the type of instruction that the member is suggesting.

Now if, for example, there are French-speaking high schools, and there is a French-speaking high school in Welland, it is possible that Brock, which is the closest university, would be affected by this. There would be some request on Brock to provide bilingual instruction. This could be tabulated by an assessment of those students in grade 13 at that school to see what their plans are,

and whether or not they would like to take instruction in their own particular language at a university other than the four that have that facility at the present time. I don't anticipate any problems there.

Another thing that should be remembered is that any Franco-Ontarian that wants to go outside of Ontario, for example, to Quebec, can do so with the same support and assistance that such a student would receive in this province. It may be that, on an interim basis, assuming that these courses are filled at any time in the future, this could be done. But in the meantime, assuming that there is a percentage and a reasonable justification for establishing that facility at a university like Brock, assuming there are a reasonable number of students who will respond, this and other universities, such as Lakehead for example, could qualify for the same type of support.

Mr. Cassidy: Is the minister aware of any universities other than the four which already have some instruction in French which are, in fact, considering or planning to offer such courses? You have indicated some openness to more universities offering instruction in both languages; is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. If, as I say-

Mr. Cassidy: Are you aware of any universities which have taken it up?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. Not at the present time because—

Mr. Cassidy: Have you told them that you are open to it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am sure they realize that.

Mr. Cassidy: Has the department told them?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I haven't personally.

Mr. Cassidy: Has the department?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think it has. I think they would know its policy, its criteria, for establishing bilingual courses. We are not discriminating in favour of the four as opposed to the other 10. Assuming that there are students that facility would be established at the other universities.

Mr. Cassidy: But what is-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As I say, it is important to realize that these four which now receive this extra support are not up to top enrolment by any means. I think it is important that we not start two or three other universities with these courses to the detriment of the ones which have it at the present time.

Mr. Cassidy: What is the strategy of the department? Perhaps I can ask this. Clearly you would not be open to every one of the 14 provincial universities establishing bilingual courses. In fact, that would mean that there would be one or two courses in philosophy, politics or sociology that might be available in what was essentially an Englishlanguage curriculum.

What is your strategy? Is your strategy to concentrate? Is your strategy simply to respond as other universities come forward with a request or a desire to offer bilingual instruction? Or is your strategy to increase that number of bilingual universities from the present four to maybe six or seven with a better geographic distribution around the province?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would say our strategy is to respond. We did this with Glendon for example. It has not been all that successful, frankly, but that would continue to be our strategy.

I think one might say the main thrust or move toward this type of facility and this type of course should come from the universities. At the same time, I would temper that with the realization that if there is a demand and if there is the population in a certain area, for example, of students at French high schools, and we feel there should be an accommodation close at hand, in that instance, if there isn't some response from the university community we could, in fact, suggest it and, as I say, through collaboration, provide that facility.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words, the minister has no strategy?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: None other than what I have said, no.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, that is no strategy then! Let me ask this, Mr. Minister. Let's suppose that the University of Windsor, to take an example, which is at the centre of probably the largest group of Franco-Ontarians not now served within any reasonable distance by a bilingual university, decided to embark on bilingual instruction. Obviously in the first few years the costs of doing that are pretty substantial. In the first place, it is difficult to get up to optimum course loads for the teaching staff, and in the second place there is the problem of providing course material,

textbooks and library material. You can't start out with 50 books in French; you obviously have to do a bit more than that,

There are some exceptional start-up costs which would be parallel, I suppose, to the problems that were faced by universities such as Trent and Brock in their early years when they, too, had to have special expenditures in order to build up to a critical level, where their costs would be comparable to other universities around the province.

Is there any strategy—let us say the University of Windsor decided to go into this—in order to make it feasible? Or would you simply say, "Well, here's a couple of thousand bucks for this prof., and you can get \$5,000 for books and that's it. Sorry, chums."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't quite understand why it would cost more.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister is surely aware why it costs more in the initial years—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No more than what you suggest.

Mr. Cassidy: I am suggesting that a figure of a very few thousand dollars in the initial stages of offering bilingual programmes is not adequate because of the need to hire professors whose time may not be used to the optimum in the early years; because of a need to build up library resources and other resources within the university, which it would not now possess.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think you shouldn't lose sight of the fact that you get full formula support. There is full formula support for any student in any university. For example, if Windsor feels that there is a reasonable need for bilingual courses at its university where there is the requirement, there would be the response. It would certainly be in the interests of that institution to have those courses.

As the hon, member must know, this whole area is now under consideration by the Wright commission. There has been a separate draft supplementary report on post-secondary education for the Franco-Ontarian population. They have made specific recommendations about specific institutions—both the community colleges and the universities. I am hoping the draft report will be even more explicit, and that those are recommendations that we could very well implement in a short time.

Mr. Cassidy: That's fine. But what the minister is telling us though is that in fact

some of the very basic things that should have been done within the department in fact were not under way until the spur the Wright report came along.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I wouldn't say that. I would say that the bilingual courses we are giving at the present time at the four universities, for example, didn't need the spur of the Wright report.

Mr. Cassidy: Was there, for example, a general timetable—as suggested in the supplementary report—for the development of new French-language programmes in the province?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. I think that the timetable, as the hon. member knows, is based on population. It is based on regions. It is based on percentage of population. It is in many respects analogous to our secondary institutions, similar for example to the Symonds report, as far as the provision of these facilities is concerned on a projected basis.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister can't give us a single detail of what was in that timetable?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I am saying that I have enunciated the general policy before, particularly as to the relationship with these institutions, the certain amount of lead or responsibility required on the part of the institutions themselves based on the formula financing, which in fact encourages increased enrolment by the institutions. I think all these combined indicate a general policy in respect to bilingual structure.

Mr. Cassidy: Was there any thrust from within the department for provision of French-language post-secondary instruction in the two regions of the province that are least well served at present yet have concentrations of French-speaking population—namely southwestern Ontario and northwestern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think that is again tied in with the recommendations regarding the community colleges and again based on the facilities that would be available at the secondary level. The hon. member mentioned the main concern seemed to be where these young students coming out of the French high school were going to continue their education in their language. I think that is one guide that we are using. Now I'm not sure for example that there is a French high school in Thunder Bay. I'm not sure if there is a French high school west of Welland.

Mr. Cassidy: There certainly is.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is one in Windsor?

Mr. Cassidy: There is, in Windsor.

Mr. Bounsall: There is one quite large one in Windsor. Three elementary schools feed the one high school. All in a separate system, I might mention.

Mr. Gordon: The hon. member I'm sure understands that those areas that have been best served have not met their own expectations of enrolment in Franco-Ontarian students. The expectations of the University of Ottawa and of Laurentian University have not been realized.

Under the very definite policy of the government with respect to a reasonable degree of independence of the institutions to develop programmes which they see fit, encouragement has been given for them to develop those programmes which they see as being viable and reasonable.

At the present time it is quite correct that there are no specialized programmes at the University of Windsor. Frankly, based on the population, say, of the Windsor area, it would be quite doubtful whether there would be enough population to warrant—that is enough students attending university—to warrant specialized French instruction.

That is one of the reasons why this province is somewhat unique in its policy of assistance to students. Unlike most of the other Canadian provinces, any student of Ontario can study at any place in Canada, in the course of his choice, and receive financial assistance under the Ontario Student Awards Programme, regardless of where he is studying. This is not the case as you know with students from Quebec. Or students from other provinces wanting to come to Ontario.

Hence, it becomes a question, under the policy of the government, whether one is able to provide all courses to all people right at home, or whether one provides a spectrum of courses within the province which will meet the needs of the population. There is certainly no shortage of accommodation for Franco-Ontarians in Ontario universities, based on the number who have indicated an interest to the present time in studying in those programmes.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I think, in fact, that that is the correct attitude that the government should have taken, if you will. That is that there will be some provision ahead of demand. For this reason—

Mr. Gordon: This is exactly what happened.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, this is what has happened. But for this reason—that until Franco-Ontario students, for example, could see that there was really the opportunity to carry their university studies in French, why there wasn't a hell of a lot of incentive for them to try and go through the very difficult procedures necessary, up until two or three years ago, to have their secondary schooling in French.

So, therefore, you had to sort of pull in order to guarantee and in order to assure language rights from the province. You had to work ahead of demand, and this is one of the points I am making to the minister.

It becomes very difficult to work ahead of demand if, in fact, there are two or three million bucks and nothing more-provided if any university which wished to embark on this field, in fact, only gets formula financing plus a few pennies in addition. I am sure the minister would be aware that the first courses that would be offered in a university that started to embark on this field would likely be in the general or past stream. And they would be catering, in other words, to students who, for economic reasons, or because of their background and this sort of thing, would not have the motivation or finances to go to another city to take an honours course. But in the formula, this is precisely the area where the least amount of support is available under the BIU.

I guess they get only one BIU, plus a few pennies, for any student who is embarking on a bilingual programme which was newly offered. And I suppose that that isn't really sufficient incentive if one or two additional universities wanted and were prepared to offer a bilingual programme.

Mr. Bounsall: I would just point out-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You must realize that the extra amount that the four universities are paying now for bilingual courses is not based on formula financing. This extra money is based on a certain amount of the extra cost for these programmes. So they don't necessarily have to rely on enrolment in this regard. If the costs are there, even if the student may not turn up, or the projected planned enrolment doesn't turn up, they are not penalized financially as a result of that.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, I just want to point out to the minister that he is probably aware that Windsor is an officially designated bilingual area; and that if at any time the Province of Ontario is considering expansion to another university in bilingual terms and bilingual offerings, French offerings, that Windsor should probably best be that area. It does have a large percentage of its population that do speak and understand French, and certainly a certain segment of its population which surprisingly speaks only French.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): There is French-language radio.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, and there is French-language radio there. One thing along the same line about French language in Windsor rather surprised me—and I was well aware that the city of Kitchener-Waterloo was a centre for German immigration into Ontario, because of the fact of the German-speaking people there. But it wasn't until three or four months ago, when a couple of bookstores opened up providing French-language reading material at all levels, which the community hadn't had until that time, that it became obvious and rather a surprise to the community, that if an immigrant came from France, if he didn't settle in the Province of Quebec he settled in Windsor.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is just preparatory to hopping across the border.

Mr. Bounsall: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, come on.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can't imagine any other reason for settling in Windsor.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, our daffodils were up eight weeks ago. It depends whether you like to tiptoe through the tulips, you know, in mid-March.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You know I'm being facetious.

Mr. B. Newman: Don't dare come back as minister after that. We'll throw you back on to Fighting Island.

Mr. Bounsall: But there is a sizable immigration from France into the city of Windsor and so it is not an illogical place to develop a bilingual university, or the next one, as it comes along.

Mr. Cassidy: I think Mr. Bounsall has brought up a very good point, that is,

the incentive there, let's say, for a second French-language high school would be a great deal stronger were there to be post-secondary courses available in French.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I was just saying I am surprised that Wright in his interim report, where he makes recommendation for bilingual instruction, doesn't recommend either St. Clair or the University of Windsor be included in these recommendations.

Mr. Bounsall: Partly facetiously, let's say that this is not the only thing lacking in the Wright report.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You know they deal with at least six or seven here. I think most of them are new.

Madam Chairman: Item 3 carried?

Mr. Cassidy: I would like to carry on a bit longer, Madam Chairman, on this particular question. I'd like to come back to a point, which is certainly highlighted by the enrolment figures which happened to be given in the supplementary report here, the tripling of Franco-Ontarian French-language high school enrolment over a course of five years, as a result of the introduction of French language in publicly supported high schools.

The problem that this creates, it seems to me, for the bilingual universities, and the minister's assistant has already mentioned this, is a problem of financing in a university like the U of O, which has moved to provide courses and spaces for students, and so on, in advance of demand and, necessarily, should have done that, but then finds itself penalized on the BIU, because it has space and teachers and so on which are, again, a necessity and desirably, if you will, underutilized. We would prefer that it didn't happen, but it is better that it happened than it didn't. You penalize a place like the U of O.

Mr. Gordon: If I might answer that, Madam Chairman, exactly that situation happened at Laurentian in 1971-1972 where the university did not reach its anticipated enrolment and it was given additional support for that very reason.

Mr. Cassidy: On an ad hoc basis?

Mr. Gordon: That is true.

Mr. Cassidy: But you weren't prepared to make any kind of guarantee, as these universities prepare for what will undoubtedly be quite a substantial increase in potential French-language enrolment, Coming out of the secondary schools. The kids are out of grades 12 and 13 now.

Mr. Gordon: We are fully confident that the anticipated enrolment of Franco-Ontarians desirous of entering institutions, such as Ottawa and Laurentian, will be accommodated and that none will be turned away. Full support is guaranteed for them.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I know. But I am saying, let's suppose, though, that they find that, in fact, despite all of the pencil sharpening they can do, that they are still moving a bit ahead of demand. Will you make the same provisions for them? Will you guarantee the same provisions for them as the ad hoc arrangement was made for Laurentian?

Mr. Gordon: We'd be happy to see that-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Surely you are not suggesting that there just be a carte blanche to go ahead and build new buildings and to provide provisions for something that isn't going to take place.

Mr. Cassidy: No of course not. But what I am suggesting, though, is that the predictions over the next two or three years, the enrolment forecasts, are going to be exceptionally difficult for the reasons I have already cited. God knows you have made it worse by the steps taken by the department and by the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) in his budget.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not really.

Mr. Gordon: But under the formula, if more students come, the university gets more money. It is automatically assured and guaranteed. There is no real problem, is there?

Mr. Cassidy: The minister is surely aware, though, that there are problems, let's say, in recruiting French-language teaching staff in a number of disciplines. They are not as readily available certainly as people in the English-language disciplines and you cannot call on the reservoir of people from the graduate schools in the United States who are flooding Canadian universities with applications because there aren't any jobs to fill at home.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That statement seems a little contradictory. Just a little contradictory.

Mr. Cassidy: Not at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Why aren't there French-speaking teachers?

Mr. Cassidy: Why? I am saying in English-language universities we have skated by over the last few years and we've compensated for the failures of the government over the last 15 years by bringing in vast numbers of professors from other countries, mainly the United States. Now for French academics from France, obviously it takes them more time and effort and energy to come here. They don't particularly want to come to these few acres of snow anyway and you cannot draw—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Except Windsor.

Mr. Bounsall: I just want to point out to the minister again some of the advantages of Windsor. Four out of the last seven years I have planted my tulip bulbs in the first weekend in December so they might come up to a snowless Windsor.

Mr. B. Newman: They are picking strawberries back there now.

An hon, member: Radishes.

Mr. Cassidy: Don't rub it in, please! Our tulips aren't even up yet in Ottawa. But if a university, the U of T or Windsor or Laurentian or somewhere like that, finds on July I that they have underestimated a demand for a particular course and they need to hire a couple of extra guys to teach and they can't find them locally, they can go to an American graduate school and they'll find them a dime a dozen. This is not the case—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Or Quebec.

Mr. Cassidy: No, it is not that easy because the universities of Quebec have had precisely the same problems of expansion that the universities of Ontario have had. They have therefore absorbed the people coming out of their own educational system—and more—who are capable of teaching. They have brought in imports from France, who at least are coming to a French-speaking environment if they go to Quebec or Montreal or Chicoutimi.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: My information is that there is no shortage of instructors for bilingual courses in Ontario.

Mr. Cassidy: But you will agree that there is rather a longer lead time in terms of getting them?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You have to start from point A, you know. We have just established bilingual courses and we are talking about Franco-Ontarian instructors and you want them to earn their degrees in Ontario. We have to make sure that the facilities are here for undergraduate and post-graduate studies. Then they will be available for instruction in Ontario.

Mr. Cassidy: I am not trying to be an Ontario nationalist about this—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But there is a certain amount of time that has to be expended here before you will get the buildup of that academic community or that faculty.

Mr. Cassidy: From the Franco-Ontarian community, I quite agree. But the point I was making is a bit different. That is, that the lead time in order to hire for Frenchlanguage instruction in Ontario universities is of necessity longer because you haven't a pool of talent to draw on either within the rest of English Canada or within the States. The pool of talent within Canada which we might draw on, that is, from Quebec, is already severely taxed by the demands of the Quebec universities.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think if that is the case there is some obligation on us to make sure that we don't commence courses and create courses at those universities unless they are going to be popular, unless there is going to be some response. You can't have bilingual instruction at the universities where there won't be the students, but at the same time having more universities chasing after faculty.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words, we shouldn't have more than half a dozen. Okay. But the minister still fails to perceive the point. I think I had better just leave it on the record and turn to another subject que je pense que c'est très important. C'est la question de la répartition du revenu des families des franco-ontariens d'où viennent les étudiants qui sont inserits aux universités dans la province d'Ontario.

The minister is probably aware—in fact if he isn't, I'm very surprised—of the distribution of income among the families of Franco-Ontarian students attending Ontario universities. I am sure that he has read the figures in this particular document, and I would hope very much that he had, for example, the analysis of family incomes which has been prepared by the administration of the University of Ottawa, and relevant to its French-speaking students.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, as the hon. member knows, we feel we have, and will continue

to advocate that we have, a good student awards programme in Ontario.

As the hon, member probably also knows, the federal government is involved in supporting French-speaking students in Ontario as well, I suppose, as in other provinces where they have declared bilingual districts.

So I don't see the point that because the family income of Franco-Ontarioans may be less, there is that much more difficulty under these programmes for those students to attend university.

Mr. Cassidy: I am surprised at the minister saying that. In the first place, he knows that it is less; the figures in the supplementary report indicated that half of the French-speaking families in Ontario in 1961 had a family income of less than \$3,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am not denying that.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am not denying that, but I am saying that our assistance programme—

Mr. Cassidy: But those facts have not changed, Mr. Minister, over the last 10 years. That's point one.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, that point should be raised in another department, not here.

Mr. Cassidy: But it is relevant to your department as well, and particularly to what I believe is a declared intention of the government to assure equal opportunity and full language rights for people of both official languages in this province. Now the second point is—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, let's not leave that point. You don't want your people back home to be confused when they read Hansard.

The fact is that our Ontario Student Awards Programme is geared to help the low-income families, so that nobody who has the qualifications to go to a post-secondary education will be denied that right and privilege.

Mr. Cassidy: On economic grounds.

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North): That includes the English.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: On economic grounds, that's right.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Minister, that was the statement we got in the House from the Premier when we asked after the budget whether there would be any effect on students as a result of the increase in tuition fees and the other changes in the awards programme, which we are not discussing at this time. He said unequivocally that nobody would be denied access on economic grounds. That was unequivocal. Would the minister agree that the Premier said—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. I didn't have the pleasure of being here for your introductory statement, but I did read it, and I found that in fact you were equivocating very decidedly on this very issue. I think it's particularly relevant because of the lower family income of Franco-Ontarians and therefore the problem that they have more trouble getting the money within their own family resources to get to university, and obviously have more reservations about borrowing what are to them very large sums of money.

Perhaps I could quote the minister. He says:

It is my hope that we can find enough flexibility within the present legislative framework to ensure that no student who has the ability to benefit from a post-secondary education will be denied that opportunity for financial reasons.

A pledge by the Premier has turned into a hope by the minister responsible, and I don't know what the students in northern Ontario or in eastern Ontario who find themselves forced to go out to work because they can't afford to go to university next year are going to do with that hope that the minister has expressed. I think the government has broken faith. It is already showing signs of breaking faith.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, there is no conflict in what the Premier said, and with which I agree—

Mr. Cassidy: You better come up with some pretty rapid prevarication. Go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —and with what the hon. member has read that I have said.

Again, I reiterate that in the lower income brackets; those families who are considered in the low-income, and lowest income brackets,—which would apply, in some instances, to our French-speaking, the Franco-Ontarians—will not suffer as a result of any changes in our OSAP programme, or in tuition fees.

Now, the only qualification I would want to say to that is the possibility of an additional \$200 by way of loan. Again, that should not prevent any student from entering university.

Now the flexibility, or the changes that I was referring to that I had in mind, are graduate students who were particularly hard hit. Some of them are the registered nurses who are entering those schools or colleges for the first time; and also that grey area, where there is some controversy over what is considered a qualifying income. For example, we have the low-income area; I am not sure of the exact figures, but we are talking somewhere between \$5,000 and \$6,000 and \$7,000 and \$8,000. But there is also an area depending—

Mr. Cassidy: You are talking about \$3,000 and \$4,000 as well, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, all right.

Mr. Cassidy: Don't just assume that everybody in the province has the income of the people in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, well, I would hope that the average income in Ontario is higher than \$3,000 or \$4,000.

Mr. Cassidy: But we are talking of students who come from those income groups. And if you want equality of opportunity, you have to bear them in mind.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right; as a matter of fact, even more so. The grant portion or the assistance would be even greater. But when I was making my statement, I was talking about that area between seven and nine thousand. Although that may be considered a larger income, there is also the possibility of two or three members of that family going to post-secondary institutions. Under our income tax criteria, that may impose just as much a hardship as those in the lower income areas. That is what concerns me and that is what I was referring to in my statement.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister, Mr. Cassidy—

Mr. Cassidy: If the minister was considering the lower income group—

Madam Chairman: —may I interject; it is the hour of 6. Could we carry the vote? Item 3 carried?

Mr. Cassidy: No.

Madam Chairman: Well, the subject that you are discussing comes under item 7, "students awards."

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry, no it does not; because the increase in tuition fees is the matter I am discussing. The minister strayed over into the question of student awards, but if you wish to rule him out of order, why that's fine.

Madam Chairman: I was extending a courtesy to you in allowing you to carry on with the student awards, which I believe is carried under item 7, but I allowed the courtesy of you asking the question at this time.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It involves tuition as well; tuition fees.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, it does involve tuition, and this is where I was directing my comments, Madam Chairman.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Would you discuss tuition fees, on a point of order, under section 7?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I believe we have adjourned and this item therefore should stand until 8 o'clock and we can decide then whether or not—

Madam Chairman: Very well, recess until 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, May 18, 1972

**Evening Sesssion** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO 1972



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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2002:

Madam Chairman: Meeting come to order, please. Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Madam Chairman, I would just like to ask the minister first whether his people have been able to give him figures on the enrolment of students studying in the French language in the various universities of the province? They were looking for that half an hour before we adjourned.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): We'll have to wait until tomorrow for that. Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I see. That's a pity, because—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That will include people enrolled in the universities, you know—

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, that's correct.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not necessarily Franco-Ontarians. You understand that?

Mr. Cassidy: You mean who are enrolled and are taking courses in the French language?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Right.

Mr. Cassidy: Right. Okay. It's a pity we can't have them right now. Because I do have the figures in front of me here on some of these bilingual grants in 1971-1972, and in 1972-1973. Although I'm a bit confused, actually. The minister's figures indicated an increase in the current year to \$2,900,000, and the figures that are given in this table, which was distributed to the committee, were for \$2,160,000, which is a piddling increase of \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We included the colleges in that figure.

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry. In other words-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The last figure should have been \$2,160,000, rather than the figure that I gave you of \$2,951,000. I don't know—that includes the colleges.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, I see. Well, in other words, everything the minister had to say about the generosity with which the government was encouraging French-language university courses was, in fact, a tissue of fabrication.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, that's a silly statement. I gave you the figures, and I didn't try to indicate anything really about those figures, outside of the fact that they were increased each year.

Mr. Cassidy: No, the minister was trying to say, though, that in fact the government was moving and had a general kind of formula and that this was done on the basis of the additional costs for French-language instruction and so on. And now we learn that, in fact, as I'm looking at the figures here, the only university to have any increase is Laurentian and its satellite campus at Hearst.

Although, for example, the eligible BIUs at Ottawa are up by approximately eight per cent between the current and the coming fiscal year, or academic year, and although I'm sure a number of those students will be French-speaking, there is no allowance, no encouragement for that at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The BIU-for the universities-

Mr. Cassidy: I don't know the enrolment projection, Mr. Minister, at Ottawa U. But I presume that if the BIUs go up then the enrolment is going up.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, it's the other way around. Or it's the same way. But my information is that the enrolment really hasn't gone up to any great extent at the four universities, for bilingual support.

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry. You are saying that the enrolment of French-speaking students has not gone up. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not to any great extent. No more than the figures indicate in the difference, for example, in the three sets of figures I've given you.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I wonder what that indicates, Madam Chairman, about the economic feasibility of French-language students going to university then? I find that very strange. And I hope the minister listens carefully to this. But if, in fact, the enrolment of English-speaking students is continuing to increase, and despite the secondary programme—I wish the minister would listen, as a matter of fact.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): The hon, minister can listen and talk at the same time with no trouble.

Mr. Cassidy: But that is not possible for us mere mortals, who find more difficulty in doing that.

Mr. Morrow: Just keep on talking. Never mind about the minister.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Where's Madam Chairman?

Mr. Cassidy: No. I'll wait for the minister.

Mr. Laughren: We were waiting for the chairman to finish his interjection.

Can we have Madam Chairman back?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Go ahead.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, Mr. Minister, I would just point out first that at the University of Ottawa, which is one of these four-really three and a bit, because Hearst campus has got a very small French-language enrolmentbut at the University of Ottawa the students still tend, as they do in all Ontario universities, to come from, to be weighted toward the upper middle-classes, but because of the difference in average incomes of French Canadians the income distribution of families with students at the University of Ottawa is, in fact, identical to that of the population of the province as a whole. And if you will, even that is quite a remarkable achievement, although this still underrepresents students from lower income families in the Franco-Ontarian community.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Carry on, carry on.

Mr. Cassidy: I'm finding the minister's behaviour rather perturbing, as a matter of fact.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, don't let it worry you, just carry on.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. I just pointed out to the committee, Mr. Minister, that at the University of Ottawa the family incomes of the students there are a mirror of the income distribution of the families across the province. That is, I believe, the only university in the province which does that so accurately, although it is still not a mirror of the distribution of income of Franco-Ontarian families. The minister has just told us that enrolment of French-speaking students, or of students in French-language courses, at the bilingual universities is not apparently going up. This is how he has defended the fact that there has been virtually no increase in the non-formula bilingual grants to these universities.

I would suggest, in view of the great expansion of French-language secondary education, that surely something has got to be wrong? Something is going wrong in the government's plans to in fact give full opportunity and equality to the second official language in this province. What is going wrong in factand this seems to confirm what students and student representatives from the University of Ottawa have been telling me-is that there are genuinely economic barriers to university at the University of Ottawa and the other universities catering to French-speaking students; and that the tuition fee increase, which is what we are talking about right now, would, and will, simply increase those economic barriers and make it much more difficult for that particular group of students whom we ought to be trying to encourage. It is going to make it much more difficult for that group of students to get into or to stay in university. The minister's pious hopes are not good enough.

Mr. Chairman: Does anyone else care to speak?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I care to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Well then, go ahead and speak.

Mr. Cassidy: I'm sorry, but I would like the attention of the minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I have listened to political speeches before. If you want to ask a question, ask a question.

Mr. Cassidy: All right, I will ask my question then. In relation to—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Have you got it embellished enough with a lot of propaganda in the meantime?

Mr. Cassidy: It's not propaganda. They're facts, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If you will ask a question it will be answered.

Mr. Cassidy: All right. What is the minister going to do in order to encourage what should have been a predictable increase in enrolment in French-language instruction at the post-secondary level?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: First of all, in case the hon. member doesn't realize it, the Franco-Ontarian students at any of these four universities are included in the BIU formula grants, the same as any other student.

Mr. Cassidy: But the minister said that enrolment—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Let me finish. If you would shut up for a minute and let me finish I will. On top of that you have non-formula grants which are identified as emerging grants, and at the University of Ottawa it is \$1.5 million. Is that correct? They have been that way generally for the last three years.

There has been an increase in the grant to Laurentian and there has been a small increase in the grant to Hearst, but for the most part as far as the University of Ottawa is concerned it has been the same. This is a percentage, as I mentioned before, of the extra cost to provide these bilingual courses. But the main point that should be remembered here is that the students themselves are included in the usual formula grants for operating costs, and of course the university is paid accordingly.

As far as the fee increase is concerned, we've discussed that before, quite extensively I think before supper, and in my opinion there is no prohibition or hardship imposed upon those students in the low income group as far as entering our post-secondary institutions are concerned. I don't agree that an addition of \$200 a year, by way of loan, imposes that type of hardship, assuming that that student, at the end of three or four years, will obtain a degree and have a reasonable opportunity of obtaining a job.

Mr. Cassidy: It's pretty easy for the minister, earning 10 times as much as some of the

families of students going to these universities, to make that kind of comment. Would the minister agree that the bilingual money paid to these universities compensates the university for the additional cost, or some of the additional cost, of providing bilingual instruction, but is of no direct benefit to the cost of going to university for the student.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At the present time, it just happens that we are having discussions with the University of Ottawa, and Fr. Guindon particularly, about the grants at the University of Ottawa. He naturally feels that they aren't sufficient and, in view of the programme there and the projections for that programme, the emergent grant or the nonformula grant is not adequate for Ottawa. It is quite possible that in a very short timeand by a very short time I mean certainly by the end of June-we will have to make a decision as far as Ottawa is concerned. I think that there could very well be an adjustment because of Ottawa's particular problem. If there is any growth in enrolment in bilingual instruction it is probably occurring mainly at Ottawa, certainly in comparison with the other three.

Mr. Cassidy: I am very glad to hear that from the minister. What, in fact, is your guideline in terms of the percentage of the additional cost to providing bilingual instruction? Do you pay half, or all, or a small portion?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it has been half, hasn't it? Mr. Gordon, do you want to answer that particular question?

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister): The additional cost of bilingual instruction is very much a matter of opinion at the present time. The opinion is not unanimous, as you know, between the University of Ottawa and the government.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Mr. Gordon: This matter will be reviewed as a general part of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education report. Meanwhile, however, it is also interesting to note that if Ottawa were two institutions, one French and one English, it is of a size that it would receive no emerging grant, no extra grant and, in fact, it could operate two full administrations with two fully separate operations—double presidents, double registrars, double vice-presidents—and they would receive no extra money because they are of a size that they should be viable. Hence, the question of

how much it actually costs to run a single institution with a bilingual programme is still one that has yet to be settled.

Mr. Cassidy: Well now, there are two questions. There is some disagreement over the additional cost, whether it is \$2 million, \$3 million or \$5 million, but the other question is, what proportion of those additional costs is it the policy of the ministry to pay?

Mr. Gordon: It is a matter of determining what the additional costs are.

Mr. Cassidy: But then—what portion do you attempt to pay?

Mr. Gordon: When we can determine what those costs are then we could determine what should be paid.

Mr. Cassidy: Now I'm confused. The minister said that you pay a percentage and I am asking what that percentage is?

Mr. Gordon: The minister has said, I think at least twice, that those are fixed grants as recommended by the Committee on University Affairs, based on their interpretation of what is a reasonable amount to give to the university for the additional costs of bilingual operation, in their view.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one other question. Really, it's a bit difficult to know where to fit this one in and I would like guidance from you, Mr. Chairman—the question of nursing education. Nursing education is, of course, provided in several universities around the province. It also happens to provide it in certain related institutions.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I want to remind the hon. member that nursing education still comes under the Department of Health.

Mr. Cassidy: It does?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. The only item that we have is the nursing assistance as indicated in the estimates.

Mr. Cassidy: When will that be transferred to your department? I hear that the nurses' training will come under the nurses' colleges.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The next fiscal year. The representatives of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission here says no decision has been made, but I was under the impression that it would be for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Cassidy: The next fiscal year? I see.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Who makes the decision? The hospital or the government?

Mr. Chairman: Policy committee of the government.

Mr. Singer: Oh, I never thought that.

Mr. Cassidy: Would the chairman just permit a brief question? This is purely for information. When this happens, will they come under the CAAT or the universities?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, under the universities. Will registered nurses be under the CAAT? I understood they were under universities.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. There is a great amount of confusion in the Ottawa situation. This may be prevalent throughout the province about that particular point. It would be helpful to have some clear guidance from the department or from the government to tell these hospital nursing schools what is going to happen to them. Apparently they are confused about staff, budgets and this sort of thing, at the civic hospital nursing schools.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I just want to clarify that point. The degree courses will be part of the university.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But those nurses at the schools' diploma courses will be part of the community college.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. There does appear to have been a communications gap in my area and maybe other parts of the province as well, Mr. Minister. The third point I wanted to ask was what plans the government has in order to adequately compensate municipalities in which post-secondary institutions are situated—universities I'm talking about—in lieu of municipal taxation. I believe the formula right now is \$25 per student and that therefore this works in rather curious ways.

In the first place it is much less than would be paid in lieu of taxes if there was full assessment. In the second place additional municipal services may be provided to a university which is, let us say, renewing outdated capital facilities, even if its enrolment for example is not changing particularly quickly.

I'm sure the minister has heard from the member for Kingston and the Islands (Mr. Apps) of the problem that is happening in Kingston where an \$8 million building was just opened. The opening was rather tarnished, because far from being proud of this new public building in their midst, the Kingston politicians were furious because they weren't getting a nickel of taxes out of it. They might get a few thousand dollars from increases in enrolments at Queen's, but this was more than overshadowed by the additional services that would have to be paid for in supplying and servicing this new \$8 million building.

That is the general problem through the province, as the minister is aware. One welcomed a year and a half ago the provincial decision to pay anything on behalf of universities, particularly in cities like Kingston that have a very high proportion of non-taxable government assessment. It seems to me that surely you should complete the reform, and not deny municipalities this revenue where there is any kind of university.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, that is a bone of contention, particularly in Kingston where at the present time federal property is subject to full municipal taxation. I didn't realize frankly that the people in the community felt so strongly about this.

A lot of municipalities in this province, as you know, at the present time are attempting to have either a community college or an off-campus college or a university in their community. Queen's, for example, is purported to generate about \$40 million income in the city of Kingston. However, I suppose that with the enlargement of that campus and when a new building goes up and is officially opened as it was just recently, the municipal people look at that building and see what the normal assessment would be and how much it would generate in taxes and therefore feel deprived of a legitimate source of revenue.

I think frankly there will be change. This is something where certain municipalities in this province have submitted resolutions from their municipal association that all provincial property should be subject to municipal taxation. I think, although in some respects we are robbing Peter to pay Paul, this will eventually come. Let's face it, in some respects it is all from the same pot. But probably there is no question that the city of Kingston would benefit from the additional taxation.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, could I get in on this? I am surprised at the minister's naiveté really. He has been in this House long enough, and he has also joined in the debate for a long enough period, to have listened to the Conservative diatribes against the federal government when they refuse to pay full taxes. He has also listened to opposition criticism directed at the provincial government, when the provincial government has refused, and by and large continues to refuse, to pay full taxes on provincially owned properties within municipalities. Finally after the great Liberal government, or the series of great Liberal governments, up in Ottawa bowed to public pressure across Canada and decided to pay full taxes—

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): When was that?

Mr. Singer: —the province came along during the minister's time in here, both in his present position and as a backbencher, and decided to pay full grants. But the province resisted. The province went so far as to pay the assessment for services other than education and that is about as far as they went. Then the CAAT got into a peculiar category. You take a very unfair advantage of those municipalities that have as their principal resource educational institutions.

Toronto perhaps has a big enough assessment to absorb this, but it was being badly done by. And you get a municipality like Kingston—with a captive minister or member like the member for Kingston and the Islands—I don't know that you have the problem in Oakville or Burlington—who isn't likely to scream very loudly about the bad shake he gets from the province. But it isn't fair. While you say it is taking it from one pocket to pay into another, that is not true.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not entirely.

Mr. Singer: The services have to be rendered, and the police and fire and sewers and garbage collection and on and on and on through the whole list of municipal government services that are provided. There is just no way that you are going to explain this as a new discovery in something that is recently under consideration.

If you are going to be fair to all the people of Ontario, then you have got to compensate those municipalities to provide these services. You are not doing it and the pat kind of an explanation that you are giving tonight just doesn't wash. You haven't followed the line of the federal people, and you and others of your colleagues are among the first to criticize.

I can recall the chairman of the evening, who is a member from Ottawa, many times saying "Ottawa would be in great shape if only those terrible federal people would give us enough money in lieu of taxes". You never really listened to him on the provincial level. He had a valid point on that, and eventually Ottawa gave in, and as I say the great Liberal thinking compensated for that. But you Tories are just unbending in this and you don't do it for your municipalities.

Mr. Chairman: I should interject here: up to about 50 per cent. They have a long way to go.

Mr. Singer: Yes, the chairman was among the foremost exponents of the rights of Ottawa, as he should have been.

Mr. Drea: I never heard you say that.

Mr. Singer: But I don't hear him talking for Kingston and these other municipalities that are now being badly done by by the province. The minister's explanation—

Mr. Drea: You loved every moment of York coming to North York.

Mr. Singer: Oh I agree. We were very anxious, and I join with the member for Ottawa in saying we should get full taxes from the Downsview airport. We now do, and all the other federal installations—there is an armories, and the Downsview airport—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What airport?

Mr. Singer: —we have a great number of federal installations there and we get full taxes in North York as it should be. But we don't get full taxes from the province and that is unfair.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well I know. The only other explanation I might have is that if we got a fair share of the tax pie from the federal government—

Mr. Singer: Oh come on, come on.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —maybe we would be able to handle these—

Mr. Singer: Insofar as you are able to control them, you are not fair to the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just look at our deficit compared to theirs.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Mr. Chairman, may I say a word?

Mr. Chairman: Are you pursuing the same lines?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, the very same point. It strikes me—I hate to say it; I could be wrong. Wasn't it either in the Throne Speech or perhaps during the election campaign that it was mooted, or even promised, that the level would be greatly increased, that it would go from \$25? It was two years ago that the present Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) brought in the \$25, when he was Minister of Municipal Affairs. And that was only a preliminary and rather grudging step in the direction that was promised at that time, as I remember, in the House. This was just the opening wedge—and that they would move forthwith and with some forcefulness into that area, increasing this gradually.

As we went across the province on the committee on taxation, it wasn't just Kingston. There were at least half a dozen communities, whose exemption ratios, because of churches, because of clubs, and because of municipal holdings—and I take a little exception to the member for Downsview's position. As I understand it, the grant in lieu of taxes proceeding from the provincial government is either non-existent in many cases. And certainly not commensurate with the assessment of the particular building.

So it is a very widespread and deepreaching affliction upon municipal government as it exists. I certainly, as one member, would urge you, with respect to a number of these communities, to take a look at the ratios. It goes up to 36 per cent of their total assessment exempt, for one reason or another. And you are the chief culprits in the piece. Therefore this should be rectified.

I don't think you need necessarily go holus-bolus but I think you could at least double it to \$50 a head, and it may then become somewhere in line with the actual utilization of perhaps prime land in most cases in these municipalities—Century City—excluding a great many other possibilities with respect to the returns. It is my recollection that it was in the cards. Maybe the minister can clue me in on that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, that is right, Mr. Chairman. The assessment now of \$25 a head for all the universities, except Queen's, was implemented about two years ago. Queen's and the community college in Kingston is at \$35.

Mr. Lawlor: That is more recently?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. I think that was probably as a result of the efforts of the member for Kingston and the Islands. Maybe the local improvement charges are a little more in Kingston. But, in any event, I think it was more or less an interim measure. I think when it was brought in, that there was an implication that this wasn't the final decision by any means; and although it totals about \$3.5 million I think that, frankly and personally I say this, rather than have it at a certain amount per head, even up to \$50, I think that, in some way or another, we have got to have a policy decision on this. We are either going to pay municipal taxes on these facilities or we aren't.

There may be a way of having a special category of assessment for university facilities, because they are a little different from other facilities. Educational facilities generally are of some benefit, I think, to a community. Again it is, although it may not directly be from one pocket to the other, all part of a government expenditure. But if we went as far as the federal government at least in the foreseeable future, I think that this would certainly assist a city like Kingston.

Mr. Singer: It would be a great advance step that you recognize a little Liberal in him.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. And that would probably—

Mr. Lawlor: Particularly in a place like Queen's, Mr. Minister, you know, where good portions of the student body are from foreign jurisdictions. They are not from the Kingston area. It isn't as though the—

Mr. Cassidy: Just to close in on that, Mr. Minister. I trust that you won't be held back by the caution of the member for Lakeshore from going all the way on this. And that the question of whose pocket the money flows into, in fact, is important, particularly to municipal politicians. I am sure you are aware. And while, of course, any community welcomes a university in the same way as they welcome an industry, they are bound, by provincial law, in fact, not in future to under-assess it. And perhaps they even welcome the new provincial office building, or other facility like that. I am sure you can claim the great benefits that that might bring into the community. Yet it should pay its freight just like any other office building. or like the federal government would pay. I point out as well that this is one of the few areas where, in fact, the minister can afford to be generous; and have half the tab picked up by the federal government. That is, it comes out of still the same pocket, but there is a redistributive effect there. Half the cost comes out of the coffers of the federal government. This surely answers the complaints you had about the nature of the tax system.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think we should remember that many of the facilities of these universities are used by the community. That may not be a complete argument for not paying reasonable assessment, but many of the facilities are used in many cases without charge, or without any great charge. I mean, for example, your little theatre groups in your communities use the auditoriums. And I know, for example in Hamilton, at quite a reduced rate.

It may be that the universities, if they are in some way deprived of moneys because of the province requirement to pay taxes, and this is offset in some way in the overall budget, that type of community accommodation may be changed. But I think if we can put a rider on any policy that if we substantially increase grants to municipalities if they promise to lower the mill rate in a corresponding way, it will become policy even quicker.

Mr. Singer: Madam Chairman, if I could get in just one word on the theoretical approach. Surely this government has at long last recognized—

Mr. Lawlor: Long lost.

Mr. Singer: Long lost and long last as well—recognized that the responsibility for education is the problem of all the people of Ontario, assessed on the basis that they are willing to pay. And, this having been done by the niggling increase—and you are up to about 50 per cent. You have finally reached George Drew's objective of 1943 and 1945—except that you have just passed the 50 per cent and you are roughly approaching 60. I think somebody said that 60 is your new objective and hopefully—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We are about 58 now.

Mr. Singer: Yes, and hopefully you are striving for bigger and better things. There is a recognition in that theory at least, even as far back as George Drew in 1943. The problem is the problem of all the people of Ontario and it is unfair to put an unjust

burden on those particular municipalities who happen to have higher institutions of learning. And that is what you are continuing to do. That is what the members have been talking about tonight. You are unfairly dealing with these people.

Let us leave aside for a moment the long speeches that we heard-and I referred to them when I was talking to the member for Ottawa about the unfairness of the federal government. The federal government finally recognized it. But surely your picayune approach about the possible use by local people of the facilities that are created in part by provincial revenue is not an excuse at all. If the burden of education is to be spread amongst all the people of Ontario on the basis of ability to pay, you have got to give equitable tax grants which you are not doing. I find very little encouragement from the philosophical remarks that the minister was making earlier this evening.

Mr. Bounsall: Following on that same point, on the taxation, Madam Chairman, I'm glad to hear that the minister apparently is willing to consider some basis other than the "per head" method of awarding. Otherwise I would have to argue, as I did earlier this afternoon, that the municipalities be guaranteed a taxation revenue from the province for their university buildings, using 1971-1972 as the base year, again because of the feeling that enrolments are going to go down for the coming year, and if that's the case, the municipalities would be left with less taxation this coming year than they have in the current year.

So I'm glad on that basis alone, lest I have to argue the same argument, that you're willing to look at something other than a "per head" grant to municipalities in lieu of taxation.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is true. It seems like a rather simple formula that has no rationale; I'll agree to that.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Minister, I was here in this room a few weeks ago, and so was the member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), when we had a very interesting and quite strong debate over a bill from Ottawa, which sought to exempt from taxation certain property of historic and architectural interest if it was owned by some public or non-profit agency.

This was resisted by the government, and very strongly, on the very sound principle that where a municipality wishes to aid a venture such as a building of historical or architectural interest, it should do so by a grant and not by a hidden tax rebate. I think that this principle applies here.

My argument is perhaps weakened a bit, by the fact that the committee persuaded the government to allow the exemption in the particular case, because of peculiar circumstances surrounding just who contributes to taxation and who gets the benefits in a regional municipality with several tiers of government. But the basic principle of the government, which was adopted as a result of the Smith report, is that you shouldn't give tax exemptions, such as the partial exemption that the universities now enjoy; you pay it and then you pay a grant in order to compensate universities for that additional cost. In this way we can see the cost, rather than having it hidden, and the differences between the University of Toronto, say, on land worth \$20 a foot, demolishing a very valuable assessment in order to expand, and Laurentian University, let's say, building a brand-new campus on fresh land of little previous value, outside the main body of the city, would in fact be reflected. Is that fair?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Madam Chairman, I wanted to ask a question on a completely different line, about the forward planning of the department with respect to medical schools. Is there a plan and how far in the future is the department contemplating a fifth medical school in the province?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There are five now. The sixth, you mean? We have five now.

Mr. B. Newman: We have five? Name the five, Mr. Minister, just to straighten it out.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: McMaster, Queen's, Western, Toronto and Ottawa.

Madam Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: Wait. No.

Madam Chairman: Sorry.

Mr. B. Newman: The minister is going to give me a reply.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, you're talking about the problem regarding the lack of facilities for medical students?

Mr. B. Newman: That's right. In years gone by we did discuss, in these estimates, the possibility of an additional medical school to overcome the shortage of medical doctors, and the only way we're going to have a really good health care plan is if we have sufficient personnel to take care of the health needs of our citizenry.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, the hon. member may be aware of a report commonly known as the Mustard report—

Mr. B. Newman: No, I'm not aware of it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -which was commissioned for the Ontario Department of Health, dealing with future arrangements for health education. The first recommendation was that no new health sciences complex be built until the capacity of existing institutions has been fully developed and attempts have been made to intergrate health education and health care delivery. Then the report went on in subsequent recommendations to say that there should be satellite health education centres, involving hospital clinics, doctors' offices and other health units, and that there should be more upgrading of nursing-I don't know whether you want to call it the "super nurse," but that's the phase that's being used -to fill the health needs of many parts of the province where there is a shortage of doctors.

Mr. Cassidy: Is that a cartoon figure to recruit medical personnel in the outlying parts of the province?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, you've got to be at least 200 lb and 5 ft 10 in. tall—that type of thing.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): A super nurse is a mini doctor.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right.

An hon. member: Specializing in midwifery.

Mr. Cassidy: What happens when you put the two of them together?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This recommendation involves some of the community colleges in some of the educational programmes for nurses and health education programmes. Other recommendations were that the government probably should be more involved in scholarship programmes for doctors and medical students; that health sciences comtheir educational plexes maintain grammes as far as possible on a year-round basis, with the objective of reducing the length of time required to graduate individuals from programmes and to attain utilization of personnel maximum facilities.

Then we have had the COPSE report, which you may or may not agree with, which recommends a lottery, as you probably know, for the selection of medical students. This report will have to be acted on very shortly, and it is certainly the intention of the government to deal with it, but the prime recommendation is that there should be more integration of health education and health care delivery generally. So we are satisfied that the existing facilities are in fact being used to their maximum.

Mr. B. Newman: Since the nursing courses will be going into the community colleges this fall, and I assume St. Clair College in Windsor will conduct courses in that field, with the close proximity of medical schools across the border in Detroit and its vicinity, has the department ever thought of combining the medical school in the city of Detroit, with, say the University of Windsor, and having some portion of the education at the University of Windsor and the other portion over in Detroit, by some agreement with a medical school in the city of Detroit? Has that ever been looked into, to see if you could combine the US training and the Canadian-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Know-how.

Mr. B. Newman: In the classroom experience?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Morrow, you may have some information on this; I am not aware of any plan. This, Mr. Newman, would of course require some corresponding consent or approval from the US people.

Mr. Morrow: I could only say, Mr. Minister, through you, Madam Chairman, that in my five years on the commission it has never been considered.

Mr. B. Newman: Perhaps the minister would have some of his officials look into the possibility of a border town taking advantage of facilities in another jurisdiction for the training and development of certain types of personnel. I'm referring, primarily to doctors, but it could even be dentists if necessary, because you have both those faculties in the universities in Detroit, where we could perhaps even rent some portion or, after the payment of some rental, develop our own students over there.

Naturally they would be taught American techniques, as opposed to Canadian techniques, but if they're going to develop as doctors or dentists and come back into Windsor or into Canada and practice, it might be cheaper for us to be using their facilities and their staff for the development of our own personnel.

Mr. Drea: Why not disband the University of Windsor and let it rent facilities from Detroit?

Mr. B. Newman: Well, if necessary. But there wouldn't be the need for doing that in the Windsor area, because they have more than enough over there.

Mr. Drea: I thought that was why you built the University of Windsor?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I-

Mr. Drea: I thought that was why you built the University of Windsor—to give our kids a chance at home instead of having to go to the University of Detroit?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think probably that that is true. I think that probably any solution to the problem in the hon. member's particular area is that there would be a medical school at the University of Windsor before a rather complex arrangement, as suggested by the hon. member, could be worked out. When you realize we are dealing with two separate countries, with two separate programmes, different curricula, different standards, and—

Mr. B. Newman: I understand all of that. I understand the complications, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: But if we can develop personnel by using their facilities, rather than constructing our own, would we not be further ahead?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well-

Mr. B. Newman: They would still have to pass the exams in Ontario to practice in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can't see any reason why there couldn't be a certain amount of reciprocity. For example, credits could be given to medical students—

Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —medical students from Windsor taking courses in Detroit. I don't see any prohibition in that regard whatsoever.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I still think-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If there isn't this type of mobility and recognition, then certainly

there should be. As the hon, member says, they still have to pass, to be approved by the College of Physicians. And I am sure that standards could be adjusted and qualifications could be adjusted that would satisfy those students studying in Detroit. I am sure there are a number of Canadians, for example, right now who are taking medicine—

Mr. B. Newman: In the medical schools? Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —in Rochester and various other centres in the States. I don't see any problem there.

Mr. B. Newman: Would the department look into the possibility of a-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think, really, the first department that should be involved here would be the Department of Health, in relation to the college itself. We would, of course, be involved in the approval of curricula, I suppose. But even then I can see the college having a very major role there. So if it involves cooperation between two departments, I can see no objection.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll leave it at that, Mr. Minister. But I think it is a fascinating approach, not only from an educational point of view but also from getting along with another jurisdiction.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Newman. Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman. In leafing through the publication by the Department of Colleges and Universities, called "Statistical Information on Ontario Universities, Fall 1971," I noticed in the undergraduate enrolment projections, by programme of study, a rather strange thing happens between the academic year 1973 and 1974, and 1974 and 1975. Page 15.

In the science programmes, you have opened enrolment of over 21,000 in 1973-1974, down to 14,000 in 1974-1975. What happened there?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Which one is that?

Mr. Laughren: I might want to change my career. To leave here.

Madam Chairman: Heaven forbid.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In what faculty?

Mr. Laughren: Science programmes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That there is going to be-

Mr. Laughren: A drop from 21,000 to 14,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: A drop.

Mr. Laughren: And the line below it. Arts and science combined is going to skyrocket from 13,000 to 22,000. I really don't understand that.

An hon, member: This is for universities only.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, these are the universities' figures. Really, I think there is some validity to those figures because the following years there's a—

An hon. member: They go up-a slight increase.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wouldn't suggest that they're wrong.

Mr. Laughren: How could they drop by 33 per cent?

Mr. Gordon: This represents a change in their curriculum. And, as the hon. member knows, there is the freedom and the inability to determine whether one is purely arts or purely science in terms of the open curriculum. So if you total the numbers you'll find that they—

Mr. Laughren: Yes. I don't think that is the point though, is it?

Mr. Gordon: They don't differentiate the programmes with the same accuracy they used to. The student may end up taking all science courses, or all arts courses. But the institution doesn't register him specifically as a science student or as an arts student, because of the open freedom which he has to select courses. Hence, they have gone on to combine programmes.

Mr. Laughren: And this is all going to happen between 1973-1974 and 1974-1975?

Mr. Gordon: The major impact is at the University of Toronto where they introduced this. I believe it was last year, 1970-1971. Which means these students are coming through and the numbers are building up, because it has to work its way through the system.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Yes, Madam Chairman. I am quite fascinated with some of the things which pop out of the information which gets circulated on the programmes. I am just sorry that the Committee on University Affairs were so tied up with some other report that they couldn't bring forth a report for the year 1970-1971, I guess it was. Because I do rely on some of that information for statistical purposes. It has been touched on a couple of times—

An hon, member: In committee.

Mr. Bounsall: —earlier this afternoon. That is, the area of research and the province's involvement in research at universities. And you can look at these statistics, mainly provided in the "Green Book". Some interesting facts emerge for those people who might be thinking that the universities in Ontario for research are provided for much in the way of operating by the province. Of the total operating grants for research—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What page are we on?

Mr. Bounsall: I've collected this from various tables at the beginning of the book, Madam Chairman, and collated them together. So I am not sure that I can point directly to a page.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right.

Mr. Bounsall: But, what it shows is that—well, table 3, and there is no page number on the page. What it shows, in fact, in terms of operating for all research throughout the province, is that 75 per cent of the operating moneys come from federal sources. And when you add in the other courses, and look at the provincial contribution, on operating only for research the provincial contribution for research in the universities falls to 6.3 per cent. Now I would argue that that's not enough, and certainly in applied areas it should increase.

I see some of the assistant deputy ministers shaking their heads there, so perhaps they can correct me. But looking at the third column under sponsored research and where the breakdown comes from the various jurisdictions, it would appear that the province at the moment provides 6.3 per cent of it—expressed as a percentage.

I have got several other points. I can go on.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I might just say, Madam Chairman, that we don't specify research under the operating formula. The formula grants that are listed include support for research. Then you have your federal contribution set out specifically under the provincial grants. Then you have sponsored research, another column dealing with sponsored research, which shows some \$42.5 million. This is one of the suggestions, I believe, in the Wright report, that there should be this distinction. As you know, in our grants and in our BIU, in our weighting of the BIU for certain facilities, particularly medicine, the research is included in that particular weighting. That is why your perstudent support is so much larger than, for example, the arts faculty.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, not having a medical school on the two campuses I have been most associated with, I don't know the first-hand experience in medical schools. The one thing I do know and that is quite true, is that some of the operating funds granted to the universities, in the normal operating way, do find their way into departmental budgets as research equipment-except, and I want to make this point, that it is usually a fairly small amount. The bulk of the research funds that a faculty member has at his disposal to conduct research comes from a grant from another agency. There is some which comes through the normal operating that finds its way into the department budgets.

The other point that I would like to make here is—and this was brought up by the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Handleman) earlier, I think, and various other speakers—with respect to foreign students in the research area particularly. I know for a great many years, probably up to about the early Fifties, Canadians in their advanced training for degrees beyond the bachelor level, were parasitic—almost totally. That is, if you needed or wanted a degree beyond the bachelors level, with very few exceptions you had to go outside the country.

You went mainly to Britain, to the continental countries, and an ever-increasing number thereafter went to the States.

We've now got ourselves into the situation where we have valid graduate schools in the Province of Ontario. And we are getting the effect of students from other countries—mainly underdeveloped countries—coming to Ontario for their graduate work. And I think that in terms of anyone who would criticize this trend, you've got to recall that we are only twenty years into this situation and prior to that were as parasitic in the sense of having to go outside our country for advanced degrees as are now the students from under-

developed countries coming to our Ontario universities.

In a sense all we are doing is paying back to the entire international community the debt that we owe to other countries in the international community from prior to 1950. We must remember this when we have students, particularly from the South American, African countries and some of the Asian countries—by this I mean the oriental Asian countries—in our Ontario universities for their graduate work. We are paying back a debt which we incurred partially on the debit side of international education prior to 1950.

I will admit, as the minister probably very well knows, that there are some universities whose departments are made up almost entirely of foreign students. And one suspects of those departments that their graduate programme may be of a level that that's all that they can attract. And I think we might very carefully have a look at those departments. But, apart from that, anyone who criticizes generally the presence of foreign students for graduate work in our universities, should remember the great international debt that we had just a short time ago.

Another interesting fact from the year 1971-1972 is taken mainly from the blue book. From there, I can get the full time equivalent students-that is all full time, plus the equivalence of part-time students. And the total operating grant, to determine what on an operating grant basis the subsidy is by the province per student in our universities. And I'm rather surprised by it. For the year 1970-1971 for our colleges, it came out to a number just over \$2,000. And for our universities, which everyone tends to think of as being relatively more expensive, the figure is for a year later when the expenditure would tend to be higher. It is only \$2,340, as I calculate it, on the operating grant.

That to me is surprisingly low. I would have thought it would have been higher.

When you add in the capital grants—I'm looking at the current proposed figures—I see only a slight difference in capital allotments between the colleges and the universities—82 I believe. So in terms of the number of students involved if you are going to take the whole by including the capital, the university amount per head is going up slower than the colleges. I'm kind of intrigued to find, and interested to find, that the total taxpayer subsidy per student, after fees have been deducted for all full time equivalent students, is not that much higher than the colleges. That figure by itself interests me.

We heard some comments this afternoon about sabbaticals, and I think you defended the sabbatical situation quite adequately Mr. Minister. But again, if you look in the green book for the year 1970-1971, I think it is worth mentioning the actual percentage of our faculties at our universities that are on sabbatical in terms of costs. Only just a shade over two per cent of all faculty salaries in Ontario universities in the year 1970-1971 went to those who were on sabbatical. And, as you mentioned, the benefit that is derived from sabbatical leaves, when you calculate it as being only two per cent of total faculty salaries-that is a pretty small figure. Taken on the total operating budget for the year it is less than one per cent—spent on faculty salary sabbaticals. To me that seems a reasonably small figure. So we shouldn't be concerned about allowing university faculties, as the institutions so determines, to continue that type of programme.

One other major area I'd like to get into—if I can find where the member for Ottawa East (Mr. Roy) put my sheet—here it is—it is the area of church-related colleges, Mr. Minister. The first thing that occurs to me under church-related colleges is that, since the estimates were drawn up for this coming year, Waterloo Lutheran has become independent.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. No.

Mr. Bounsall: Is it not? Is it announced that it is going to do that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, we are still in the discussion stage. The approach—

Mr. Bounsall: They have just announced discussions on it—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: The university did?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, they approached the ministry with the idea of qualifying for full grants and we indicated to the university how this could be done. Now they are taking it back to their Senate, and will let us know the outcome of that based on the general terms of going public.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay. I guess the question would be, and you have indicated what needs to be done, if they do it, will they do this in time to have your estimates revised before they are passed, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. I think it will require legislation, and where they don't expect to

have a decision from the Senate much before the middle of June, depending on our plans here, probably the earliest that that bill could be introduced would be early next fall or next winter. It wouldn't be ready for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Bounsall: So it would not be operative for this coming September in any event?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. But getting on to the general topic again of church-related colleges. I really don't think, Mr. Chairman, that there is much justification any longer in paying only half of a BIU to church-related colleges.

Go over and have a look at any of the three on the University of Toronto campushave a look at St. Mike's and what they are doing academically; or have a look at Trinity; have a look at Victoria-and the programmes they are giving and then go to any of your non-church-affiliated interdenominational or non-denominational arts faculties at any of your smaller universities. Have a look at what is going on there. You won't see one shade of difference in the programme or the way of instruction or tendering of information and what have you. For all of these church-related colleges, in terms of their ability to finance themselves, it is getting tighter and tighter every year and there really isn't any difference at all.

I can see that in your estimate for 1972-1973 you do list, for example, some of the Toronto campuses and colleges that have a particular bias. For example, I mentioned Wycliffe, another old alumnus of mine, where, in its theological courses, I would not expect the province to be paying any BIU. I assume the small amount of BIU they get is because they are tendering some courses within Wycliffe or in Knox that are available to the whole university community and that is where that derives. Certainly, for their particular theological bias, I cannot see any justification.

For all of the church-related arts colleges in Ontario, I can no longer see—I don't know them all but I would certainly include Huron College at Western Ontario—any justification for saying of them that they are much different from a non-denominational arts faculty at some of your smaller universities, for example, to get a size comparison. Now that Waterloo Lutheran situation appears to be about to be cleared up, but even if it isn't, when will the minister really seriously con-

sider this particular point and meet it head on?

Continuing on some other points-

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Can we get an answer to that? Point one?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I would like to, Madam Chairman, as the hon. member may know, this is being considered now for all the church-related institutions as well as Waterloo Lutheran. I think it has been brought to this point by the fact that institutions like Victoria and Trinity and others just can't operate under the present formula. For example, we were told by Victoria that if there isn't a change they'll have to fold. The hon. member knows we had the same situation with universities like McMaster and Ottawa and Windsor. The changes were made—

Mr. Deacon: They were different—a little different.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, they were not entirely the same—but I think Waterloo is. Waterloo is the same.

Mr. Deacon: We're talking about federated colleges within universities.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. I can see a difference between the University of Windsor when it was totally Assumption and Waterloo Lutheran as it's totally Lutheran.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bounsall: But these other church-related ones within—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right. All I can say is that it is being studied. The Committee on University Affairs is studying it and I have asked them to report back to me whatever advice they may have by the end of June. I, personally, see a place for a federated college such as St. Michael's or Victoria or Trinity.

I don't see any great benefit—as a matter of fact, I see quite a bit of loss if the concept of that type of institution is changed.

If it is, we are going to have to make up the difference in any event. There must be some formula without compromising on any principle that may exist that can make it possible for these institutions to carry on and retain their indentities and all the traditions attached to these institutions. I think we will come up with a solution.

I think the hon, member should realize the reason we are in to the extent of assistance

we are at the present time is because we were compensating for federal grants which were previously received by these institutions. I think it was about 1967 when the federal government discontinued its support and we stepped in and filled that particular vaccum.

It's a little more than 50 per cent. The difference is probably 10 to 15 per cent, not enough to make an issue of over the figure of 50 per cent. If you calculate the BIU that the University of Toronto receives based on the enrolment at Victoria, for example, and deduct the fees, you take 50 per cent of the difference and then they keep their fees. It is something more than 50 per cent.

Mr. Bounsall: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think they should be, really, with some minor change, eligible for the same support that the parent university is. In other words, I don't know if it would be necessary, for example—and I'm just saying this off the top of my head—we don't want Victoria necessarily to be a faculty institution thereby qualifying for full grants. I think it should retain some of its present identity.

Certainly, I'm told now that the church influence or the church control that may have been there at one time is not there now. They are not getting the certain financial support from the United Church to Victoria that was in evidence years ago. I am hoping, really, that with the pressures and requests that have been made to the government, the time has arrived when not only Waterloo Lutheran but the church-federated institutions will have to be treated in a different way.

Mr. Bounsall: I'm very glad to hear you say that, Mr. Minister. If there is one thing that has come out of today that might make the headlines it's those statements of yours.

I want to add a few more points. I'm not arguing with you on this point. One of the problems on the university campuses that became quite evident, I think, as early as a couple of years ago and is getting more so, is a matter of identification and identity of students. Someone in pharmacy or medicine or engineering has a very clear identity with their professional faculty and they have no problem with identity on the campus. But when you get 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, plus students enrolled in arts at a university, right from the word go-particularly with fresh-

men-they have an identity problem. They are a part of this great amorphous mass.

They don't see another student they know from lecture to lecture by and large because of the free choice of courses. It is creating a problem which any psychological service of any university can go into with you. It's quite clear there. A complete identity crisis, I think, sometimes tends to produce some of the academic dropouts we have at universities. The one thing—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Maybe they should wear different coloured beanies or something?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes! But one of the ways, apart from wearing different coloured beanies, or all the same coloured skirts or something—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Scarves!

Mr. Bounsall: Scarves—I'm sorry, yes, I must remember to think along the minister's line of thinking!

Mr. Laughren: Keep it clean.

Mr. Bounsall: One way would be to—is and has been—

Mr. Laughren: You mean you don't want skirts any more?

Mr. Bounsall: —the fact that in many of these places, where there has been some college like Trinity or like Huron, this has provided a source of identity for the art student who is associated there.

In fact, I would even put forth an argument that, speaking of the University of Waterloo campus, if the Mennonite college—Conrad Grebel—with a grant extension, develops its arts programme more so that it is more of a course-giving institution than it is, this will be a good thing. A gain for the great mass of arts students there, some of whom will be in Conrad Grebel College and the other institutions there—Renison College, and so on. You are creating a focus and source of identity for these great numbers of social science and humanity students; for whom an identity has been a problem, particularly over the last two or three years.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think this is brought on by the increased enrolment, particularly of the last decade, where you had separate buildings in many instances; and even separate corners of the campus for each faculty. You are now building brick edifices that include various disciplines; and there is that difficulty in maintaining any type of identity. I don't know if this is done in the name of efficiency, or what; or if there is some advantage in mixing disciplines. Or whether the courses are such, particularly in undergraduate courses and the early undergraduate years, whether some mobility between—I am thinking of some of the engineering courses in relation to sciences. Some of the courses are similar, particularly lab work and things like this—in the freshman year. But I know there is a problem.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, a science or an engineering student, or medical student even with the options that they have in humanities, still take two-thirds of their courses right from freshman year together, by and large. You just don't have the identity problem. They see each other side by side in the labs; four labs in the course of the week. So there's no problem there. It is the great mass of humanities, and to a certain extent social science students. That's the problem.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, could I just chime in on this one? I would like to ask the minister whether the Ontario government now receives support from the federal government as part of the federal payments?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is 50 per cent of operating.

Mr. Cassidy: Is it 50 per cent of operating? Is that received for the church or other institutions as well as—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. It is a fiscal transfer but-

Mr. Gordon: —for the expenditures on post-secondary education.

Mr. Cassidy: So that expenditures on postsecondary education say, to be specific, by Waterloo Lutheran, or by Trinity or Vic or Huron, or the Mennonite College at Waterloo, would in fact be included in that competition, is that right?

Mr. Gordon: That is correct.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. I don't want to stretch the minister too far on this, but I guess he would agree, if you do the sums, that the Ontario government has been making a profit out of the church-related colleges for the past number of years; since the federal scheme has been in operation from 1966.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, the main point I was trying to make there is that prior to that, no provincial funds were going to church-related institutions. Because the federal government

then stepped out, we moved in and filled that vacuum. Now, I am not saying that since that time, with this new arrangement for transfer payments from the federal government for operating costs, that this hasn't been a problem. We stepped in and offset that as well. I was giving the reason why we were there to this extent.

Mr. Cassidy: Right!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And it seems to be a compromise on principle. It doesn't make sense. Either you should be there 100 per cent or not at all, in my opinion.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, let me be specific, Mr. Minister, and do some sums. Let's say the BIU is \$1,700 and if the fees for a general course are \$500, then I believe it is correct that the operating costs for that particular student would be around \$2,200. Is that correct? I hope I see a nod from the—

Mr. Gordon: No, the fees are deducted from the basic income unit.

Mr. Cassidy: The fees are deducted, eh?

Mr. Gordon: Yes, the unit less the fee.

Mr. Cassidy: The unit less the fee.

Mr. Gordon: In actual dollars, the money transferred does not quite cover the amount that they claim because of the extra problem, the fee deficiency grant, which is given at the University of Toronto because of the relationship that existed before. It should also be noted, of course, that the provincial government didn't negotiate the fiscal arrangements Act, but rather had it given to it by the federal government.

Mr. Cassidy: It was sort of handed down. In fact, it probably cost the government a hell of a lot more than expected; but it was passed down. Well now, as I understand it, the church-related colleges get the BIU, less the amount of fees, divided by two; is that correct?

Mr. Gordon: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words, to use figures, \$1,700 less \$500 is \$1,200, and that is what you would pay for an arts student at University College. But you would pay half of that \$1,200 to the arts student at Trinity, is that correct?

Mr. Gordon: That is correct; yes.

Mr. Cassidy: And the point that I am making to the minister is that if you pay out to

Trinity—I should declare interest as a non-Anglican graduate of Trinity—but if you pay out \$600 to Trinity, according to your present formula, you receive from the federal government half of the operating cost, which we started out with at 1,700 bucks. In other words it would mean you receive \$850, pay out \$600—and make a profit of \$250; and you have been doing this for the last six years.

Mr. Gordon: Your arithmetic and the way you have done it is correct, but it doesn't represent the case.

What actually happens is that they keep the full fee and it's the expenditure on postsecondary education—that is the total expenditure that is calculated, including fees. So that instead of having 50 per cent, you see we can only claim 50 per cent of the total expenditure, which includes those fees.

So, to use your example of \$1,700—let's use \$1,800 and I can think in \$900 instead of \$850; it is easier. If the basic income unit is \$1,800 and the fee is \$500, the difference is \$1,300. Then when the institution gets one-half of the \$1,800, which is \$900, and keeps the \$500; which means it gets \$1,400, not half of \$1,800.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay.

Mr. Gordon: So that in effect they are operating on more than the 50 per cent.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. In other words, on these figures, Trinity gets \$900, which is in effect the federal share and it is just simply channelled through the provincial government.

Mr. Gordon: In effect, Trinity gets—well, roughly the University of Toronto, I believe, is somewhere around 70 per cent of full operating grants generated by the formula. Pardon me; operating income, basic operating income. For example, I believe the figure for Waterloo Lutheran is somewhere around 65 per cent; the difference being this fee deficiency grant, which the university also receives as part of the—It is a very complex matter and—

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry that we even got into this, but if I can just pursue it for a final time. A student at University College in arts would—the payment by the Ontario government to that university for that student would be the BIU, less the fees; is that basically right?

Mr. Gordon: That is correct.

Mr. Cassidy: And the payment to a federated college—one of the church-related colleges—would be half of the BIU; is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, using the-

Mr. Cassidy: Half of the BIU without any reduction for fees.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Using that same example that Mr. Gordon just used: Say the BIU, for purposes of this illustration, was \$1,800 and the fees were \$500. So the university normally would get \$1,300. Now, you take half of that figure, which is \$650, add the fees, \$500, and you \$1,150. So it is \$1,150 rather than \$900; the 50 per cent of \$1,800, the BIU. You see there is a difference there in that particular illustration of \$250, which means that—

Mr. Cassidy: Where is the \$500?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That was the fee that they keep.

Mr. Cassidy: But the \$500 doesn't come from this government. It comes from the student.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right, but all we are saying is that there was a statement made that all the church-related institutions get is 50 per cent of the BIU, which isn't true.

Mr. Deacon: They get 50 per cent of the BIU, plus five per cent; or whatever it is.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, so the figure really amounts to about 65 per cent.

Mr. Cassidy: I think I understand what the minister is saying now. What you are saying is that where as University College would receive approximately \$1,800, on this example, for each general arts student, of which \$1,300 would come from the province and \$500 would come from the student; that in the case of a church-related college, like Vic or Trinity, the college would receive approximately \$1,150 of which \$650 would come from the province and \$500 from the student.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. So in other words the effect is that you are paying more than half of the—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I'd rather say-

Mr. Cassidy: But isn't the effect, Mr. Minister, that, in other words, you are paying rather more than half of the operating costs

of that church-related institution. But that church-related institution's operating expenditures are really held back in comparison to a general large faculty in any other—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: So this is really where the effect is. And you really can't claim too much credit for paying more than half—because you are paying more than half of an artificially low sum.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, but it has been said, particularly by some of the supporters of the church-related institutions, in letters to the editor, and submissions that have been made, that they are only getting 50 per cent of what the normal university gets. That is just not quite accurate. They are getting—

Mr. Cassidy: No, it is very accurate because in terms of provincial support the college only gets half of what the college a half block south of it gets.

An hon, member: Obviously they are not as fast here at doing sums as the minister is.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes. Well, anyway, we do hope that the minister will take steps and do as he has promised here.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Remember what I promised was to deal with it so that a decision will be made. I haven't indicated that there will be a change in policy to the effect that they will get the same as other institutions. It's something that has to be ironed out. I'm hoping that that will come about. But it may mean some change in the status, or the relationship of that institution with a church, if it is in fact a church-related institution.

Mr. Cassidy: But the minister is saying that this change will be less than what is required now, which is total abdication. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Right.

Mr. Cassidy: Every church-related college in the province, Mr. Minister, will be optimistic, however, about your dealings with the Management Board of Cabinet.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Deacon: Madam Chairman, on this same subject, if we would finish these other points. Why would the minister not throw the problem on the hands of the University of Toronto, to sort out among the federated colleges, as has been suggested to him. Let them sort out the allocation. Because they

recognize the value of the federated colleges. I don't think they want to lose them. Victoria has very valuable lands. For example, if it closed down, that land would be available for other purposes of the church; which would be a very serious loss to our own non-denominational education system. We recognize the value of Vic, the same as Trinity.

Why not throw the problem of allocation and responsibility on the hands of the university and the federated colleges to work it out themselves? I think they are doing so much now to work together. I was astounded four or five years ago—it's maybe more than that—to find that all the theological schools, including St. Mike's, Trinity, Knox and Vic or Emmanuel were working together on their master of theology degrees.

It is a tremendous change over the years in their attitudes. And they are working together. But we recognize the value of each keeping its own centre of operation. And I would like to hear the minister tell us why wouldn't he put the problem in their hands, and ask them to come with a recommendation—because Toronto is surely the one place where we have federated colleges. They have been co-operating for years. They are in a serious bind right now. The end of June is far too late for an answer, because Vic has already lost so much money in recent years. They are in a serious bind.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, first of all I think the hon. member realizes that it involves more than the University of Toronto.

Mr. Deacon: I realize that, but that should set up the pattern for the rest of the province—to have a recommendation come from the University of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You see, all these institutions have what they call historical internal federation agreements betwen Victoria and the University of Toronto, as one example. This means that it would affect their teaching curriculums and I assume it would require legislation on our part, either by way of a public bill or maybe even some change in the university's own legislation.

I think the hon. members realize there is a principle involved here. I am not saying that it is strictly analogous to the separate school question by any means, but there is this principle and that is why there have to be some adjustments in the relationships between the church-related institutions with the parent institution.

Mr. Deacon: Let them work it out though.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pardon?

Mr. Deacon: Let them work it out.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, but they would have to get the guidelines from us, I would think.

Mr. Deacon: Why don't you ask them to come to you with a policy and then you can comment on it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have, we have.

Mr. Deacon: Well, you have gone to a different organization—I forget what you call it—the council of universities across the province—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The Committee on University Affairs.

Mr. Deacon: Well, that is a much broader group and a much more difficult group to get together, whereas these other folks are dealing with the problem on this small campus here in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I don't mean the Council of Ontario Universities; I mean the advisory committee that is a part of my ministry. I think we tried a few years ago to see if this could, in fact, be worked out between Toronto and its church-related institutions, and of course it comes down to a question of money.

I think they are going to have to have guidelines from us, and I think that these federation agreements can be worked out. I think there has to be a general policy laid down by us so that, in turn, these institutions themselves can meet whatever that is and then the grants will flow accordingly.

Mr. Deacon: How long is it since you asked the Committee on University Affairs?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: About one month ago.

Mr. Deacon: Just a month ago?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Deacon: Why wouldn't you have done something about this months ago? Because when you were appointed, this problem was laid on your table by the previous minister, who had been stalling on it for months and months.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The first-

Mr. Cassidy: He followed the principle, that was all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The first request that was on my desk was the situation regarding Waterloo Lutheran; this has now been ironed out. It awaits a decision, as I say, from the university synod. Now, after hearing submissions from the United Church and the Anglican Church, we have some idea of what they are prepared to do. The situation, as far as these institutions are concerned now, as compared to a few years ago, is that although there is some urgency, it was indicated to me that if there was a policy statement in time to take advantage of any change in formula for the next fiscal year, this would be satisfactory.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, that is. I was afraid, though, that if you were expecting to hear from them at the end of June, it might be the end of next June before you would make up your mind.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, no. The timetable I am hoping for now is that this will be decided before the 1973-1974 budgets or formula grants are set out.

Mr. Deacon: That's good.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea has a question, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, are we into this because of the original federation agreements, or is it something that has developed since we went into university funding on a large scale?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it is mainly because of money. These institutions just can't operate as they did in the past.

Mr. Drea: No, I was just asking if we are into this because of the original historic federation agreements?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, yes.

Mr. Drea: It is something that goes far beyond when we got into university funding on a large scale?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. These were almost, you might say, privately financed, in a way, through their-

Mr. Deacon: But it was the method of funding assistance that has caused the problem because in the old days there wasn't any funding assistance in the province.

Mr. Drea: Yes, but as I was going to point out, there were some other historical things

in there. One time the church-owned institutions enjoyed quite a remarkable degree of subsidy in that their faculty costs—particularly at St. Mike's—historically were much lower than other faculties. That is why I was wondering if the particular funding dilemma had had its main cause in the original federation agreements.

Mr. Gordon: It is further complicated by the federation agreement which restricts the actual subjects a college may teach at the University of Toronto. In actual fact if Victoria were to operate on the normal operating grant system, based on the teaching service performed as is the case in some other institutions, at full grants, it would receive fewer dollars than it is actually receiving now under this system.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, but I think Victoria could take a much bigger load. If the university would work that out and would pay—

Mr. Gordon: We appreciate that factor. It is not just related to church-related grants but the whole organizational structure within the University of Toronto—

Mr. Deacon: And they feel it needs a restructuring.

Mr. Gordon: And when this suggestion was made during the discussion about the reorganization of the University of Toronto with its new Act, they felt that it was so difficult and complex a problem in coming in with the new Act that they in effect begged the issue of the church-related institutions. They felt it would be entirely too complex to institute it in one stage. It is our understanding they intend to go back to that one now and—

Mr. Drea: Well that is why I asked the question. But what about Assumption, which is a newer type of federation? Is that patterned on the—

Mr. Gordon: Assumption has done a very different thing and this also affects the complex picture. Assumption gave up its church affiliation to become a fully supported provincially assisted university and thereby doesn't have the problem in that sense. In fact, Assumption University of Windsor—I believe that is the correct title of the religious affiliated body—does not give the teaching service and does not operate as what it used to.

The same situation occurred at the University of Ottawa, at Laurentian University.

Hence any decision that is made regarding church support affects all of those institutions. For example, at Waterloo, in addition to Waterloo Lutheran, St. Jerome's college elected to join the University of Waterloo. If they could get full grants they have indicated they might be quite interested in being an independent institution.

So it is an extremely complex picture and in fairness I believe it is not just a matter of foot dragging but a matter of trying to work out the complexities in fairness to all concerned.

Mr. Drea: Well, there are really two aren't there? It is pretty well solved in the newer ones.

Mr. Gordon: Those who have given up their church-related status—

Mr. Drea: Well, they are the newer ones. But the older ones—

Mr. Gordon: The University of Ottawa is quite an old one-1851.

Mr. J. McNie (Hamilton West): McMaster.

Mr. Bounsall: Just before I continue on with two more points that I had—just to wind up one thought I had on the church-related colleges—a second point on that: Are you saying, Mr. Gordon, that if full financing was extended on the BIU basis that St. Jerome is interested in forming its own university or just giving teaching courses within its college as part of the university pool?

Mr. Gordon: The question has been raised unofficially that if this became an option, which was not an option to them when federated, they might seriously consider the possibility of becoming an independent institution. This affects a number of other institutions as well who are church-related and are now associated.

You see, I believe at the moment St. Jerome's is very happily situated with the University of Waterloo, and I suspect they wouldn't want to change. On the other hand if it became a matter of freedom for them—freedom of action in terms of their curriculum and so on—they might choose to do so.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, all right. Just one question on Waterloo Lutheran as a wind-up on the church-related ones—if it isn't confidential information or part of negotiations that are going on; I suppose what they are taking before their synod to qualify for a fully non-denominational university relates simply to

matters like how the board of governors are appointed, not appointed by synod and this type of thing. Or is it in fact a much more complex situation than that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well there is the question of teaching certain religious courses at the university. I think we will suggest probably that they change the name and have no religious tests for the faculty or students. Then it would be basically under the academic control of the institution. There would be the seminary which could remain separate. That is basically it.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There has to be some decision as to the disposition of certain of their property, that is something the senate would have to decide.

Mr. Bounsall: No compulsory religious courses.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I think I mentioned that. There would be no compulsory religious courses.

Mr. Bounsall: So it is fairly simple then. They wouldn't give, as one of their former mathematics chairmen was tempted to give, Christian mathematics 1 as a course?

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Right. It would just be calculus.

Mr. Bounsall: Just be calculus, yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Bounsall: Just a minute-

Madam Chairman: Sorry, I thought you were finished.

Mr. Bounsall: I'm still continuing, unless it is the same point on this.

Madam Chairman: No, it is another point.

Mr. Bounsall: Another point, all right. I want to get into the area of capital financing and capital formula financing. Probably the answer is again that this whole area is under review, but I'd like to get into it.

First of all, maybe I can start getting at it by asking a simple question. Has the formula for the weighting for capital financing tied to the total net assignable square feet generated by the students, changed from what it has been in the last year?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is \$55.

Mr. Bounsall: Have the weighting factors changed?

Mr. Gordon: Not much.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay, I want to speak on the weighting factors and I want to speak on the number of bucks per net assignable square foot. I am going to sound rather parochial here, but we thrashed this out within our university. You've probably received briefs from this. We thrashed it out on a wider-than-university basis. The weighting factors that you have to generate the square footage owing to the universities, I think it would be agreed by most people, are pretty good.

There is some detail within the main categories that one might complain about, except for one very important category and, that is, the difference between the general science student and the honour science student. I don't know what you want to do with the weighting factors but there is no justification why they are not equal.

The general science student uses the same laboratory space in his first year as does the honour science student. In the disciplines of biology and chemistry, to name two, across our Ontario universities, 70 per cent of the universities, whatever that works out to—I worked out the figures as a percentage once—have an absolutely common first three years of science programmes.

Whether a student enrols as a general student or enrols as an honour student in those two programmes simply depends upon the student's preference.

Yet there is a weighting factor of only one for the general science student and 1.5 for the honour science student and they are using the same identical amount of square footage. So, in your review of the weighting factors, if you are not doing it, you want to look at that serious situation there where a general science student is presumed to use or generate less square footage than does the undergraduate honour science student when in at least 70 per cent of the cases, and that is a figure I won't hold to exactly, there is no identifiable difference between them.

The second point is that having generated your amount of space owing, your net assignable square feet, you then multiply it by \$55 per square foot. This came in, I believe, for the academic year 1969-1970. Prior to that year, the way that was in existence for generating capital funds for the universities was that for every dollar which the universities dug up on their own in capital finance drives, the government matched it with \$19,

so that in point of fact for whatever new building was built or space generated, it was clear that the provincial government was paying 95 per cent of the cost. The universities dug up the other five per cent, and if they couldn't dig up their five per cent they didn't get the government's 95 per cent, by and large. They waited until they did. However, the \$55 per square foot came on-\$50 for building the building and \$5 for equipping it, making a total of \$55-and as the years have rolled on it's fairly clear now that that \$55 per square foot should be updated, if it hasn't. In point of fact, last year in making the calculations it was clear that the government had dropped to about 80 per cent funding of the capital costs at universities rather than the old 95 per cent, because they haven't updated their amount of grants per net assignable square foot. When are you going to, is the question—bearing in mind that there have been increases in both cost of furniture to furnish the buildings built and an increase in construction costs-update, if you haven't already, that \$55 per net assignable square foot?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, the hon. member is right when he uses the figure of \$55 per net assignable square foot, but I think the hon. member also realizes that there are other allowances that may compensate for that figure being set, shall we say, two years ago. We still have an allowance for wear and tear, and this of course affects some of our older institutions a little more than the newer ones. We have an allowance for enrolment, which is on the weighted factor which the hon. member has mentioned—

Mr. Bounsall: Oh yes. Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —and an allowance for cyclical renewal. I am not quite sure just what you're objecting to, outside the fact the universities take issue sometimes with—

Mr. Bounsall: With the amount? Sure.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bounsall: Well let's make it a little clearer. When you mention the cyclical replacement, or when you mention the amounts given under the formula for wear and tear, you are talking on the side of the generation of the square feet, the new square foot entitlement which the university will get, which shows up in your tables on this handout. But that in no way affects the amount of bucks per square foot—which is

\$55 and has so remained since 1969-to build any new building, and costs have gone up since then.

Mr. J. D. McCullough (Capital Support): I think it could be said that the formula has been self proving, in that universities have managed to achieve \$55 costs. In other words, universities have achieved much more efficiency in their design of buildings than was achieved three or four years ago and they are living within the \$55 limit without a great deal of trouble. They have done this by a number of means, one, by increasing the efficiency of the building; that is to say, the ratio of the assignable area to gross area has been improved.

Mr. Bounsall: You mean they make the washrooms smaller?

Mr. McCullough: They maybe have fewer washrooms, maybe that is one way of improving the efficiency; they don't need the number of washrooms they have. But if we can maintain a better efficiency in the building that means we can up the gross square foot cost, which is the cost you are talking about. You are not talking about net assignable costs, you are talking about gross square foot cost. But even so, they still manage to produce buildings at a reasonable gross square foot cost even though prices have increased by about 23 or 24 per cent since the \$55 was established.

Mr. Bounsall: I gather then, maybe I shouldn't make that assumption—

Mr. MacCullough: I think it is the only building area in Canada where they have managed to reduce costs in the last four or five years.

Mr. Bounsall: That is all to the good, but certainly there must be a breakeven or crossover point at some point? There must be a breakeven or crossover point, and I think the universities might claim that we have probably gone beyond that. If we haven't, when do you anticipate the universities reaching it in terms of better efficiency?

Mr. McCullough: Madam Chairman, the universities claimed we had gone beyond that when we set it at \$55; but they have managed to produce at \$55.

Now a cost study was prepared for the Committee on University Affairs last year, which will indicate unit costs of all the facilities that have been created in the last year; which we would be glad to bring to the committee if you care to see it.

I should think the studies that will be carried on by the combined capital studies committee—that is, the committee of the Council of Ontario Universities and the Committee on University Affairs—will maybe produce this year a revised unit cost, or a recommendation for a revised unit cost.

Mr. Bounsall: Oh, I am glad to hear that.

Mr. McCullough: But, at the same time, we have to look into the 96 sq ft because it might not be an appropriate figure.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, I might agree with you; I might tend to agree with you there.

Mr. McCullough: So it might work out to the same amount in the end.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, no, no, because all this means is that universities can't build quite as much as they have been building; but they get more per square foot for what they build.

Mr. McCullough: But they get the same amount in the end.

Mr. Bounsall: All right, but they are building a smaller building. The entitlement for them would be a smaller building, which would be justified by the enrolments.

But to go on to the other question: Can the minister or Mr. Gordon, or anyone up there, explain to me why a general science student using the identical square footage for instruction as an honours science student, is deemed officially to be using only two-thirds of the identical square footage that his honours science compatriot is using?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is because we are basing it on the formula—

Mr. Bounsall: No, I am saying the formula is wrong, Mr. Minister. How did the formula get into that unjustified situation?

Mr. McCullough: Madam Chairman, I think you are saying that either the weighting for the honours science is too high, or the general science is too low.

Mr. Bounsall: That is right.

Mr. McCullough: Why the difference? I think these were admittedly rough measures that were established 3½ years ago by a joint committee of the Council of Ontario Universities and the Committee on University Affairs, and member of the department.

Mr. Bounsall: But that is when there were only presidents on that committee, and you know they don't know how to count square feet.

Mr. Gordon: That is your problem, not ours.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, you have got to protect the universities from classics presidents.

Mr. Drea: The taxpayers appreciate your position.

Mr. McCullough: And they will be reviewed this summer with the historical data from the Ontario universities physical resources survey, which is due any day now.

Mr. Bounsall: Oh, I am glad to hear that, too.

Mr. McCullough: So am I; right.

Mr. Bounsall: The last point; the second last point—I thought I had three.

On page 61 of the "blue book," the report compiled in the fall of 1971 and signed by Dean Parr, I guess it is. On page 61 it is information on the new programmes requested in our universities by a lot of them for 1972-1973. Carleton for example, PhD in history; and so on.

I gather that has been a moratorium pretty well, on new programmes established at the universities. We have a complete list running for four pages of all the universities and the dates of their hoped-for programmes; a lot of them for 1972-1973. Mr. Minister, has there been any of these new programmes, in fact, approved for 1972-1973?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Your question was have any been improved?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: Have most of the ones for 1972-1973, as requested in this report of the fall of 1971-1972, been approved?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wouldn't think so.

Mr. Bounsall: There is just a few of them in—

Mr. Gordon: It depends on the level of the programme. Basically if it was an undergraduate programme, in a field that wouldn't introduce a new discipline, it was approved. As you know, under the agreement for discipline assessment and general review at the graduate level, there has been an embargo on graduate programmes. Some programmes, for which either there seemed to be an obvious need and there were not enough facilities in the province, or which did not duplicate existing facilities, were approved. We don't have the list with us this evening. This list was distributed to the universities when they were approved.

An hon, member: Could the committee have it?

Mr. Gordon: Oh, indeed, it is not a matter —tomorrow.

Mr. Bounsall: So we could clip it into this position and see what occurred, vis-à-vis what was requested.

Mr. Cassidy: Just a moment; on the history of physical education, which the University of Western Ontario is proposing: Is that designed to strengthen their football team?

An hon. member: Perhaps.

Madam Chairman: Your last point, Mr. Bounsall?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, my last interim point.

Mr. Minister, bearing in mind the shortage of dentists in the Province of Ontario, and whether or not there is a dental programme devised under some sort of health insurance scheme, is the minister considering developing or expanding in the near future the number of dental schools in the Province of Ontario?

And what I have been doing on my own; because you used to hear that you couldn't really create some more medical schools with great ease, because you needed a large community from which to draw your patients in order that the medical students hopefully saw one case of each kind before they graduated.

In talking to dentists about this, they said there is absolutely no need for a dental school to be situated in a large community, because the contact with unusual cases in dentistry is just not an important ingredient.

I think that judging from McMaster University's programme regarding medical school training, where they have decided they would like to train generalists; the school wouldn't need to be situated in a large community because they didn't intend their students to see the esoteric medical problem cases in any event, and are not making any attempt to do so.

As a matter of fact, that particular university medical school could have been situated anywhere in the province. Take Mc-Master medical school's attitude toward the training of medicine. The same seems to be very true in dentistry. Can we look forward in the near future to seeing a dental school or dental schools created in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, this is something that was also looked at by the report that I mentioned. It was commissioned by the Department of Health and is commonly known as the Mustard report. One of the recommendations was that the training of dentists should be reviewed in the same light as that suggested for doctors. The question was asked, "Must dentists receive all their training in university clinics? Are they encouraged to consider themselves a part of the community health team?" As I mentioned before, part of the recommendations indicate that no new health sciences complex be built until the capacities of existing institutions are fully developed and attempts have been made to integrate all health education and health care delivery.

This, as I say, included new developments in the establishment of satellite health education centres involving hospitals, clinics, doctors' offices and other health units, with guidelines for regionalization recommended by the Ontario Council of Health so as to provide a base for health education oriented to community health problems; increase in clinical facilities; increase in resources for continuing education of health personnel so as to provide first-rate services integrated with the educational programme; that health sciences complexes maintain their educational programmes as far as possible on a yearround basis, with the objective of reducing the length of time required to graduate individuals from the programmes, and attain maximum utilization of personnel and facilities.

They also recommend the CAAT, as far as the schools of nursing are concerned. The established function of university and scholarship and research should be maintained. Success will be achieved only by blending new programmes with the scholarship and creativity within the university.

So in line with these recommendations and, as I say, since the report suggests the training of dentists should be reviewed in the same light as doctors, I would assume that there will have to be a new policy deci-

sion on education of dental students as well as medical students.

There is something I might mention here. The hon, member mentioned McMaster. I understand that the institution is thinking of opening a satellite campus in Windsor, and this will be for general medical training in order to decentralize medical training.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, that is something I didn't know. That's indeed interesting.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is just a recent press report; whether the university has made that decision, I wouldn't want to say. But the idea is that the hospital training for doctors would be in the Windsor area, and classroom and lab instruction at McMaster. That's the way the training would be combined.

Mr. Bounsall: I gather then that over the course of this next year, Mr. Minister, your department will be looking very closely at the recommendations as they affect medical and dental education—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: —and its increase, if necessary, in the province.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Certainly where we have a problem, unlike many other disciplines, where there are 4, 5, 10 or 15 times as many applications as there are places for medical students, we have got to solve this in some way.

I realize one of the problems is instructors. There are only so many medical faculty instructors available. As you know, the class sizes are very small and this affects the size of the enrolment in these schools. I guess there are only so many people who can go around poking people in the tummy, if you know what I mean.

Mr. Bounsall: But McMaster University has decided not to poke people in the tummy.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What are they using? Robots?

Mr. Bounsall: Well, they are not poking esoteric tummies anyway.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall. Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, further to this matter of the medical school study, the Mustard report, are they giving consideration to evaluation of entrants? There has been a real problem in recent years because of the shortage of space for the number of those seeking to enter medicine, and a lot of chaps I know who have had the reputation of being the best doctors in our community under today's standards would never have been doctors. We do know that academic excellence is not always related to actual ability to perform, and is this part of the study?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, they are recommending that more students with what we classify as a pre-med status—I think this basically amounts to two years in a BSc course—be considered for admission to medical school. I think in actual practice those students probably will have to have a pretty good standing in the second year.

Mr. Deacon: I am concerned about the standing being an academic standing rather than being almost an appraisal of their ability to deal with the public and their interest in the public. Many students I know who have been successful in getting into school are students who could have great problems in dealing with the public and the responsibilities of practising medicine. I am really concerned about that aspect, and I hope that will be something that the minister will check into.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As you know, they have not only the record from the university itself but also their own testing procedures. Now whether or not this will sort of wander into the area of psychological or psychology—

Mr. Deacon: Or interest in their fellow man.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —or various practical testing, I don't know.

Mr. Deacon: Because a Rhodes scholar is not chosen on the basis of academic performance. A Rhodes scholar is chosen on general—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Football.

Mr. Deacon: Football, that's right. That must be it.

An hon. member: That's one of the qualifications

Mr. Deacon: But there are many matters that come into the selection of that award and the interest in serving his fellow man is certainly so paramount under today's conditions. A lot of people feel we are losing this by judging suitable candidates merely on the basis of their academic performance.

I would ask the minister to investigate that matter, and, if there is nothing being done by the commission, to see that some ideas come up and are presented.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is general knowledge, but the whole area of general practice, vis-àvis specialization, is very important here.

Mr. Deacon: Right, and there is a much lower cost of training for general practice than this business of helping people get into a high revenue specialty.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But I think it is pretty important that any doctor who plans to specialize has to have pretty high academic standards and a pretty complete medical education.

Mr. B. Newman: Only in the line of his specialty though, really.

Mr. Deacon: I think those are people who-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Unlike politicians they can't talk their way out of things.

Mr. Deacon: I would hope that our assistance in grants to those going through for general practice will make it much easier for those people and will make it tough for those going into specialties, so that they really have to be deserving.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In line with-

Mr. Deacon: I'm appalled at the difference in the amount of subsidy we are giving and how much of our expenditure is in the specialist end of it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Deacon: The next point is that the minister last year said that he was going to be instituting a programme of evaluation of results with costs in the university system. Was anything further done in that line?

For example, there was an evaluation done in educational costs in Metropolitan Toronto some 12 or 13 years ago; certainly it was during the early days of Metro. It took the 13 municipalities, compared the results, academically and in some other manner, of the various municipalities within Metro.

They pointed out that Forest Hill, for example, had the highest cost of education and had the best results. But their study also pointed out that Scarborough had the lowest cost of education and had the second best results—and Madam Chairman will be interested in that.

To me that is an important method of bringing to the attention of all universities those who are able to get better results at lower cost, instead of always relating benefits to expenditures.

Mr. Drea: Well, Scarborough is special.

Mr. Deacon: What has been done in that direction?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There has been a five-year forecast and the universities themselves—

Mr. Deacon: That is not what I am talking about. I understood the department was going to be doing some evaluation of results, not just of the academic results of the students but students who have been out of university for a year or two, to find out how relevant they felt the courses had been, and a general evaluation of these courses. I had understood that this was something the previous minister had undertaken at the time of the estimates last year. I think I would have to go through Hansard again to check into it, but I do recall that he said that was what he planned to do or had under way.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean this would be a type of personal interview with graduates?

Mr. Deacon: He'd do spot interviewing, I suppose, to get an idea of just how the universities were rated as far as the graduates were concerned—the benefits gained as a result of their attendance at universities and the costs that were incurred in that education. The minister recognized that a lot of these things, the benefits, have very little relation to the amount of money spent but the way it's spent.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This was something, I understand, that was undertaken by the Wright commission.

Mr. Deacon: Oh.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He must have been referring to that.

Mr. Deacon: I didn't think he was at the time. The Wright commission was sitting at the time and he made no reference—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Deacon: —to it at the time. I had assumed it was something that he had undertaken.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't know whether or not there has been the type of actual interview you are talking about but certainlyMr. Deacon: He was going to try to introduce different methods of evaluating the performance and relate it to costs.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The universities do that themselves.

Mr. Deacon: No. It was something the department was going to do to help bring to the attention of the universities the different types of results they were getting.

Mr. Gordon: That definitely was part of the study of the commission on postsecondary education.

Mr. Deacon: Was it?

Mr. Gordon: Yes, They did a cost benefit study and one on financing in which they analysed the relative costs of doing the various programmes.

Mr. Deacon: It wasn't an evaluation though, the relative cost of courses. It was checking the students two or three years after graduation—something like that.

Mr. Gordon: I was going on to say, I think that was the basis of some of their interim recommendations concerning length of course. The amount of time taken and that sort of thing which arose as a result of that cost benefit study.

Mr. Deacon: Fine. Thank you. The last point, Madam Chairman, is the Stratford Teachers College. What is the future of that institution? I think it was in 1963 that the Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) said we were going to have a new building. Now they are really interested in knowing whether the department responsible for archives and archaeological sites is going to give them a grant for restoration of the ancient edifice.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The Department of Education is still attempting to work out its master plan for teacher education. You're thinking of the particular facility—

Mr. Deacon: At Stratford, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -at Stratford right near the theatre? The old building-

Mr. Deacon: My colleague from Perth (Mr. Edighoffer) had not given me its location and I am not familiar—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is an old brick building there that has been a teachers' college for years and years and in view of the—

Mr. Deacon: That is the one.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —in view of the future of teachers' colleges in association with the community colleges, I wouldn't be surprised if that particular college would be closed and that property may be sold to the theatre.

Mr. Deacon: Has there been any indication of the results of that on a separate campus? Has the evaluation been made of the relative results as far as qualification of teachers is concerned between their being separate or being part of a campus?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. I don't think there has been time really, as far as teachers are concerned. For the most part, those who are in a degree course naturally should be more proficient. I'm hoping that will be the case with the community colleges, but we really haven't had time to assess that as yet.

Mr. Deacon: You don't know how much better the community colleges would do than the teachers' college on a separate basis would do it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I don't, but I would think it would be—the instruction should be certainly as good but there may be—

Mr. Deacon: Maybe the atmosphere could be better.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Deacon: One last point, why would the grant or allowances be provided for teachers going out from university?

It would be \$7.50 a day; and that from a teachers' college would be \$3.00 a day. Why would there be that variation when they are both going to teach outside? And they must have almost indentical expenditures to provide for. Why would there be a variation to the extent of \$7.50 for ones going out from university teaching facilities, and \$3.00 per day for those going out from the teachers' colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You had better ask the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) that one. He is the—

Mr. Deacon: That goes through him?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. He is on the lower end of that scale.

Madam Chairman: Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald: Madam Chairman, could I go back to the minister's two references to the Mustard report? I had forgotten that it recommended firmly against the building of a sixth or a seventh medical school in favour of an integration of the delivery of health education and health services. If the government has accepted the Mustard option of the integration of the delivery of health education and services, instead of spending the money for a new medical school, may I ask how much money has been spent in this direction?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For medical school?

Mr. MacDonald: No. For the integration as an alternative. For the integration of the health teaching and delivery of service.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, first of all this still hasn't been accepted as government policy. The report is still, shall we say, at the policy development field, still to be dealt with, the recommendations accepted or not. And so I would assume that any expenditures based on this report are still to be made.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, if that option is still a live one, I must say that when the minister reminded us of that, my reaction was a very strong and favourable one. Let me just rather briefly-because this goes off into the health field-set a context. A group of us in my area, if I may be parochial for a moment-have been wrestling with the establishment of a centre which would co-ordinate the delivery of existing social agency services, and adding to it the health componentphysical, mental, and dental. In the process of trying to find out what the facts are, what the situation is, it is really fascinating. For example, in the Borough of York there are 195 doctors. Now some of those are specialists and some of those are on hospital staff, and therefore are not available as regular or family doctors. But there are enough of them that there should be medical services available for everybody.

We are in the process of taking a survey, and I am rather curious to discover how close we are going to be, for example, to the results of the survey they took in Parkdale, before they set up a health centre, and found that 42 per cent of the people didn't have a family doctor. Therefore it ties in with what I discover most warmly to be of very great interest in medical schools—at least in some of the departments of the medical schools—of getting into the development of family practice, and of tying it into the community. So that you have got a much greater area of the community being involved in the teach-

ing, and you are providing the teaching facilities at the same time as you are providing a service to the people.

In spite of having all those doctors, because of the changing pattern of doctors' habits, it is interesting to find that most of them are operating on the 9-to-5 basis—at least they say that in return surveys. And because of the absence of doctors for home calls, the sort of swamping of emergency departments and the revelation that, when studies are made, 50 per cent of emergency departments are being used for non-emergency needs, for the primary delivery of health needs.

I would favour, from what I have found out, the option of integrating the delivery of your health services and your health education, instead of building more medical schools. Perhaps in the fashion that you indicated McMaster was contemplating vis-à-vis Windsor—of going in and tying in Windsor.

Now let me throw in very briefly the situation we found on the dental side. Believe it or not, 25 per cent of the dentists in Canada are in Metropolitan Toronto—1,700 of the 7,000. Now in York, if we had a fair share, we should have about 115. In fact, we have got 48, and almost half of those are along Bathurst St. If you go over into the heart of the borough — I mean from Dufferin west throughout the Earlscourt, Silverthorn, and Blackcreek area, Mt. Dennis—there are something like eight or nine dentists for 50,000 or 60,000 people.

Now again I discover to my delight that the dental school is interested in establishing satellite clinics that will do two things: One, provide a facility for teaching, where senior students can practise dentistry under the supervision of qualified staff people, of course, but at the same time be able to meet a community need. Now, believe me—and I won't take the time tonight, you won't permit me, Madam Chairman, as I watch the clock there—but a lot of this can be done with relatively little and I almost use the term "seed money" to get the basic facilities to establish this.

It is not like establishing a big medical school that is going to have a fantastic capital cost and so on. Therefore if this is a policy decision and we are at that stage, let me put in my two cents worth with a very strong emphasis, because at the moment what is happening is that the so-called research money—and I don't know what his total figure is, quite frankly, offhand—in the Department of Health has to be used for this purpose, but it is a combination of health delivery

and education or at least as you move into the integration of it, it is going to be a combination of education with health delivery.

It seems to me it is a legitimate proposition that if you do it in a co-ordinated way, as government is now trying to do, maybe you can allocate money in one place. But legitimately some of it should be coming from the education side. A little bit of money would go a very long way, relatively speaking, in achieving not only a better and more effective delivery of service but a better integration.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I just noted one recommendation here is that the satellite education centres be distributed and organized so that they can exert a positive influence in the selection of students, the regional distribution of health manpower and the participation of users of health services.

#### Madam Chairman: Item 3 carried?

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, I am sorry. I have been waiting here for some time. I had several things that I wanted to raise with the minister, but in view of the time I'll just ask him one very brief question and then return to the other matters later.

The brief question relates to a new responsibility you have, a charming strawberry Gothic building on Elgin St. in Ottawa, which is the Ottawa Teachers' College, which is charming; in an urban sense it is a delightful building, except it is hopelessly inefficient because it is about 80 years old. I believe that the department plans at some future time, or is considering, transferring the functions of that teachers' college. I think it is Ottawa University that is liable to get it when eventually the universities take over teacher training. But I wonder if the minister could give us some assurances that we would at least explore alternative uses for that building, to recycle if you will, what is now an historic building in Ottawa and one which so far has been threatened with being left as an orphan.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, there isn't any particular policy decision regarding some of, shall we say, the assets of the teachers' colleges. As they come up we are dealing with them. We are dealing with the one in Stratford, we are going to be dealing with the one in Hamilton immediately, and I believe there is one in St. Catharines that has to be dealt with—that has already been done, that is right. So when the decision is made as far as that Ottawa facility is made it is quite

possible that it would still remain as part of the university complex.

It wouldn't necessarily mean that we would immediately dispose of that facility. We would change its role within the university complex. In other words, instead of just a separate entity it would become part of the university. I would assume, depending on the building and its historic value and the condition of it and things like that, it may very well be ultimately disposed of, probably as the home for opposition MPs or something.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, we are expecting six there, but it is rather big for six of us, eh?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Federal.

Mr. Bounsall: You are speaking of the Conservative caucus.

Mr. Cassidy: Just to close off before we adjourn, Madam Chairman, the point I wanted to raise is that possibly the minister could consult also with other departments, the Department of Public Works and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, as well as with local bodies in the city of Ottawa and the federal government, to find potential uses for that building. Because, as she knows, there has been much too great a willingness on the part of governments and everybody else

to plunder our past—and God knows we have little enough of it left.

Madam Chairman: Item 3 carried?

Mr. Cassidy: No, I am sorry, I indicated I had some other things to raise.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Oh, but it is 10:30.

Madam Chairman: I thought you had finished them.

Mr. Bounsall: There is tomorrow.

Mr. Cassidy: I didn't, but we don't call the vote, that is all.

Mr. Beckett: I know. The chairman was trying to move the vote.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Good for her.

Madam Chairman: We stand adjourned until tomorrow morning immediately following the question period. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, have you determined whether there in point of fact will be a quorum tomorrow?

Madam Chairman: Yes, there will be.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, May 19, 1972

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO 1972



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1972

The committee met at 11 o'clock, a.m. in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2002:

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order. Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): No. You might at least give those of us who have been rushing around with other business before getting here—

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): You were standing when I came down.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, I would like to direct some questions to the minister about the Ontario College of Art, which comes under this vote. As the minister knows, there have been some very unusual things happening there, and I wonder if he could comment on the recent occurrences at the Colleges of Art and tell us what the attitude of the government is about that.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Would you like to be a little more specific?

Mr. Cassidy: As the minister knows, the governing board suspended the head of the college, who is now at the point of taking legal action against the governing board on the grounds that he can either be confirmed or fired. There is a great debate that has been going on about the role of the college, and the techniques that are being used are, to say the least, highly unusual in terms of this power struggle—which I suppose it is. There have been allegations that there has been a terrifically high dropout rate, which at the very least should concern the department in view of the fact that the bulk of the funding for the Ontario College of Art is paid by the Ontario taxpayer.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well yes, the president has been suspended by the council of the college.

This was as a result of claims and accusations of mismanagement or poor administration of the college by the president.

There is no question that Mr. Ascott's philosophy and methods of teaching art have been questioned by many people connected with the college. As the hon. member may know, last fall there was a number of faculty who were fired from the staff; as a result of this there had to be settlements made because some of these faculty had long-term contracts. Then there was new faculty hired. There has been discontent among the faculty—the faculty seems to be split about 50-50—regarding the administration of the college by Mr. Ascott, and generally his teaching methods, curricula and philosophy.

However, OCUFA did hold an inquiry, did look into the operation of the college. It wasn't what you would call an all-searching type of inquiry. They weren't able to hold hearings to any extent, outside of interviewing people rather informally. But OCUFA did submit a report in April and it indicated that there had been poor administration of the college and that the morale at the college seemed to be generally poor. There was this sort of raging controversy that had gone on since President Ascott had assumed office.

However, the OCUFA report did specifically say that the council itself did not assume its responsibilities in a proper manner. There still were not proper bylaws enforced or enacted by the council; that meetings were held at rather irregular intervals; there weren't proper notice of meetings; there weren't proper minutes of meetings; and the attendance generally of council members left a great deal to be desired.

Therefore, the president being a rather strong-willed individual moved in to fill that vacuum. Rightly or wrongly, this was done and, of course, caused even more controversy. So because of the general feeling and the general controversy that raged, the council moved to suspend Mr. Ascott, replace the chairman of the council, and decided not to renew the vice-president's contract.

At the same time and at the same meeting there was a motion to hold an inquiry to investigate the administration of the college by the president. There was some discussion by the council about the type of inquiry; how long it would take; what it was expected to cost.

Mr. Ascott was asked to name a representative on a three-man board. In other words, the council would name a representative, Mr. Ascott would name a representative, and the two would decide on a third person to be chairman.

Mr. Ascott refused to do this until he had a better idea of what the terms of reference of the inquiry would be and had generally more details as to the type of inquiry that would be held.

I've attempted to sort of be an intermediary here, to bring the two sides together through some meetings. I had assumed that we were achieving some success in getting the two parties to agree to the type of inquiry, bearing in mind that the motion to hold the inquiry had the stipulation that the inquiry would report back in June.

However, Mr. Ascott and his representative insisted that it would be a wide-ranging inquiry; that it would not only include the consideration of Mr. Ascott's administration as president, but also the whole philosophy of his curriculum and the methods that he used in teaching art at the college. He felt that in order to have a proper consideration of his administration, the whole philosophy and idea of his curriculum would be related to the administration, and therefore it had to be a much broader, wide-ranging type of inquiry than has been anticipated and wanted by the council.

I understand the decision has now been that the council will ask Dean Arthurs to hold a one-man inquiry, pretty well along the terms of reference requested by the college, although they are willing to consider the philosophy of the course as it relates directly to administrative decision, rather than the type of broad, wide-ranging inquiry that was requested by Mr. Ascott. Rather than something that is going to cost about \$100,000, it is hoped that we will keep within five figures at least for this type of inquiry and that we can keep within the timetable that the council originally stipulated.

It is important that this inquiry be held as soon as possible and that it will be finished as soon as possible to enable the college to prepare for the fall term. There has to be preparation made now, as the hon. member knows, in order to have the school open for instruction in September.

This is the situation now, I am not sure if Prof. Arthurs has indicated that he is willing to accept the appointment. This is expected this week; otherwise, the council will look for somebody else.

I might say that in my discussions with Mr. Ascott and with his counsel there are certain legal ramifications that he has to consider in light of his suspension and, in particular, in light of the contract that he has with the college. Of course, even with the type of inquiry that the council wants, he is willing to appear before the inquiry to answers any questions that may be put to him and to help facilitate any study or investigation of his administration during the past eight months or so.

As I say, that is the way it stands now. It is my hope that this rather unfortunate situation will be resolved within the next month and that the school will be open and there will be proper faculty available for courses next September.

Mr. Cassidy: Was the suspension of Mr. Ascott, in fact, legal? Has the minister determined that or not?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is something I don't want to comment on. The council, as you know, is a fairly autonomous body. The council feels that under the Ontario College of Art Act they have the power to do what they did. Mr. Ascott takes the opposite view, so this is something that, if it is referred to a court, would have to be decided by a court.

Mr. Cassidy: How many of the professors were fired in the fall? Has the minister an estimate of the handshakes that were given them in order to compensate them for the termination of their contracts?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I believe there were about a dozen faculty members who were let go in the fall. I think a figure of around \$65,000 was involved in settlements of cancellation of contracts.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, I wonder if the minister could take this on a somewhat broader perspective now. Perhaps I can start by asking him this: Had he been in his present position, let us say two years ago, would he or would the department of the government have been satisfied with the role that was then being played in the educational system of the province by the Ontario College of Art?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It seems to me that two

years ago there was a controversy raging. Even at that time there were, shall we say, situations where students were not attending class; where the president at that time was subject to some controversy.

As in the present situation, we were subject to letters to the editor every day about the activities of the college regarding sit-ins. I can recall the now Premier (Mr. Davis) having to step in at that time to straighten out some unhappy situations. I think that this was really the forerunner of the new Act, where the council's responsibility was clarified.

I think it is probably fair to say that in an institution of this kind you are bound to have a certain amount of controversy. You've got people who are, shall we say, of artistic bent, who have very strong ideas on methods and philosophy and curriculum in an institution of that kind. I suppose that's what makes them so great. But in any event, this goes on, and I think the unfortunate part here is that with this new legislation, which gave a certain amount of representation to students and faculty as well as to lay members, if the council had in fact really run that school in the way it had the responsibility and power to do, I doubt very much that we would be in the situation we are today, where we have a president who is suspended and on the eve of some sort of an inquiry.

I would say there now is almost a repetition-although not quite, it wasn't so extreme then-of what happened then. But I suppose the difference is that some of the criticism at that time was that the college was nothing more than a trade school, that the community colleges could in fact provide the type of courses that were being provided at the college; there wasn't enough uniqueness in some of the courses; it seemed to be sort of a private conclave of a particular school of thought or of art; and that the people who were being turned out really weren't of high calibre, or didn't have the background and wherewithal, shall we say, to in any way excel in their particular field.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words it was a second-rate commercial art school?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That was the claim by many people, and that is why, in searching for a new president, there was so much emphasis on someone who had almost founded a particular school, and who was the creative type of person who would bring a new philosophy to the college.

Mr. Cassidy: So the minister then-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So it seems like the pendulum has really swung from one extreme to the other.

Mr. Cassidy: So the minister would then agree with the thrust of the council when it chose Mr. Ascott, for example, for I understand that in fact he came in with a very well defined programme of what he intended to do, but it was found it was revolutionary when it was practised? But the thrust to turn the Ontario College of Art from a school which was devoted to mainly commercial art into a school that was designed to be the one place in the province providing first-rate instruction and motivation for creative artists, is one with which the minister would agree? Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr. Yes. From what I know of the situation at the college and what I know of Mr. Ascott, I am not in a position to question his philosophy or his plans as far as curriculum is concerned for the college. I think that it could be said that he tried to do everything overnight, that maybe his plans should have been phased in a little slower.

Mr. Cassidy: In fact, you agree with his strategy, although you may dispute at the implementation, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Remember I am not trying to prejudge an inquiry here, but from what I am told, for example, by council members, the college has good possibilities with Mr. Ascott as president as far as the philosophy goes, and as far as the direction in which it is taking by way of curriculum is concerned, but that certain things that have been done administratively are objectionable. I suppose that faculty firings are one example. This is why, if there is going to be proper administration and proper environment at that college, these matters have to be cleared up.

Mr. Cassidy: Can the minister comment on the financing of the Ontario College of Art? In the first place, let me just ask a question of information; that is, how is the College of Art financed? Is it also financed on the formula financing system?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. It is on a fixed grant at the present time. It is based on an estimated budget for the college, which is then perused by the Committee on University Affairs. Mr. Cassidy: It is the old-fashioned line budget approach?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: What steps would the government take next year, in the event, let's suppose, that the consequence of the present inquiry, which this minister is certainly suggesting as a solution, would be that Mr. Ascott would be reinstated, but that one or two strong administrative people would be put in underneath him, in order to see that the administrative end, in which he may be weak, is adequately carried out?

Let's suppose that as a consequence of the philosophy, with which the minister agrees, that a substantial number of students decide that, in fact, they would be better off in commercial and community colleges, because they are more interested in commercial art than creative art, so that the enrolment drops pretty substantially—that would still be, I believe, within the philosophy the minister has enunciated—what financial consequences will there be for the college?

I mean, you can't have the student body on this kind of a concept and then turn around and halve the budget, because it may well be that a different budget is required, seeing that the teaching and motivation for creative art can't be done in such a programmed way and is not as cheap, let's face it, as teaching people to be poster or graphic designers or something like that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think this is one of the advantages of not being on formula financing right now at the college.

As I say, my initial reaction to the problem surrounding Mr. Ascott, after hearing what I did hear, was that this man needs a chance. You can't prove anything in one year. I think the fact that the first-year students think he's great is characteristic of the type of curriculum that he is trying to invoke there. I suppose where you have a second-third-, or fourth-year student who has been used to another type of curriculum and philosophy, he is bound to react differently than a first-year student.

But, assuming that those who are subject to his teaching and his curriculum stay and there isn't a substantial number of dropouts as a result of their being exposed to his philosophy, I think we would be prepared to put up with a sort of a hiatus here, when we may go back in enrolment; then the thing starts to develop and we are still satisfied he

is on the right track. We'll wait until it's up to complement again. I don't think we are going to can this thing necessarily, to put it in a rather crude vernacular, on the basis of a decrease in enrolment—

Mr. Cassidy: I see.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -because all circumstances should be considered.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words, in terms of financing, so long as you are satisfied that the administrative problems are ironed out you are willing to give them some rope to see whether the concept works. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. J. McNie (Hamilton West): Madam Chairman, may I just interject a thought here? As an erstwhile student of the college—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You were?

Mr. McNie: Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Really?

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Don't you recognize talent?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Give us a little sample.

Madam Chairman: Creative talent.

Mr. McNie: Anybody who sees my doodles would know.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You were at the old school, weren't you?

Mr. McNie: I must say I was highly impressed with the minister's handling of this. If the government is to be faulted somewhat in this area it is only to be faulted by the fact it has been innovative. I think that is a good fault in this area. So far as trying to reconcile these disciplines is concerned, that is the commercial art as opposed to, we call it, free art, there is no way they can possibly be reconciled to everybody's satisfaction.

I think that, as the minister suggested and I think the member for Ottawa Centre agrees, what we are faced with here is something that we are so often faced with—a person with a great talent is not necessarily a first-class administrator and his ambitions perhaps overreach his ability to achieve them. I am reassured to know that the government is looking at this with such an open mind.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Okay.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, I would like to turn to another subject here. I would like to ask the minister about post-secondary education and manpower policy in the province. It is a bit of a joke to talk about manpower policy in the province, because I suspect that there isn't an awful lot of it.

I would like to begin simply by asking the minister to reflect on that particular problem and to tell us what steps, if any, the government has taken or intends to take in order to relate the graduation of people qualified in certain fields to the emerging demands for skilled, professional or qualified manpower in the provincial economy.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Are you suggesting that there should be more direction from us to the institutions to make their programmes and courses more realistic or practical to meet whatever needs society has?

Mr. Cassidy: That wasn't the question, Mr. Minister. The question I was asking was what steps the government is taking to relate the graduation of people in particular fields to the needs for highly qualified manpower as they emerge over the coming years in the province?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think probably the best example would be in graduate studies. We not only support universities under a formula for graduate students, we also are in a position to indicate what faculties we think should be emphasized.

There is always discussion about those faculties which may be too complementary, or redundant, or in the area of duplication, particularly if you have a new university close to an older institution. The new institution may be, in some way, attempting to copy what is being given at the older university with all the facilities and staff that it has had for some time. We are not dictating so much—although we do have some authority, as was mentioned yesterday, as far as placing embargoes on certain courses is concerned, by way of withholding financial support.

You might say it is a degree of arm-twisting on the universities that they shouldn't be emphasizing that particular course and that probably something else is more practical as far as the needs of young people in post-secondary education are concerned. I think the whole question of curricula is discussed between the universities and their organizations, COU and CUA. The discus-

sions that go on between those particular bodies or joint committees, are to a great extent dealing with the matter of curricula, how relevant it is to the needs of the student and to the needs of society in which he will be utilizing his training. There has been, as the hon, member knows, or seems to be recently, an over-enrolment of PhDs in certain of the humanities.

There is some direction to the universities to respond to the fact that their graduates are having trouble obtaining employment in that particular field; and that there may be another discipline where there is a shortage, or where we are weak; where they are those opportunities that universities should be emphasizing.

Mr. Cassidy: Can the minister explain this a bit more? In the first place, what he is saying is that the input of the provincial government right now is at the margin. That is, it is where new courses are being considered, basically, and it doesn't affect the vast body of courses which are already being taught. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I think that is right.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, what degree of indicative planning has gone on, either in your department or in co-operation with other provincial departments, in terms of at least trying to tell the university students, the guidance people in high schools, and so on, where there are emerging demands for particular skills and where these demands are declining? This would be in order to give everybody involved, both the students who make the decisions about where they are going to go, and the universities making decisions about what to emphasize or deemphasize within their curricula, a better indicator of how to tailor what they do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr. Well we have-

Mr. Cassidy: I am not suggesting, and I don't think anybody in this room would suggest, that there should be a sort of directive that says: "Mary Smith in grade 13, you must go into a nurses' aide course, because that is where we are going to need people." But in the present situation, of course, there has been almost a total lack of guidance.

The best example is the teaching colleges of three and four years ago, when they were simply being used to mop up demand for post-secondary education, with no regard for the availability of employment thereafter.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I suppose a good example of gathering information would be the Mustard report, which we have talked about. This is a complete study into the health discipline. How education in those disciplines should be handled in the years ahead. What changes and improvements should be made. We have a situation there, of course, where there is need for more space; more opportunities for students to get into some of our professional schools.

We have, as the hon. member mentioned, counsellors and guidance personnel, both at the high school and post-secondary level. I would assume the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) would have funds in his budget for that. I think that with the information we have that there are facts and figures available to any student who really wants to know the possibilities or the opportunities that might exist within the province in his particular field.

I think there are a lot of things that have to come into play here, not only the facts and figures that we have about the success of graduates from our institutions, but also the degree of mobility that may be attached to a particular degree, the need for post-secondary education in a particular profession and where that is required. There is no certainty in all this, as the hon. member knows. Everything fluctuates, opportunities fluctuate. One minute we hear of a need for more lawyers in a certain area and the next minute we hear the opportunities are no longer there; these fluctuate almost on an annual basis.

So it is hard to be accurate in this type of information. An awful lot depends on the counsellor or the guidance personnel really—the interest he shows in the student, the degree of effort he is willing to put into making the necessary inquiries on behalf of that student.

For example, Canada Manpower can be of great help to our educational personnel in this area. There is a need and I don't think we have it really yet, but there—

Mr. Cassidy: Precisely. That is the point I am making.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, there is a need for correlation of all this information.

Mr. Cassidy: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It can be found, but the student goes to a great deal of trouble to find it. And if he gets cursory treatment from a counsellor or guidance personnel, this is too bad. It means that the student may end up in the wrong course or making the wrong decision.

But there is a need—in my opinion this is something that might make a darn good summer project—there is a need for correlating all this information. For example, what opportunities there are in medicine, in engineering, in industry generally. What the future of the hat industry is in Ontario; what opportunities exist in northern Ontario, and why it is that there is a crying need for people in certain jobs in that area—why they are not being filled while there is a glut of people in the south. There is a need for an overall correlation—

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Minister, it is not just a matter of giving people good information about what the situation is now but, with the length of training courses—for instance, law taking five or six years and medicine taking nine or 10 years, and other courses taking a long time—it's a matter of projection as well.

My own impression is, for example, that students in the late 1960s came into the universities and, in effect they assumed their expectations on the basis of what had been achieved by people who graduated about the time they became freshmen. Over the three or four years they were in university the situation changed drastically.

It was predictable as long ago as the early 1960s, in the Sheffield report and other enrolment and graduation forecasts, that there would come a time when the supply of qualified manpower would catch up with the demand, because the demand wasn't growing as fast. But they didn't know and they could have been told had there been an effort to look ahead.

Would the minister extend this to agree that there is a need to look ahead so that if a student wants to go into classics or the humanities or some field which happens to be either crowded or doesn't have many opportunities, he realizes that he is doing this for his own intellectual development? But if his priorities are on a well-paying job, or a certain kind of interesting job, then he can be warned against going into a field where these opportunities are unlikely to be present.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the Wright commission attempted to do that. I am sure they will do it even more in their final report.

But to justify some of the recommendations—particularly the question of accessibility, the idea of the open university, the idea of adult training, the change from the formal sequential type of education, and the emphasis dealing with professional training as well as the sort of graduate or research or elitist type of education—the report suggests a whole new philosophy and, at the same time, keeps an eye on the needs of society and the opportunities that can exist for the people who go to these institutions.

Now I agree that there should be projections. These projections are for the most part guesses, and when we have an economy that fluctuates like ours, when we have a recession one year and a sort of improvement in the economic situation—

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Sort of a long-term planned economy.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I knew you were going to say that!

Mr. Laughren: I didn't want to disappoint you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This has a great effect on what opportunities exist, and it is not only Ontario, Canada or even the United States that has some effect on this, of course; it is a world-wide situation generally.

We see that the opportunities seem to be greater now in certain sciences and technological areas rather than in some of the social sciences and humanities. It is not that we intend in any way to ignore or downgrade the social sciences and humanities; they're just as important as they ever were—probably even more important—but the opportunities don't seem to exist because these fields have been popular in the last few years.

I agree there should be projections. They should, of course, be taken in the light of the fact that they are projections based on rather indefinite assumptions, but this service should be available because in this way it would save a lot of heartache and probably avoid a lot of unhappy university graduates.

Mr. Cassidy: If I may, I'd like to raise a couple of specific points. I'm concerned that when the government does intervene in the relationship between the manpower planning and university graduation, it does so in a crude way and in a way that is based on economic grounds rather than academic grounds.

The question of doing this at the post-graduate level has already been raised, and I don't want to labour it, but I hope that the message has got through to the minister that there are other means of regulating the control of very highly qualified, very highly trained expensive manpower at the post-graduate level than simply putting an economic barrier which is bound to have a class effect. I won't labour that any more. The point has been made very ably, I think, by the member for Hamilton West from the minister's own party.

The other example I want to raise is something I hope the minister will be aware of in considering the Wright report. I raise this now, Madam Chairman, because I think it is germane to what we are talking about. I don't intend to raise the Wright report generally, but the financing system suggested there would in fact encourage students to enter into three-year courses because the support available is less than for the four-year courses.

The University of Waterloo has got a very good planning underway right now, an honours planning programme, and it offers a general planning programme; one is a three-year course and the other is a four-year course. The three-year graduates simply are not particularly qualified or attractive when it comes to the Metro Toronto planning department or other people who are desperate for planners.

The four-year graduates, on the other hand, are very attractive and there is an extraordinarily high demand for these students. You have a situation there where, should the report be followed—as I trust it would not be in this case—the results would be perverse, and in fact would go directly opposite to what should be achieved by a proper co-ordination of manpower policy and post-secondary education policy. Does the minister seize the point there?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, well-

Mr. Cassidy: They are very worried about it down there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think that the Wright commission first of all seemed to have the feeling all through its report that some courses were too long, that some of the students were in the educational system from K to 13, plus three—we will put it that way—or four, or six; that by way of support to the students we should encourage shorter terms and probably in that way have those

students who really want to go further be motivated not so much from the point of view that it is easy to complete four or six years but that they are, in fact, motivated in a way that they want that extra education and want what that will mean to them as a result. Is that the point you are dealing with?

Mr. Cassidy: Not quite, no. One of the effects of the formula system has been to encourage universities to upgrade courses and their honours courses, because they got an extra half a BIU for each student enrolled. But then the Wright report comes along and in effect says, in this particular example that I have given, the planning programme at Waterloo U, that it will raise the economic obstacles to a student thinking of taking the four-year course, even though the demand for people trained in that course is far, far greater than for people who take the three-year course. So you may get a sort of frustrating situation where a student wants to take the four-year course and won't be able to. I would raise this contradiction in the minister's mind as-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I-

Mr. Cassidy: —you have to make sure that your manpower policy and your post-secondary policy don't run at loggerheads. That is the very least. In fact I think you should try and make them run in harmony as much as possible, and there has been very little attempt to do that by the government up to now.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't particularly agree with the recommendation, for example, with the system that is suggested here, where tuition is higher as far as the student is concerned but then it is offset of course in a corresponding way by higher grants. I really don't see any good argument for cutting off after the third year.

Mr. Cassidy: You don't agree with the concept generally, even though your government has just done that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Though what?

Mr. Cassidy: Even though your government has just done that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well no, we haven't really done what Wright has recommended.

Mr. Cassidy: You raised the tuition and lowered the grants you mean?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, but this applied across the board. This, of course, is based on another argument. The commission here, by making the recommendations that it is making, is trying to manipulate enrolment in some way: I question whether or not the three-year recommendation, for example, is wise, is rational, is justified. In some courses it may be.

I mean if somebody is just at university to acquire knowledge without any particular purpose in mind, in other words, he just wants to have a BA degree-and certainly that is just as commendable as taking a professional course-the commission is saying that maybe it should just be the normal three-year course, and that the very high grants they recommend be cut off after that three-year period. But the commission says that if the student is motivated in such a way that he wants to extend his university education for four or more years, the grant portion should be adjusted and the student should at that time be in a position to take on more by way of loan, because it would seem reasonable to expect that that person's income will be reflected to some degree at least in the number of years he has spent at university.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, I'd just like to raise one other area which is a very interesting area, albeit a bit ticklish. It is ticklish, I suppose, particularly as the people know Mr. Bounsall was a professor of chemistry.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Dr. Bounsall, I beg your pardon. I hear Dr. or Prof. Bounsall was a professor of chemistry.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I didn't think you finished. Did you finish?

Mr. Bounsall: Did I finish? Yes, I finished.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Dr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: Including super post-doctoral training.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You didn't find it hard, did you?

Mr. Cassidy: He was one of these people working six months a year for three times the average wage in the province.

Mr. Bounsall: For \$40,000.

Mr. Cassidy: Minimum, yes; plus consulting on the side. But Mr. Laughren, of course, taught in a community college and I happen to be a bird of passage in the university in

the past year, as well. The question I want to raise was-

Mr. Bounsall: Fired after one year was it?

Mr. Cassidy: Pardon?

Mr. Bounsall: Fired after one year?

Mr. Cassidy: No, no; I still have eight months to go. I may say the universities of the province are very enlightened in terms of their encouragement of involvement in political affairs.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We worry about that.

Mr. Laughren: So will the colleges.

Mr. Cassidy: That is true. But no, the question I wanted to raise is the question of tenure. This is an old problem of universities and has become a problem in the last years, particularly because of the fact that it is protected very well, and some argued too well, those who had it; and it left far too exposed those who didn't have it.

There have been a number of rather celebrated disputes in the province such as the affair at the University of Ottawa a year or so ago, in which non-tenured professors were fired effectively by not having their contracts renewed; and where there was effectively a gross interference with academic freedom.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Whatever happened to him? Did he go back to France?

Mr. Cassidy: I'm not sure what happened about that. But on the other hand, as the minister is aware, there were also other situations. I can think of an instance at one university in the province where a full professor in a particular department was very actively engaged in running a ski shop and in running a ski school. His course level was down to about half the course—to where he is effectively literally refusing to work.

Mr. Bounsall: A phys-ed professor?

Mr. Cassidy: No, not a phys-ed professor. But he is literally refusing to work by being totally unco-operative with the rest of the department, and is therefore obviously soaking up resources that ought to go into instruction and research and so on, dedicated to the students and the purposes of the university.

Now, to some extent this is a problem the universities and OCUFA have got to solve on their own. But I would like to know whether the government has considered giving a lead in terms of finding some innovatory ways to create a new kind of set-up beside the tenure provision. A set-up which would seem to guarantee academic freedom, while giving universities and departments the flexibility that they often lack now, when they get locked into a tenure situation.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Using your particular example, I would assume that professor would have a contract. If he has a contract, but he is in a position to moonlight as you suggest, and he is down to about a half of course, I would be surprised if he wasn't in breach of contract.

So, you know, it is a legal matter. Under those circumstances, he would probably be dismissed and his paycheque would be stopped. Now I can't imagine any better arrangement—

Mr. Cassidy: Well, not other than the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —than some sort of a written agreement between staff and the university. I suppose there are some non-tenured professors, as you say. Some of these would be there, maybe, as part of a sabbatical, or part of an exchange programme, or they may be there because of their expertise in a particular discipline. They have achieved a certain status and reputation. Maybe the university makes exceptions in those cases and doesn't worry about tying him down to any particular detailed contract.

To me, there is nothing the matter with a university professor having a sideline, like a ski shop, if he is willing to work a little harder at it. You know, he gets to know his co-eds a little better, for example. He may have a good manager for that store and still not neglect his academic duty.

You have OCUFA as the hon. member mentioned. Certainly, the faculty is well represented in all institutions with great powers, frankly. Unless they are prepared to enter into some collective bargaining procedure by using CSAO or something like that, I don't really know how we can encroach on what has been considered university autonomy for so long. Under most of the legislation affecting these universities, it is completely within their responsibility. We can give directions. We can conciliate, but I really don't know how we can dictate.

Mr. Cassidy: The first thing is the minister doesn't seem really to be aware of just

how sharp and how great the disparity is between tenured and non-tenured professors or teachers at the universities. In fact, it isn't just a few visiting pundits who are affected. Something over half of the faculty of the Ontario universities is not in a tenured position.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean they have asked to be in a tenured position and it has not been given to them?

Mr. Bounsall: They are not qualified for it.

Mr. Cassidy: They don't qualify for it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I see.

Mr. Cassidy: They are relatively recent to the university or they have been moving from one university to another.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But this is not necessarily something they want, is it?

Mr. Cassidy: Speaking personally, I never particularly wanted tenure. I would have been very bored after seven years in the place anyway.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right; that is what I am saying. It is not a situation where the professors want it and it is being refused.

Mr. Cassidy: It is a situation, Madam Chairman, where the professors who are not tenured are very vulnerable, because they are there on one- or two- or three-year contracts. It is open to the administration simply to refuse to renew their contracts at the end of that time and refusal to renew can be based on declining enrolment and therefore, lack of demand.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Cassidy: It can be based on the fact that a professor has not proved to be as able as was hoped or it could even be based on the fact that he just doesn't fit into the mix of that particular department, and, although he is adequate, he is not good enough that they can afford to have two renaissance history specialists or something like that.

Those are, one would say, legitimate reasons for not renewing a contract. But these refusals to renew can also be based on a kind of vindictive approach by the chairman of the department or a dean or a president. They can be based on a man's politics. They can be based on a dispute about the kind of approach he takes to his work, although it is

perfectly academically respectable. We could see a situation in which every economic historian in the province who happens to take a Marxist analysis found himself out of a job because his contract wasn't renewed—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, heaven forbid!

Mr. Cassidy: —and I think that would be a great loss to the province.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: It would also be a terrible-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't mind a little balance, but don't overdo it.

Mr. Cassidy: I am asking the minister to be aware of the thing. I think what the department could, in fact, do is try to encourage thinking in this area. It may be very difficult for OCUFA and for the universities themselves to initiate this, because tenure has certainly been a traditional part of the university scene. In fact, it was a very necessary and valuable part at times when the universities were stable institutions with stable enrolments and when there were some pretty determined attacks on academic freedom.

Now it does carry handicaps as well, but it is difficult for the faculty association to say, "Look, we want to scrap it." Among other things, half of their members are tenured. Many of them, some for good and some for not so good reasons, want to keep it. It is difficult for the universities to propose it because the faculty immediately see that as a threat and as an attempt to try to clean out a faculty in mass wholesale firings, once the tenure principle was abandoned.

It is a delicate and sensitive subject, but it seems to me, there ought to be other mechanisms available, possibly a dual stream in which longer term contracts of five and seven years' duration would become the career pattern, but in which the refusal to renew could not be based on anything related to grounds of academic freedom.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, on this point, a tenured faculty member in our universities can always be let go on the grounds of neglect of duty. If, in the example given by Mr. Cassidy, the particular faculty member, because of his ski shop activities, and so on, is down to a half course a year, or whatever it was, and is not around the university even to meet with the students in that half course a year, I think it is incumbent upon the department head, and if not

him, the dean, and if not him, the vice-president, to make the case of neglect of duty.

Neglect of duty is a cause for releasing a tenured faculty member. It doesn't have to be gross moral turpitude, which in the past it seems was the usual reason for getting rid of tenured faculty—that is, getting to know the co-eds, or in the case of male faculty, the male students on campus, which has generally been the case. And perhaps the department could—

Mr. Cassidy: I hope you got that right.

Mr. Bounsall: I think I got it right. Gross moral turpitude does not, in the university sense, seem to apply to involvements with the opposite sex—

An hon. member: I am sure he got it right.

Mr. Bounsall: —only involvements with the same sex, it appears. I don't quite know when the standards might change on that, if ever, but the department may well say, to our presidents and vice-presidents and deans and so on—to the usual mechanisms—that they well might have a close look at the neglect of duty aspect of tenured faculty members.

Perhaps the way of putting the pressure on would be simply to report the number of courses, or the number of hours, the faculty members around a university have available to their undergraduates and graduate students. Perhaps there is very good reason, in an area of high research activity by a particular individual, why he is down to a course or a half course a year.

But in that instance it is usually because the faculty member is there, quite available to his graduate students and therefore available to his undergraduate students, in whatever small number of courses he is teaching. And that is greatly different to being off campus.

Perhaps the ministry could ask the universities to have a look at that particular aspect of it and not to delve, per se, into the gross moral turpitude that may or may not exist amongst its tenured faculty.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall.

Item 3 of vote 2002 carried? Carried.

Item 4. Carried?

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, on item 4, I wonder if the minister could begin simply

by explaining how he happens to get the RNAs when, as was explained, the community colleges are liable to get the RNs and the universities will get the BNs?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's quite possible this may be just an interim step. Based on the COGP recommendations regarding education generally I think that it should be under one ministry. In view of the fact that they will be connected, I would assume, with the community colleges, coupled with the fact that there may be some plan to phase out some of the existing schools, it seemed to make sense at least at this stage that they be under this ministry.

Mr. Cassidy: What are your plans about tuition for RNAs? Is that also going up to the \$250 level?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, they are starting at \$150 this August, which I believe is from zero, but they will continue to get their \$70-a-month stipend. They won't have any access to OSAP.

Mr. Cassidy: So they will get-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So you might say they will get their income, but they'll also have to assume the \$150 tuition fee for that particular year.

Mr. Cassidy: What is the present demand and supply situation for RNAs? I believe there is still a substantial shortage.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, there is. There is still a shortage; there are still great opportunities in this field for nursing assistants.

Mr. Cassidy: Specifically, what plans have you got and how far have you gone in encouraging women, or men for that matter, of more mature years to take courses for RNAs, as opposed to people just coming out of high school?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The hon. member probably knows that under our manpower retraining programme there are a lot of nursing assistants taking courses, not only from the existing six schools but also they are graduating from hospitals; and, for example, from the high school in Belleville, where there is a course. And I would think that with the part-time or adult training that will be available at our community colleges, there are great opportunities all over the province for people who are interested in them to take these courses.

Mr. Cassidy: Is the department doing anything to seek out recruits for this? This is one occupation which I believe does not require grade 12 or grade 13 for entry, isn't that correct? That is, it's about a grade 10 or grade 11 entry for schools, and therefore is something that is open, I'd say, to married women who were returning to work.

What is being done in order to encourage this kind of enrolment; particularly in areas where the usual channels of communication just don't work as effectively, such as families on modest incomes living in downtown areas and this sort of thing?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am advised that there was full enrolment in the six schools during the past year; in fact, there are waiting lists at most of these schools. This is one of the reasons the CAAT got into these courses. So really we would be compounding a situation here.

I recall personally having letters on a number of occasions from constituents who are having trouble getting their daughters into one of these schools.

I don't think there is any shortage; the courses are popular. You would only need a grade 10 credit to get in so I think we will have a complement that will satisfy our needs certainly in the immediate future.

Mr. Cassidy: The bottleneck, in other words, is the number of places which exist within the six schools. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, these are filled. As I say, they are taking courses at hospitals; they are at the community colleges now and I assume that all 20 have courses—just two—and then there are six or seven high schools which also have these courses.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. In other words, high schools are now getting into this? You are, in other words, outside of this particular vote, expanding the facilities for training RNAs?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: I think this is probably germane at this point—the income level of an RNA will rise, maybe, to the \$6,000 or \$7,000 level but at that point it stops. What steps is the department taking or considering in order to facilitate RNAs who have been working for several years and who desire to upgrade their qualifications?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They would get credit for whatever training they would receive as an assistant. This would include whatever experience they have as well, shall we say, in the field, although they don't do any medical work or give any serious medication. They would be given credit for this and I would assume go on to a first-year or second-year RN course. Depending on their years of experience, they would enter either the second year of a registered nurse's course, or accordingly.

Mr. Cassidy: That is a passive approach. That simply says, if they want to do it they get certain credits. What active steps are being taken—because this is a valuable pool of manpower which is trained on the job, if you will—after the course? They could, in fact, go on to become RNs or medical technicians, to do jobs like that. Are you taking active steps in order to upgrade or to encourage RNAs to upgrade?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, to use your phrase, not active steps. I am not aware of any active steps to upgrade the assistants because the assistants are needed. They perform a great function in relieving the traditional registered nurse from many of the rather more common or mundane duties that a registered nurse used to do.

I am not attempting to downgrade the nursing system because what they do is absolutely essential. We want to make sure that we have a sufficient complement of both. It would seem to me that of the young people who become registered nursing assistants, who are in that milieu and who are bent that way and are interested in this field, a great percentage would go on to become RNs without really too much push from us.

Mr. Cassidy: The point I am trying to make is that we don't want to perpetuate a class system in the hospitals or in the medical field. Therefore there should be carefully constructed a kind of a career ladder which is open to somebody who begins, let us say, with grade 10 on an RNA course, so that should they desire they can see the steps pretty clearly outlined. Maybe there should be an intermediate step between the RNA and the RN.

Mrs. S. D. Pulsford: (Applied Arts and Technology Branch): Madam Chairman, they can progress if they wish to now. We have had students who have gone on to either Quo Vadis School of Nursing or Humber College. I even have one male who now has his Master's; he went to the States. The whole problem is that many haven't got the

formal education, so if they decide to go on they do have to go back to school and the CAAT are helping there.

Mr. Cassidy: So there is some awareness, but it is in the very early stages, is that right?

Mrs. Pulsford: Yes. Many of the RNAs don't want to be anything else because they want to be by the bedside.

Mr. Cassidy: I accept that, right.

Madam Chairman: Item 4 carried.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, I have a number of questions here. I believe these funds are in fact channelled from the federal government into adult training, these are the funds that are paid to the provincial government by the federal government for the purchase of adult training, and that the amount to be purchased is negotiated with the provincial government. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: So that this sum of \$38 million—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Thirty-nine.

Mr. Cassidy: I beg your pardon, \$39 million, would represent the total allocated for adult training in the province in this current fiscal year. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, the figure that involves the federal government here is \$37,740,000; this is what is being purchased from us. The balance, which is a little over \$2 million, is our own provincial training programme in business and industry and also in management development.

Management development, for example, helps managers and small businesses to upgrade their skills, and this is carried on with the co-operation of other departments of the government. For example, at Seneca College we have a municipal assessor's course. Onthe-job training, for example, is part of the provincial training programme.

Mr. Cassidy: Is that the one that is about to be phased out, or that has just been brought back in?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Are we intending to phase that out, Mr. Jackson?

Mr. W. H. Jackson (Applied Arts and Technology Branch): Madam Chairman, the course that was originally entitled the municipal assessor's programme at Seneca College has been broadened to a municipal administration course in order to increase the occupational opportunities of the students in the programme.

Mr. Cassidy: I was talking about on-thejob training.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: On-the-job training?

Mr. Cassidy: As I recall, the federal government phased that out, but the Ontario government was not as willing to phase that out four or five years ago—and I am not clear as to the details—but then this past winter you brought back in a form of on-the-job training and I'm not sure whether that is covered within this vote or elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, this is partly in the government and partly in training in industry. For example, you will see under the breakdown of the next item that there is a figure of \$810,300 for training in industry. But the \$2 million that we mention here is the amount that we would pay for on-the-job training to industry that take these people on, as part of a training programme, while working at the job. I would assume—would they necessarily be earning at that time?

Mr. L. M. Johnston (Assistant Deputy Minister): Yes, Madam Chairman, the \$2 million is for people who are employed. As the minister says, this appears in this item and it also appears in the industrial training item, which is coming up next. That is because up until April 1 at the time the budget was put together, training in industry was in the former Department of Labour and in our former department.

I would think that in the coming years these will be brought together in one item.

But that's why they are appearing separately here; they both relate to training of employed people.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. Mr. Minister, could you tell us the way in which the negotiations with the federal government went on about these sums to be spent on adult training in the current year?

As I recall, and in fact it shows up to some extent in the estimates here, that over the period of the late 1960s there was a very substantial increase, as a result of the federal OTA programme, or the Canada

Manpower training programme. This would appear to be reflected in the fact that in 1970-1971 the amount spent exceeded by far the amount that was originally budgeted. But then, for the third year running, we have had an absolute ceiling put on this. That is, it's running at around \$40 million a year.

I question whether this is adequate in terms of the skill requirements and the need for job upgrading that exists in the province. And I wonder if this is simply a fiscal decision? Is it based on the inability of the community colleges that provide most of this training, to cope with more courses; or is it a fiat of the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As you know, there is a Canada Manpower training programme, I don't whether it is to supplement the problems of unemployment, or whether it is supposed to be for the purpose of upgrading skills of individuals so that they can obtain a good job and retain a good job.

For example, Canada Manpower purchases, as I've said, something close to \$38 million from the community colleges under this particular programme. The community colleges, very naturally, I think, are prepared to co-operate to the fullest with the federal government. The community colleges are credited \$9 per day for these students. This is much more than the normal tuition fee student, who is not on that particular course.

We are providing facilities in the planning of our community colleges for this type of programme; it's carried out in an industrial setting. There's the combination of academic training as well as on-the-job instruction and, as you know, industry pays part of it. Some of these people are on at least partial wages, and the industry arranges the facilities for the on-the-job portion of the training.

I am assuming, particularly in areas where there may be layoffs and the layoff can be overcome by the upgrading of that particular person, and I am hoping that would apply to a particular industry or a particular plant. In other words, if John Smith is no longer required at that plant and is about to be laid off for various reasons, and he is taken in as part of this programme, that if he does achieve further skills that he will be taken back by that same plant, assuming that the opportunities are there.

I would hope that the federal government, not only to minimize unemployment figures but to be sincere about their effort to upgrade the abilities of these people, will continue in this programme, at least to the extent that they are now. I don't see any trend or serious indication in the fact that they may be down a little bit this year; I am hoping that may be because the unemployment situation isn't quite as bad as it was a year or so ago.

Mr. Cassidy: I am a bit surprised at the minister, because in effect what he is saying is that here too you really just had a passive kind of acceptance of the fact that there is a federal manpower policy, whatever its defects, and the Ontario government doesn't see fit to have much input in that field itself.

Surely the least that the Ontario government should be doing is having a handful of people who would concern themselves with manpower requirements and who would be trying to make sure that the federal moneys, as they come into Ontario, are fitted to the province's needs. From what you say, you are not doing that.

Surely the provincial government should also be worrying about the manner in which manpower training is applied in order to make it as effective as possible, because whether they are federal dollars or provincial dollars, they still all come out of the same pocket ultimately; that is, of the guy over the barrel, the ordinary taxpayer.

Thirdly, if it is at all interested in this programme—and I can't say it displayed overwhelming interest—surely the provincial government would also be negotiating with Ottawa in order to try to ensure that, as the labour force of the province grows, this programme would at least grow in pace with it, and probably faster.

Let's face it: The jobs that are being created have got a far higher skill content than the jobs that we are losing in our economy, and the process of losing some jobs and creating other ones is a normal kind of process as the economy changes and develops.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): There is a problem, I think, in-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would just like to answer that, of course, because again the hon. member is implying things that just aren't so.

Mr. Cassidy: I am simply going by what you say, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right, that is your conclusion from what I said.

This is a tremendous programme. I think our programme is better than the federal government's programme, because we have better supervision, and we go so far as to pay for instructors' salaries. Really the arrangement that we have with industry, where they are paying the salary of these people for part of the time in the programme, and the fact that we are taking great pains in making sure that there are proper facilities—these indicate it just isn't something to keep somebody busy.

For \$2 million we are getting about \$6 million worth of training, and it is better than the federal government's programme from that point of view.

Mr. Cassidy: But, Mr. Minister, with your \$2 million, let's suppose that it costs \$2,000 for each worker who is getting the training in the provincial programme—that is just a guess, but one way or another, between the industry and the province, you have to pay him a wage as well as the cost of instruction.

### Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: That means that the province's programme, which you are so proud of, handles the magnificent number of 1,000 people per year out of the provincial labour force of maybe three million or 3.5 million.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There are only so many people who are taking this type of training. Remember, we are talking about adult training here.

#### Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We are not talking about industrial training. We are talking about adult training. If you have a programme that is funded to the extent of \$40 million, who is to say that it should be more? In what way? What figures do you have to indicate that it should be \$50 million or \$45 million?

Mr. Cassidy: As the minister knows the NDP caucus is backed by the total of three research people and they simply haven't had time to do it. The minister in fact and his department—

### Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, but you are-

Mr. Cassidy: —and the other departments concerned with manpower policy have got the resources and should be doing this kind of work.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We do, and that is why we are satisfied with the \$40 million programme.

Mr. Cassidy: Can you explain then why you are satisfied with it? How have you determined the adequacy of the \$40 million programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Because the whole Canada Manpower setup, with its various offices all over this province, together with its connection with industry and with our community colleges which are encouraging this programme, is satisfied that everybody who wants to take part in this programme has an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Cassidy: Could the minister say then what is the desirable length of time that people should have to wait before they can get into Manpower training programmes?

### Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well-

Mr. Cassidy: You are aware that if some-body loses a job and is of the frame of mind that says "I think I need some training"—that is, that the motivation is present—that motivation tends to weaken if they find they have to wait and draw unemployment insurance for a period of three, four or five months. In other words, people should be able to get into these courses, many of which are not of that long a duration, relatively quickly.

Mr. Johnston: Madam Chairman, if I might comment on that. The person may come to the college and be admitted almost immediately into these courses. I think what you are referring to is if the person wants to be referred by the federal Manpower office and receive the federal government allowance. He goes through their machinery and it is the responsibility of the Manpower office and the federal government how quickly they process them through and get them to the college. Generally, with perhaps a few weeks delay here and there they can be admitted quite readily into the colleges once the federal government has processed them through that machinery.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister, then, has got blinkers on if he says anybody can get into these courses quickly. There is an income problem involved. Obviously these are adults; in many cases they have family responsibilities and they can't simply come into a course because it is available to them at no charge if they have no bread to put on the table.

Mr. Deacon: Madam Chairman, isn't this a problem we were experiencing two or three years ago, this co-operation with Manpower with respect to handling the applicants? I remember when Mr. Johnston showed me through the department. There was an evident lack of ability to deal, through Manpower, with some of these people as quickly as they thought it should be dealt with.

Mr. Johnston: Yes, Madam Chairman. I think it is fair to say that a number of those problems which were in existence then have been cleared up. There is still the problem of the time lag that I was indicating, in getting the people processed.

Mr. Deacon: What representations have been made to Manpower by the minister or his senior people to correct that problem, to see if we can eliminate those delays?

Mr. Johnston: As far as the civil servants are concerned, we're in almost constant communication. We meet at various levels in the hierarchy at varying times, but there's an ongoing operation that's in existence at the present time.

Mr. Deacon: Can't this be solved? Surely after working at it for two or three years, it can be done.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, why don't you speak to your federal member?

Mr. Deacon: I think that much more impact can be achieved by the provincial government, because of its close tie-in here. The minister should formally put before the federal Minister of Manpower the fact that there is this problem which we still have been unable to solve after these years. Through the efforts—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: One of the main problems has been the inexcusable delay, for example, in processing unemployment insurance claims, a delay of as much as three and four and five months. Suppose this person qualifies or wishes to enter one of these courses. In the meantime, his whole job status has to be processed. He probably has to be eligible, or at least have some interim income, until he is satisfied, or he's accepted by a federal Manpower office for one of these training programmes.

Mr. Deacon: I understand that there was a separate division between the unemployment insurance cheques and this matter of appraising people for these courses. I was wondering if Mr. Johnston has a report that he could table, that would show us just where the problem is. Then, some of us would be glad to press the federal government about

it, but I think the minister has the prime responsibility to inform this committee as to the root of the problem and what his department feels can be done about it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can tell you right now; the root of the problem is the federal government.

Mr. Deacon: I know it is the federal government, but specifically—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We are prepared to accept and train anybody that the federal government turns over to us. We're sitting there with open arms and there's no delay.

Mr. Deacon: I realize that, but will the minister say specifically where the problem has been and what efforts have been made to correct it and where the failure has been? Then some of us will do what we can to correct it. I think that I hadn't understood just where the problem was. I knew efforts were being made to improve it, but if there isn't success, we can't keep putting it off. I think we've got to deal with it.

Madam Chairman: Item 5 carried? Item 6.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, you hasten—

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): From the other night.

Mr. Cassidy: I jump in because Madam Chairman is so prone to try to get these things carried, without seeing whether people have anything to say.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, we're rushing things through here tremendously. We don't want to reach a certain vote before Wednesday, right?

Mr. Cassidy: No, as a matter of fact, that is quite untrue.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is what I hear.

Mr. Cassidy: No, that's quite untrue. We're simply—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The important thing is that nobody is being curtailed on time.

Mr. Cassidy: We are simply anxious to make sure that these matters are fully explored, or as fully explored as possible. If you wish to table—

Mr. Drea: You don't have to worry about it today, I'm going to take up the rest of the time.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Cassidy, I would like to interject. I think that we have endeavoured to be very fair to everyone and given everyone ample opportunity to express their feelings.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You have been quite fair.

Mr. Cassidy: I quite agree. You were not only an able, but also a charming chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Lawlor: A most gracious chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't think they are still mad at you.

Mr. Bounsall: You can see how he got to be a minister.

Madam Chairman: Vote 2002, item 6, please.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, with your indulgence, I think it was last Monday, when we started to discuss the private trade schools under the \$86,000 advertising appropriation or public relations appropriation, that we decided to request that Mr. Handleman and myself would go into the things we wanted to get at under item 6, which was industrial training.

Before I start into this I would like to say to Mr. Hay, who's here, that I have nothing but admiration for the work that you do all by yourself. I'm not going to get into your budget, because, in my opinion, it's far too low. I'm not going to get into your staff, because you are the staff.

The thing that I would like to bring up today and I would like to emphasize to you and to the other people, not only in University Affairs, but in Education, because your department has been brought over from there, is that I think within the amount of funds that the Legislature has appropriated, that you have done a first-class job. What I'm trying to do today, I hope, is to draw the attention of members to a particular problem, so that they will be sympathetic in the future and that we can get you the kind of funds that I think are necessary for this work.

First of all, Mr. Hay, in the licensing of the private trade schools, is there now any real chance to look at the curricula and the type of thing they are offering?—not in the context of the ad that's in the paper being true, but in terms of the real benefit to the student in this sphere? Mr. J. B. Hay (Applied Arts and Technology Branch): Madam Chairman, if I may reply. Yes-I think you will notice, during the past two years at least, the incidence of complaints against and failures of private trade schools which have been registered within that period to operate in this province have declined considerably, principally because we have taken the stand that the public should have some means of regarding that the registered trade schools are providing a service for the public. In registering them, or in considering registration, we have in each instance taken the complete course of a new registrant, and had it reviewed by what we consider competent authority prior to taking steps to authorize the registration.

This competent authority may or may not have been within the department. In some instances where competent authority wasn't available in the department we have farmed it out to individuals in industry to review. We have also gone to industry and asked them in specific cases if there was a requirement for such training.

Mr. Drea: Well, Mr. Minister, through you, Madam Chairman, if I could go through some of these in the booklet! For instance, we have here the International Career Academy of Canada in Toronto, and the National Institute of Broadcasting in London, and both of those offer radio and TV announcing. Is there any caution ever given to non-Canadians when they begin these courses that there is absolutely no chance of employment for them afterwards because of their accent?

It is a well known fact in the radio and TV field that a person with a British accent will just have his tape sent back; there is just absolutely no market in this country. It's the same for certain other types of I suppose non-fashionable accents—I don't like to use that word—but someone whose pronunciation of the language is such that it would draw attention to him rather than the message on the radio.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Like a Newfoundlander, for example?

Mr. Drea: A Newfoundlander might do well in the Ottawa Valley. But what I am talking about—and I think it is a well-known fact, and this is very sad—is that when somebody of British origin who is over here takes one of these courses, makes his tapes and sends them to a radio station in hopes of getting employment, very often the station

will call him in and say: "Look, they should never have taken your money, because there is absolutely no market for your type of voice in this country." This is the kind of thing that I am concerned about.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just let me comment on that. In other words, what you are saying is that a trade school of this kind should assess each potential registrant and say: "We don't feel you should take this course because your chances of employment are practically nil."

Mr. Drea: "But if you want to you are welcome,"—with that caution, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Don't you think that is being done now?

Mr. Drea: No, sir, that is my concern.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't think there should be a caveat emptor atmosphere to this type of institution at all. I realize they are highly competitive and all that, but there should be that type of service so that they haven't got this person on their conscience for the rest of their days. They just can't be that callous that there is no assessment, there is no audition or anything like that given at first.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, the real problem in this is that we require by law that the particular school has to say most emphatically, in writing, that they cannot guarantee employment.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Drea: But some of these people take that very simple phrase and make it a very whimsical thing, because they say, "We are required by Ontario legislation to say that we cannot guarantee you a job in any way." There's kind of an implication there that the Ontario government is saying they can't guarantee you a job, but nonetheless, on the basis of their past you are in pretty good form, which is twisting around something that we put in there to protect people.

If you want to go a little bit further here—again I want to make it clear both to you, Madam Chairman, Mr. Minister and Mr. Hay, that the majority of the business schools and organizations in your directory are quite reputable. They are more than above-board; they have filled a need for years and they have done it very very well. But then we get into—the pages aren't numbered, Mr. Minister; it's under arts and communications, about page 4—we get into the Famous Schools division of FAS Inter-

national. They offer journalism and story writing. About a year ago Mr. Gross, who was at that time the sports editor of the Toronto Telegram and is now the sports editor of the Toronto Sun—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is not where these essays are coming from, I hope?

Mr. Drea: I doubt if Mr. Gross or I could write an essay that would get a 'C', Mr. Minister.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Agreed.

Mr. Drea: I am hardly in the academic sphere. I don't think anyone has ever accused me of that.

But in any event, he started to get a number of unsolicited manuscripts, if you want to call them that, or freelance stories. And Mr. Gross took considerable umbrage at this, because these stories were pathetic.

What really upset him was not that they were trying to sell him but that they were graduates of this course. He was really upset that people in Parry Sound and Muskoka and eastern Ontario, indeed, even in Metropolitan Toronto, had paid good money to take this course, then had been told they were successful in the course and that they should now start sending their work to daily newspapers.

Mr. Minister, I wish in more ways than one that the Telegram was still alive, because of course many of the files went out. But I think if I showed you some of those things that used to come to Mr. Gross, you would see that he was rightfully indignant. Because they were pathetic, and it wasn't just the spelling, but the grammar, the whole context of a very short essay or story of around 15 or 20 paragraphs. This is the thing that bothers me a bit about the curriculum.

What curriculum is there to be a famous writer or a journalist? I know their ad has Bennett Cerf or somebody in it—I suppose he is dead now, and I guess they have substituted with others—but when you consider that we spend a lot of money sending people to Ryerson and the community colleges for three years, when they do graduate their instructors impress upon them that they have only started to scratch the surface, that there is a great deal more work they have to do. I am quite sure that Mr. Cassidy in his time has done the same thing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think in this particular field there is just so much training. I think

that you can almost compare a journalist with a salesman, can't you? They are born. I realize there are good journalists and bad journalists but there have been so many journalists really in our country and on this continent who just never had formal training. They have never had formal training, outside of high school education, shall we say.

Mr. Drea: Well, I would dispute that, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Cassidy: I would dispute that too.

Mr. Drea: You mean university training or something like that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. I am saying that some of them may have gone on and received a degree at a university; some of them may have gone on and just spent one or two years at university.

Mr. Drea: Or some none.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And some none.

Mr. Drea: But there was a period of long apprenticeship if they didn't have the education.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: On a newspaper, right. All I am saying is that I don't think there is any substitute for that. Really, regardless of how much formal education a potential journalist has had, I don't think there is any substitute really for that long period of apprenticeship.

As I say, there is a particular bent towards that profession, vocation, or whatever you want to call it. Unless you are prepared to take that long apprenticeship and all that that means, with various hours of work, various types of jobs, and are able to be a bit of a Hawkshawe at the same time-you realize I am not trying to interpret, shall we say, the more popular or Hollywood type of journalist. At the same time, I think when a young journalist gets to the stage when he has a byline, and you get to be referred tofor example: "Gordie Hampson has a good story in the paper tonight"-well, you may read it because he wrote it, not necessarily because of the subject matter. You read it because you have learned over a period of time to trust his accuracy and his ability to interpret the facts and to illustrate a particular scene so that you have got the complete picture.

I don't know how much formal education will give a person that knack and ability. I suppose there are various techniques in training journalists; but I would think to get to the top really in a particular area, particularly if interpreting the political scene, there has to be a lot of self-education involved here.

Mr. Drea: I think I could argue that one; but I won't.

What I am getting at-

Mr. Cassidy: You are damning us with faint praise.

Mr. Drea: I am retired, Mr. Cassidy, I am defunct; so it really doesn't do anything to me.

The real point I am trying to get at, Mr. Minister, is this type of thing by Famous Schools, or Canadian Institute of Science and Technology, sorry—oh yes, they offer it too—art instruction schools, International Correspondence Schools, etc.—these things are portrayed to the unsuspecting as easy ways to get into the business.

My concern is that here on the one hand we spend a great deal of money in 11 institutions to teach people journalism and many accompanying things. You have just said very eloquently that it is a very difficult occupation, or profession, but here we have four places offering this kind of thing for cut-rate prices through correspondence.

This concerns me a great deal, because if we were licensing all kinds of private schools, both those leading to occupation and those just for a hobby or an interest, all right; but we don't. All we license are the ones that lead directly to an occupation. What I am suggesting is that this type of thing does not lead to an occupation, because of the nature of the thing that is in it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I know you are using this by way of illustration, but I think in this particular field you are not going to kid anybody.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, you do. I have had a lot of experience with this and if it were just that people were having a go at being a writer, okay, that's fair game. They have the money to spend; that's their own interest. I know lots of people have peculiar things that they like to do.

But in this case, I would suggest to you that most of the people—in fact I would think that almost all of them—take this because they think it is going to lead them to a lucrative occupation. I have had that experience over the years because I used to see the results of it and how crestfallen these people were at the end. After completing the course, they just couldn't market the product.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is there any requirement during the term of that course for a period of, shall we say, on-the-job training or apprenticeship or articling or anything like that?

Mr. Drea: No, sir.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What do they get, a diploma at the end of this?

Mr. Drea: They get some kind of a certificate that they have completed it and a list of suggestions where they send their stories.

Mr. Hay: Frankly, under the present Act, the only requirement for a school in seeking application for registration is that they produce a course of studies, a course outline, which really doesn't mean a great deal. The four schools you have mentioned are schools of long registration standing. On the basis of our present Act we have no grounds to withdraw the registration, although I might say the registration of Famous Schools was withdrawn a week ago yesterday.

Mr. Drea: My congratulations.

Mr. Hay: They are no longer registered.

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): It being 1 o'clock, I move adjournment of this meeting.

Madam Chairman: Would you like to finish Mr. Drea?

Mr. Drea: I have a lot more.

Madam Chairman: You have a lot more?

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, with your indulgence could Mr. Hay be back on Monday? I promise I won't be more than about half an hour. We have many more spheres other than journalism.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Okay.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Leluk has moved the adjournment.

This committee stands adjourned until Tuesday, immediately following the question period. Thank you, gentlemen. Have a nice weekend.

The committee adjourned at 1:03 o'clock p.m.

Friday, May 19, 1972

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COLLANDER HE SHALL



# Legislature of Ontario Debates

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, May 23, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Tuesday, May 23, 1972

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

Madam Chairman: Would the meeting come to order please? Vote 2002, item 6; Mr. Drea has the floor.

On vote 2002:

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Minister, I am not going to take up too much more time with this since we see eye to eye. You don't have to wince.

I would just like to draw your attention to something on the second last page of that booklet, for the time when we are considering any revamped legislation in this regard. This concerns a firm known as the Canadian School of Custom Upholstery. Mr. Minister, I don't think there is any jurisdiction in Canada that spends the money and takes the initiative in training workers on the job that we do, but in this particular case there is a feeling by the rest of the upholstery industry, which is very tightly regulated by this province, that because this place employs one student and qualifies as a trade school, therefore it enjoys quite a competitive edge; that the fact it is a trade school means it can use students, even if there is only one student on the premises, and it escapes many of the statutory provisions in the employment standards and other labour legislation of this province.

I would hope that when you are looking into things like this that we bear in mind that when it is a business and operating with a student, sometimes unless things are pretty tight, this type of operation does lend itself to certain abuses.

There is one final thing I would like to say, Mr. Minister. I am going to ask your indulgence for a moment because in some parts of this I am going to cross over the line with the Department of Education be-

cause this particular branch of yours used to be with the Department of Education.

While it regulates institutions that are offering occupational training, I would ask that when we are taking a look at this, we also take a look at the so-called academic institutions.

On the one hand, Mr. Minister, we have in the Department of Education, through the correspondence course in this province, something that I think is the envy of other jurisdictions. The correspondence courses by the Department of Education are—well, it is difficult to think of an adjective praise-worthy enough to give them justice. But for some reason or other they are not advertised.

Of course, there is no limit on advertising by the private schools that are offering academic courses, but the Department of Education's correspondence courses are far superior, and they do have practising teachers and experts marking them and counselling the students by mail. I know my wife is taking these, as well as several people I worked with in the newspaper business, and it is remarkable the amount of personal attention that is given on this.

But what happens, Mr. Minister, is that in the private academic correspondence school there is no limitation on where you can begin. So somebody sees an ad and they want to start; they want to go back to school by mail. They go to the Department of Education through our correspondence courses by mail and we look at them very substantially and we try to see where they can begin so they won't be discouraged, so it won't be too hard. Maybe if they didn't finish grade 9 we start them off with a grade 8 course, just to get them back in a routine after a number of years.

Well these other places aren't like that at all. They will say, "What are you wasting your time in grade 8 or 9 for? We'll give you grade 11," and of course once you pay the bill they couldn't care whether you finish or not. I would certainly hope that with your interest in this particular area of the private correspondence school, you can

persuade your other ministers to let loose a little bit of money so that the first-class correspondence courses in academic subjects by this province do get advertised.

It is okay that we're into the era now when you can take the mature student's exam and go to university, or you can take the mature student's exam and go to community college. But there are an awful lot of people still out there struggling for their grade 8 or 9 or 10 because it will help them in their occupational standing. I think when we have got a service like this to offer we should advertise it, especially if there is not regulation whatsoever on private schools in this regard.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): I might just say to that point that certainly on many occasions I have seen notices in the paper—I don't know if you want to call them advertisements or not—from our various institutions regarding night courses, part-time courses, and correspondence courses, in detail. I am talking about half-page or full-page ads indicating in detail the courses, how you enrol in them, the hours that they will be given during the week by the various institutions, what the fee is for each course, and the location of the institution. Now whether we should go further than that, of course, is—

Mr. Drea: I wasn't so much talking about the institutional course; I'm talking about the Department of Education's correspondence course. That one I don't think you will see given more than a mere mention; in fact I have never seen an ad for it. And that is of great importance, let's say in areas where there isn't a community college, and there are still a lot of areas where there aren't. Then there are people who are a little bit hesitant. They would like to get their feet into the water a little bit before they try a mature student's exam. As you know, being out of school for a while you tend to lose certain habits and become apprehensive about things.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): A student leaving a high school is always made aware of the correspondence courses. Generally I've found the guidance counsellors alerting them to the opportunities.

But the one who has dropped out is the one who really finds it extremely difficult. He sees the ICS advertisement in some science magazine, or mechanics magazine and he is immediately all enthused and he doesn't

realize that there is no comparison between what he is going to receive through the Ontario Department of Education and what ICS gives him. Mind you, ICS will give him the opportunity, but it's sort of a completely different approach to education.

I can't help but agree with the comments of the hon. member for Scarborough Centre because I have had quite a few people who have approached me on the correspondence courses, and everyone who has availed himself of them thought they were an extremely worthwhile, new approach to education. He found it extremely beneficial.

There's going to be one problem, though, when we deal with this now, and that is, what is a secondary school graduation diploma? You can't define it any more, because you can take only grade 9 and 10, so to speak, and one or two grade 11 and 12 subjects and get a secondary school graduation diploma. So we're going to have to feel our way as far as the certification from a correspondence school course.

However, I would like to ask the minister, while I have the opportunity, Madam Chairman, about allowances available to the individual who is going to be taking some of these training courses. Now, under Manpower, the individual is given 52 weeks for upgrading; then for the skill training, which I would assume would come under industrial training, he would be given another 52 weeks. That is a maximum of 52.

Sometimes the individual engaged in this combined adult upgrading and skill training has difficulty getting his grade 12 in the 52week period allotted to him. Simply because of the modular approach, the individual is allowed only 16 weeks of education for each of the grades 9, 10, 11 and 12, and that gives him a total of 64 weeks to get his grade 12. However, the department cuts him off at 52 weeks. No longer are their benefits available to him. He is required to carry on. And when he is cut off at 52 weeks, he has completed grade 11 but has only four weeks of the grade 12 programme. He is still 12 weeks short of the grade 12 programme. He is cut off completely. He can't continue.

Is there not some way, Mr. Minister, of resolving this problem? I've brought it to the attention of your predecessor. I've brought it to the attention of the federal authorities. One placed the responsibility on the other. That doesn't help the student who is caught between the two. He wants to get grade 12 so that he can qualify for the skill training,

but he's stymied. What is the answer to the dilemma, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, my information is that we don't cut the students off.

Mr. B. Newman: No, you yourselves don't, Mr. Minister, but the school itself does, and Manpower does. Manpower says you're only allowed 52 weeks. If you can't complete it in 52 weeks—sorry, buddy, that's all. Want to go on? Go on on your own! But the individual has been paid to be taking the upgrading course, and it's cut off after having only three units and four weeks.

Mr. Drea: The school doesn't cut them off.

Mr. B. Newman: What is that?

Mr. Drea: It's the federal government that cuts them off.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: The school cuts him off. Yes, because I've sent letters and letters to the ministry on this, and it's shown that after four weeks he is cut off; the school will not have him.

Mr. Drea: Sure they will.

Mr. B. Newman: They won't.

Mr. Drea: He can pay his tuition.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, he has to pay tuition. Now how do you expect the man to maintain his home and family, and have to pay tuition to get that extra 12 weeks?

Mr. Drea: Mr. Mackasey can straighten it out with a stroke of the pen.

Mr. B. Newman: It should be resolved that way, but it isn't, and I have a current problem on that. In fact, I got a reply from Ottawa not too long ago on the problem, and they simply say it's up to Ontario, it's not up to them. They purchase the education from Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, the hon. member is right, Madam Chairman. Apparently after 52 weeks if the trainee or the student wants to carry on, he has to pay the tuition himself.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: Shouldn't that be fixed up, Madam Chairman, so that the student is able to complete his whole high school graduation certification, and then he can go right into the skill training and get the skill he really wants? It seems a waste of funds to bring the man through to 52 weeks and not allow him to complete his grade 12—giving him only 11, plus four weeks of 12—and then say that's all we are allowed to give. Someone has to pick up the other 12 weeks.

Mr. Minister, you may say some complete it within the 52 weeks. That's true, and we would like all of them to be able to complete it within that period of time. However, the one that may be a little slow in learning—who may not have had the academic background in the past—finds himself at a real disadvantage. And this is the individual we should do everything we possibly can to help complete that training.

You take an individual on welfare. You're asking him to get off welfare, complete his high school education, develop a skill, and then we only get him through one portion of the educational stream and we stop it right there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the basic premise here is that—rather than sort of mix in academic training, or the training that the student may not have obtained at high school—it is considered he is on a specific technical training or training upgrading course set out by the federal government. And they say that the length of that course—the 52 weeks—is adequate for the particular person to complete the course, with the upgrading or the technical training that he requires, and sufficient to upgrade him to a certain level, preparing him to re-enter the work force—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, really it's not-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I realize your contention that he is so close—

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -to finishing his secondary education-

Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -so, why don't they continue it? And it's just that the policy, dealing with all trainees of that kind, is that the courses are of 52 weeks' length.

Mr. B. Newman: There has to be some accommodation, Mr. Minister, to take care of this type of an individual, or not let him into the programme at all, or warn him in advance: "If you can't meet certain criteria,

we're going to cut you off and cut you short. You will not be able to complete your education."

I think if we're interested in rehabilitation, and interested in taking some of these people off the welfare rolls and giving them an opportunity to get into some type of industrial education and industrial training, then we have to accommodate them. We just can't leave them like that.

It's the ones who need it the most we are cutting off. I don't think the numbers are sufficiently great to make it a real financial burden on the federal and the provincial governments, or the federal, or the provincial, or any other—even the municipal government, if it were directly involved. But we have to accommodate those who cannot —because of the 52-week limitation—complete their secondary school education before they can get into the skill training. They're not getting into the skill training, because of some minor technicality.

I understand that there is provision in the federal-provincial Act that governs the upgrading to allow the individual, on the word of the deputy minister, to continue in his course for a given period of time. I also make suggestion, Mr. Minister, at this time, that why not, as a solution, use the upgrading and the skill training as a block of 104 weeks? In this way, if it took him 64 weeks for his upgrading, then he would still have 40 weeks to get the skill training. In that way he would get some portion of the skill training and have the upgrading. It is better to have some skill training than to have no skill training at all—simply upgrading.

I would respectfully request you, Mr. Minister—and beg you—to consider using the block approach for the both streams of education—the upgrading and the skill training. At least if you don't want to accommodate the one who can't get it in the 64 weeks, combine the two programmes into 104 weeks and allow any length of time on the upgrading and the balance of the time on the skill training.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. I might mention that for a student to qualify he has to be out of school for a certain length of time—I think you realize that.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh yes, I know all the qualifications, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And then there is the question whether or not the federal government should be involved in just training or in training and education. This is a problem apparently that has been raised at many of these federal-provincial conferences that you talked about.

I might add that Mr. Mackasey is coming to Toronto some time in early June to discuss next year's programme and generally what types of changes the province might suggest to improve this programme in relation to the federal participation. I think the suggestions that the hon. member has made, Madam Chairman, are the kind of things we can consider at that time.

Mr. B. Newman: I would earnestly ask you to make that suggestion to him, Mr. Minister. I have already made it by letter, both to the federal minister and to my federal counterpart in the House of Commons, and we get the same type of answer all the time—it is the old army game of passing the buck to one another. That doesn't help the individual trapped between two government bodies. I think, Mr. Minister, if you lend the weight of your office and, in addition your persuasive qualities and your charm—

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Come on now, Bernie.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): You are really laying it on.

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): Is that a speech Bernie?

Mr. B. Newman: Have I convinced you now, Mr. Minister? Let's solve this problem. You know I met with the students of St. Clair College at their upgrading programme and almost invariably they had this difficulty. Some who were a little better off financially carried on anyway. I think it cost them \$2 a week or something, but they did not get the allowances. A married man with a family who wants to get his grade 12 and then skill training is really at a disadvantage. I really hope that you will consider this and come down with something that will give these people a break, Mr. Minister.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Newman. Mr. Laughren.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): No, I will pass to my colleague.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Gisborn.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Yes, Madam Chairman, seeing that this is the first year the Department of Colleges and Universities has taken over part of the industrial training from the Department of Labour, there are several questions we might want to follow up, based on our attempts last year to get some clarification from the Department of Labour and the then minister, Mr. Carton.

First I am interested in the budgeting over the period 1970-1971 until the present time. The minister might explain just what's happened in this field. I see the estimates for 1970-1971 were \$12,228,000-plus and the actual was down \$1,370,000 to \$10,858,000. Then for the 1971-1972 period, of course, we find a drastic increase of \$4 million and for 1972-1973 it is down again to \$12,535,000. What might have been the situation in the carryover? Was it returned to the treasury, as based on some of the arguments we are hearing today in the various departments of unused budgetary allowances?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I might say, Madam Chairman, the figure in the 1971-1972 estimates of \$14.5 million-odd included \$2 million in supplementary estimates for a winter works programme that particular year and I think probably that is the main reason. If you consider that, you will see that the estimates for this year are almost identical.

Mr. Gisborn: But we are up \$2 million plus from your actual in 1970-1971.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pardon? I am sorry.

Mr. Gisborn: We are up—you are estimating for 1972-1973 \$2 million above your actual for 1970-1971, disregarding the supplementary allowance.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, that is right. As the hon. member knows, an awful lot of this is tied into the federal programme. Some of this is recoverable. For example, the apprentices' tuition of \$6.2 million—we recover about \$2.2 million of that from the federal government by way of tuition fees so that that programme might cost us somethingt less than that, around \$4 million. We are not entirely on our own in drafting estimates for this particular vote. We have to judge in some way from figures from Manpower and generally from the Department of Labour in Ottawa

Mr. Gisborn: When did your department take over specifically from the Department of Labour?

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Just this year, April 1.

Mr. Gisborn: April 1, this year? I remember quite well when the select committee on manpower training and apprenticeship qualifications met. I believe there was a lot of discussion on one of their recommendations regarding the Department of Education taking over from the Department of Labour. During the hearings of the committee, in this area at least, there was a great deal of reticence about the changeover. The committee had the feeling that there was a lot of dissatisfaction between the two departments as to whether this would be a valid, a necessary and a good change. How has it settled down at this point?

What I want to get at is, have you taken over all of the personnel involved in the training branches of the Department of Labour?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. They are all downtown; they are on University Ave.—they haven't moved. In other words they were, I believe, in the Travelers building. They have a couple of floors there—they haven't moved up with the balance of my department. All the personnel of the industrial training branch have been transferred, that is about 296 employees.

Mr. Gisborn: I take it then the department of manpower training is now in your department?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The industrial training branch, that's right.

Mr. Gisborn: Then Mr. Hushion, executive director of the department of manpower training, is now in your department, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, he stayed with Labour.

Mr. Gisborn: I was interested in a statement he made in a speech in Sarnia just after the House opened. I would like to quote it, because one part of it is relative to the question we are discussing today. I quote:

Merrill Hushion, executive director of manpower services for the Ontario government, said Saturday the federal and provincial governments should consider some form of wage and price guidelines.

Now that is a political thing that should be asked, I guess, of the Premier (Mr. Davis) or the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) as to whether they endorse this approach. I know that it has been asked before and we

haven't had a clear-cut decision on it, but he goes on to say:

High wages, especially in construction, are forcing industry to cut back. Some trades are flooded with job seekers and training in those fields must be curtailed.

This is the section that I wanted to zero in on. A clear statement by the executive director of the manpower training branch has indicated that we are not training in the proper fields in the light of the high unemployment situation or the flooding of trades with apprenticeships and so on.

Has any one of the officials in your department at the present time any explanation for this? When will we get a report showing evaluation of the industrial on-the-job training programmes and the apprenticeship programmes, other than the sketchy one we dealt with in the Department of Labour estimates in the last session?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Davy will comment on that, Mr. Gisborn.

Mr. W. J. Davy (Industrial Training Branch): Madam Chairman, with respect to the reports on the training programmes, we have a couple of reports from the research branch now of the Department of Labour on the training-in-industry programme. One is "Cost-Benefit Analysis" and the other is "Characteristics of Graduates and Dropouts from Government-sponsored on-the-job Training Programmes."

As far as the rest of the industrial training programme is concerned, it is being studied in some detail at the present time by a task force under the chairmanship of Dr. W. R. Dymond of the University of Ottawa. This task force is scheduled to report at the end of July of this year. They will have, I am sure, many pertinent recommendations regarding the overall industrial training programme in Ontario.

Mr. Gisborn: Might I ask of the minister, when your department took over did not this branch immediately make a summary of what might be the projected activities in the field of apprenticeship training? I would like your comment on the basis of Mr. Hushion's statement that some trades are flooded with job seekers and they have to curtail certain fields of apprenticeship training.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: After April 1 the ministry asked for full detailed information about

these training programmes, as well as the modular training programme. Generally this is to familiarize ourselves with the programme.

I think I interpret you correctly when you say that there are some particular training fields or vocations that must be curtailed. Are you saying this is in the construction industry? I would be surprised if that was so as the first part of the statement indicates, I think, there is still a substantial shortage of skilled people in many phases of the construction industry. This seems to be one of the reasons that the gentleman is advocating wage and price control.

Mr. Gisborn: What we are running into at the present time is what we felt we were finding in the past when we attempted to obtain from the Department of Labour in the field of manpower training the projected results—an evaluation of the present training programmes.

The select committee made several recommendations and one high-priority recommendation was that the government must insist that the industries, both in the construction branch and the industrial branch, provide information on their needs as a five-year projection. This was so that the government could make a sensible evaluation of the needs in the various trades and in the various industrial occupations.

I've never been able to find that this has been done. We don't know whether the government is persuasive enough as far as industry is concerned in saying to them, "We want some idea of your needs as a projection." We have never felt that training programmes pay off in the manner they should unless we have some projection.

Managements have said at times that they can't divulge their five-year projection in this field because it is a competitive area and they don't like to do that. But I think if the government is going to put this kind of money into the field of finding trained personnel then management must be persuaded to play its part. Then we would have a clear idea of what is needed.

It has been felt in the trades—and when we talk about the trades, we are talking mainly about the construction trades, although many of the large industrial plants have assigned tradesmen and qualified certified tradesmen in their industries to which it also applies. But it does not leave us with a clear picture of whether the programme and the money spent is going in the proper direc-

tion. We don't know what we are going to need at least on a five-year basis. For the last five years we have never been able to get this kind of assessment from the department and I think the reason is that they can't find the co-operation from industry that is necessary.

Anyway, you remarked about the new modular programme, and you mentioned operating engineers and stationary engineers and carpentry. How does the department intend to break down an operating engineer? What we know of the old traditional certification is fourth, third, second and first-class operating engineer. What would we mean by a modular breakdown in that particular industry, other than what we have now?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As the hon. member probably knows, this is more or less an experimental programme for the most part on the apprentice side. The basic idea is to upgrade apprenticeship programmes. That may do away with some of the constraints that are sometimes built into the traditional apprenticeship programme. In other words, the operator or the trainee here might start at a certain starting base regardless of what his knowledge might be. There are really no plateaus. He is broken down into blocks or skills of knowledge, and in this way we think he might be able to expand more rapidly.

Now as an example, an operating or stationary engineer has to achieve a certain number of performance blocks. When he reaches a fourth-class certificate profile, this means he has achieved a certain number of blocks. He might be satisfied with this, or if not he can move up after an extension of his training programme and the acquisition of further blocks.

So I would think the training for the most part is probably the same, but it does tend to minimize the length of the period that is required. Rather than the criteria being set on a particular time basis it is really on performance. Some workers can probably acquire these blocks, or these credits, or whatever you want to call them, a little faster than others. This means he may be able to qualify and to get into the work force that much quicker.

Is that generally correct, Mr. Davy? Would you like to add anything?

Mr. Davy: Yes, sir. Madam Chairman, may I say a word on projections first? The indication is that no projections have been made in the construction industry and yet quite extensive projections have been made. In

fact, a report was published less than a year ago by the research branch of the Department of Labour and this report was presented by Dr. Frank Whittingham at the Mechanical Contractors Association annual meeting at the Inn on the Park, less than a year ago—I don't know exactly the month. These projections received quite a bit of press coverage.

So work has been done as a result of the questions that you raised last year, Mr. Gisborn.

Mr. Gisborn: Fine. I'd like to get back to that point later. But why I raised the example of the stationary engineers in your modular training programme, and the answer I received—in all respect—from the minister, just raises my curiosity. As he explained it, that is the situation we've had for as long as we've had operating stationary engineers.

You received your fourth-class papers, based on certain blocks, to do certain things in a boiler room—such as water tendering and compressor observation. That was about the extent of the allowance of that certificate.

As you advanced with on-the-job training, you were then able to write your third-class certificate, until you advanced further—time was involved, you had to have so many months training—and then to your second or your first. So, what I am trying to find out, is what would be the difference now. I haven't heard any different approach to operating engineers' certificates in boiler plant operation than fourth, third, second and first-class certificates.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'll have Mr. Davy comment on this. But I think the understanding I have is that rather than having a set period of apprenticeship between certificates, for example, it would depend on the performance and the acquisition of knowledge of the individual. As I say, the issuing of those certificates could vary quite a bit between people in the particular programme.

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, the Operating Engineers Act is administered by the Department of Labour. It has recently been amended, as you know. I believe it has received third reading. And whereas it used to take 10 years of time-serving in order to become a first-class stationary engineer, it has now been reduced to six years, with corresponding decreases in the second, third and fourth-class engineer categories.

As far as the industrial training branch is concerned, they were asked a short while

ago to come up with a training programme that was a little more realistic than the training programme they had in the past. And we have developed a modular type programme, which involved a complete analysis of all of the work functions of stationary engineers in something like 1,750 plants throughout the province.

From these work functions we broke down the tasks into sub-tasks and from that we assembled blocks, or modules, of skill and knowledge. These blocks, or modules, of skill and knowledge were set up again in accordance with the work functions of what is required, in accordance with the Act, of a fourth-class stationary engineer, a third, a second and a first-class engineer. So we now have profiles—skills and knowledge profiles—for each of the classes of stationary engineers.

We have also set up individual examinations—or performance standards, if you will—for each of these blocks, so that a person now wanting to qualify for a particular class of stationary engineer can do so by being either pre-tested or post-tested for each of the blocks. And as he gets the number of blocks, or as he successfully completes the number of blocks required for a particular class, he now takes his record to the board of examiners of the operating engineers branch and presents this to the board, and he will obtain a certificate of qualification — certificate under the old scheme.

Now there is a three-year grandfather period where he can qualify under the old system or qualify under the new system. The training with respect to these blocks will go into effect in, I believe, 15 of the community colleges, effective September.

So in future the stationary engineers will be able to get formal training, whereas in the past they had to take the best that was available, and usually it came in correspondence courses from Alberta, which you are perhaps familiar with.

Mr. Gisborn: Thank you. This then brings me to the thought that in regard to this new trend, is the projection of the need such that it is necessary to speed up the obtaining of higher-grade certificates? Is the need projection, say, that we are spending the money properly—that there is going to be a need for a great number more in the boiler plant supervision field?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, as I understand it, it is not a matter of more stationary engineers, but of more first-class, second-class and third-class stationary engineers. So the need is for a general upgrading of the engineers currently in the work force. Another factor that is very important is that the average age of stationary engineers is well up toward retirement age. I have just forgotten the figures at the moment, but something like 35 per cent are 58 years of age or over, and it's rather startling. So we feel that we are now prepared for the need of replacements in the future.

Mr. Gisborn: Thank you. I suppose you gentlemen realize that once you get into the area of applying for second-class papers, those qualifications are greatly advanced beyond those of fourth-class engineers? I understand now that it is almost a case of grade 12 being no good to advance to second class because of the academic requirements and the advanced training necessary in the field of electronics and refrigeration. Do I understand then that the course that is going to be available in the colleges will take care of this advanced upgrading?

Mr. Davy: Yes, Madam Chairman, I am quite convinced that it will take care of this. As far as grade standing is concerned, it doesn't have that much bearing on the qualification, as I understand it. Naturally a man with an engineering degree will be able to cope that much more readily than someone with a lesser education. But nevertheless the programme is structured in such a way that it is a progression from fourth-class straight through to first.

Mr. Gisborn: Madam Chairman, I would like to talk a bit about the on-the-job training programmes. I'm talking about industrial on-the-job training programmes. We have attempted again, as I said before, to elicit from the Department of Labour over the years a first-class picture of what has been happening in the industrial on-the-job training programmes.

We had a feeling, maybe a little bit of scepticism for a couple of years, that some employers were using it for cheap labour. I believe it is based on their making application, and the department paying a percentage of the wage, while the employer picks up the difference. And we haven't been able to see a performance report.

What we are interested in is how many of these employees have been able, through the on-the-job training programme—where the employer is subsidized by government funds—to achieve the necessary degree of training, and then become a full-time employee with that industry, and whether he has, after taking the training programme, stayed with that particular industry, or what has happened to him.

This has been one of the problems with all of the training programmes, particularly some of the adult training programmes and the apprenticeship qualification programmes. We couldn't tell whether, after taking that degree of subsidized training, they stayed with that occupation very long after their training periods were over, or whether they went into some other field. I suppose we will have to wait for some in-depth report. But I do hope that is the case—that we do have, at some time or other, an in-depth report on how it has paid off.

Maybe I could inquire now: What type of industry, what size of industry is entertaining the industrial on-the-job training programmes? Does Stelco, Dofasco or Westinghouse participate? Are some of the major plants participating to any degree in the joint on-the-job training programme?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, to take the last part regarding the bigger companies, there are many of them that do take advantage of our training—Northern Electric, Inco, Westinghouse and so on. Stelco, Dofasco and others that the member has named do not take advantage of the training in industry, although they do in the apprenticeship programme. We deal with Algomareally, there are hundreds of firms. We give more attention to the smaller firms than to the bigger firms but nevertheless we find it difficult to refuse assistance to the bigger firms.

As you know, it is a federal-provincial programme and as a result many of the requests for training are referred through the Manpower centres. We, in turn—that is, the industrial training branch—prepare the training programmes and prepare the contracts. It is a three-party contract—federal, provincial and the company concerned.

Mr. Gisborn: What is the situation? Has it changed from the previous inquisition to the Department of Labour? We had a problem with the junior high schools when they were originally established inasmuch as their training would not qualify the students for certain certification after a three, four, or five-year stint. There have been some ad-

justments made and they can get credits now, in hairdressing, carpentry and that sort of thing, from the junior high schools. Is that the case?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean after grade 8?

Mr. Gisborn: No, the junior highs, the dropouts, if we'll call them that, those who leave.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right.

Mr. Gisborn: Those which are mostly occupational training schools.

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, adjustments have been made. Junior vocational schools, in the past, did not have the equivalent of grade 10 and did not supply the graduates with a certificate that was equivalent to the grade 10 certificate. As a result they couldn't qualify for many of the apprenticeship programmes.

In the meantime, we've made adjustments to many of our regulations and we've allowed for the introduction of the graduates of these courses into various trades. They still have to take additional upgrading to get into some of the more sophisticated trades such as electrical, plumbing, steamfitting and air conditioning.

In many cases, of course, the vocational schools are adding another year to their programme and the principals are prepared to give the graduates a letter that will indicate to us, or give us proof, that they have the equivalent, in the principal's view, of grade 10 so we can admit them with that proof.

Mr. Gisborn: Might I deal just with this specific for a moment? Industrial apprenticeship training programmes established by that industry must be registered with the department! There is no provision that they must continue that programme. They can dissolve all or part of that particular apprenticeship or training programme which they have registered at any particular time?

Mr. Davy: That is true, although a recent amendment as the result of the McRuer report has altered this considerably. Amendments are now going forward which give the apprentice the right of appeal if an employer wants to cease his employment for the reasons laid down in the Act. He could do it before, but as a result of the recent amendments—I believe it is Bill 58—the apprentice now has the right of appeal before he can be dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The information you wanted was that that plant would discontinue being party to this programme? Is that more of what you are after than the individual trainee?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes. It seems to me that what has happened is that Stelco has likely taken some actions that were undesirable to the employees prior to the amendments coming in. I don't know how it was effected. I don't think they could stop a programme with an individual once it's started. I think, under the government legislation, they were committed to complete either a term or the first 1,080 hours. Or were they able to stop in the middle of the programme?

The specific case is that they have now said, "We're not going to continue with apprenticeship programmes in certain trades." I think the specific one that I'll deal with is the carpentry trade. They stopped that altogether and have now changed their whole operation insofar as how they use carpenters in the plant is concerned. I think they are going to contracting out, for instance, rather than producing their own apprentices to take on the job of certified carpentry work in the plant.

I wonder if the legislation has any security, any protection, first for the individual, against breaking up his programme in midterm, or dissolving an established trade programme that was available to employees.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It was my impression, I am subject to correction, Madam Chairman, that any plan of a plant to shut down or discontinue a programme does not affect anybody in that programme. In other words, they have to achieve a certificate—a graduate certificate or some type of a certificate—that they have completed the programme.

I think this is also part of the three-party contract dealing with the students. I think that the plant is able to discontinue part of the programme once the particular trainees have reached a certain level or, I suppose, are able to get out of the programme altogether. This is not to the disadvantage of the trainee so that he must look for another plant or another industry to enable him to achieve a certificate.

Mr. B. Newman: That is not the case in plumbing though.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pardon?

Mr. B. Newman: I have had the case in my own area where one gentleman owned two companies. One company happened to be unionized and the other was not. When the one that was not unionized had a substantial number of apprentice plumbers, it folded. The gentleman was not allowed to take those plumbers—those apprentices, I should say—and transfer them to his other plant, which was unionized. The union objected to that and rightly so. Where does it leave those apprentices who had been in the original non-union shop? How do they come along and complete their apprentice-ship programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am not sure how the fact there was a union in one plant and a non-union one—

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, two companies.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —has a particular effect on this programme. You say that it shut down. You mean that the company discontinued?

Mr. B. Newman: The non-union company practically curtailed operations completely. The one individual owns both companies.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean the plant folded?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, you can say that. The company went bankrupt, but the union portion of the company-the one that employed strictly union labour-did not; it maintained operations. He could have used more apprentices in the other branch of his company, the union branch of his company, but he was not allowed to transfer into the other portion of his own enterprise those apprentices who were laid off or discharged as a result of the collapse of one company. What happens to these apprentices who got the start on their apprenticeship programme and because of the company's going bankrupt, are now left in the open? How do they complete their apprenticeship?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would assume there are two different companies here.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, two different companies.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: Owned by the one individual.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is rather a drastic way to get around an industrial training programme. I can see where that would happen. I can't see where the organized company or the second company would really be obligated to pick up the apprentices who have lost their programme as a result of the first company's folding.

I can see that this is a way around any type of agreement, particularly when there are two separate corporate identities.

Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not only that, but you have apprentices in the programme, assuming that they were similar type of industries.

Mr. B. Newman: They were exactly the same.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Exactly the same?

Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can see where the company probably would not want to take on those trainees. I can see where one of the problems is, I suppose, staying alive and there may be a surplus of employees.

Mr. B. Newman: The man actually wanted to transfer the trainees into the unionized company, but was not allowed to because they were not union members. The union controlled who was going to be an apprentice in the other company. I'm not concerned with that type of a squabble. What I'm concerned with is these fellows who were apprentices in the non-union company. How do we help them now to complete their apprenticeship?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would assume that they would have to go to another plant. I suppose in this case it should be an organized plant. Again, this is particular situation involving two companies basically under the same ownership. But I would think it would be necessary to find another plant with training similar to the type they had experienced. Where you have the two governments involved here, it is a matter of finding the site or the location or the industry that could complete the training of these people.

Mr. B. Newman: The disadvantage for these fellows who were laid off or discharged, whatever you want to call it, is they can only go into a non-union shop. They cannot go into a union shop because the union controls the apprentices who are going to be in there. They must be members of the union. So how does that fellow complete his apprenticeship as a plumber? If one of the minister's assistants has an answer to it, I would like to get it, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, I am quite familiar with the particular problem Mr. Newman cites. First of all, the company that folded had apprentices in its plant.

Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Mr. Davy: The union company, the other one, had its full quota of apprentices. They, in turn—

Mr. B. Newman: No, I don't think they had their full quota. They did have some apprentices, but could have had—

Mr. Davy: They claim to have had their full quota. However, they also had a waiting list of apprentices or possible apprentices who wanted to get in, and they had seniority over the other apprentices.

However, we are working with the company concerned and we have the apprentices who were laid off on the waiting list. They are not on the top of the waiting list because of the seniority arrangement. However, we are also working with other companies, union and non-union, I am not sure whether we have been able to get them placed in the meantime or not. But we are working with the problem.

Mr. B. Newman: Then must an apprentice be unionized before he can get placed anywhere?

Mr. Davy: In this particular case, yes, because he will be placed in the same way as any of the tradesmen through the hiring hall arrangement.

Mr. B. Newman: Right. Then the nonunion apprentice will only be able to have an opportunity to complete his apprenticeship in a non-union shop—

Mr. Davy: No-

Mr. B. Newman: —unless the union is willing to accept him in the union establishment.

Mr. Davy: Yes, that is true.

Mr. Gisborn: I have just a comment to make. I notice in the minister's opening remarks that he states a task force was formed about a year ago to study the whole future of industrial training. So, I assume we will get a report on that as it is compiled. That hasn't been to fruition at this point?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: An interim report will be ready about the end of July.

Mr. Gisborn: That is fine; we will be looking forward to it to see just what is going on. But I would think that your department could start at the present time to compile a performance report on those plants that have been entertaining the on-the-job training programme for the past five years. We could then at least see what is happening in the sense of how many plants, the type of plaints, how long they have been on a subsidized programme, and how many of the employees have completed that programme and a follow-up result after the completion. So, we can find out if they become employees in an occupation that they have been trained for as an occupational career.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I have something here entitled, "Characteristics of Graduates and Dropouts from Government-sponsored on-the-job Training Programmes". That was compiled by the research branch of the Ontario Department of Labour. It was issued in February of this year. I will let you have this. It seems to have a breakdown on the number of trainees; the characteristics of trainees, comparison of graduates and dropouts; pretraining employment experience; characteristics of training and the training firm; comparison of results from Ontario and United States studies; summaries and conclusion. I would pass this along to the hon, member and see if this is completely the type of information he wants.

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, I thank the minister, I don't recall having a copy of it. I'll have a look at it and see if it establishes the conclusions I would like to see about the programme. Thank you very much.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Gisborn. Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Madam Chairman, I would like to come in on this question of industrial training with a number of questions to the minister. The first one is, when do you expect to have interim report of the task force on industrial training?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is in July.

Mr. Cassidy: That is in July. The final report will follow later, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Could you now give us some indication of some of your thinking about reforms that may be undertaken in the field of industrial training?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I think we should wait for the task force report. This is the main reason why it was commissioned in the first place. I would think that the report would indicate the success of the programme and where changes should be made. It may even recommend legislation.

I would think, as Mr. Gisborn indicated, it would give some indication where there is an oversupply in a particular trade, for example, and where there is a deficiency, what direction the programme should take and what changes should be made. There should be a comparison probably of the role of the federal government with the role of the provincial government. One of the items which is being dealt with of which I am aware is the fact that the federal government is anxious to move into this programme without necessarily involving the provinces. There is some objection as to whether this can be done constitutionally but I can see their desire to do this where they are so involved with Manpower, with statistics and with the problems of placing people in particular jobs, where there seems to be an opportunity for more people to be involved and when, in fact, there seems to be a fairly high unemployment rate in that particular line.

A question of mobility, I think, is something that the task force will be considering; and generally what can be done to upgrade their programmes; the role of industry—whether industry is, in fact, hiring cheap labour or whether they are interested in really training these apprentices.

Then there is the question of occupational competence testing. What happens when somebody from outside the province, or outside the country, comes in and he wants to get into a particular job and, obtain the necessary papers-there are language difficulties-should there be some language training in conjunction with this programme? You may have somebody from Italy, for example, who is very qualified, but are there sufficient facilities for that person to learn English or French or whatever the case may be? Is the provisional certificate for a long enough period or is it cumbersome? Does it, in fact, impose a hardship in certain cases? These are things that are generally included in the terms of reference of the task force.

Mr. Cassidy: I am glad to hear it. Those are some pretty good questions.

Let me ask the minister a few questions about the current situation. How many people

in Ontario are currently in the apprenticeship training programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: About 10,000.

Mr. Cassidy: And how many are in onthe-job training or other forms of training provided under the industrial training plan?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Three or four thousand are currently in training in a short-term course.

Mr. Cassidy: And about 19,000 in apprenticeships right now, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: How many graduate from apprenticeship courses each year—that is, they get the journeyman's status or whatever the conclusion of the apprenticeship is?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Four to five thousand.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. I wonder if the minister could tell me whether he considers that the level of industrial training in the province is adequate right now?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Seriously, I couldn't comment on that. I am told that it isn't, and I suppose the next question is why, or why not?

Do you want to answer that, Mr. Davy?

Mr. Davy: Well, Madam Chairman, a great deal of training is required to bring Ontario industry up to standard—certainly that is the view of the industrial training branch—and we're striving with the resources available to get that service. But I believe there's a great deal more required in order to meet the needs of industry and the work force of Ontario.

Mr. Cassidy: I would agree. I think that 5,000 out of a work force of about three million, I suppose, is pretty piddling. It has been over a tenth of one per cent of the work force getting journeyman qualifications every year.

Mr. Davy: Of course, Madam Chairman, that is 5,000 coming out on the journey-man's side. The journeyman's side, of course, is certainly less than 15 to 20 per cent of the work force.

On the other hand, there are many other programmes that look after the shorter term skills, including the short-term training-in-industry programme, the colleges of applied arts and technology TIBI programme, and the many institutional programmes that cater to this kind of need.

Mr. Cassidy: What you are saying, though, is that even in the apprentice trades—which you say are 15 to 20 per cent of the work force—if you took the graduation, the number who come into journeyman status and compared it to the number in that field already, you are still talking of maybe one or 1½ per cent, which means, in effect, you are not even bringing into those trades the number of people who retire or move out for various reasons every year. Would that be a fair comment?

Mr. Davy: I believe that's a fair comment, Madam Chairman. On the other hand, there are other ways in which people come into the work force. There's immigration, informal training within industry and that kind of thing.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, just to pursue this one a bit further—your own official has said, and you have quoted him or said for him, that the current level of industrial training is inadequate. I would like to know next what are you going to do about it? I would gather from Dr. Hardman—is that right? I am sorry, I didn't catch your name.

Mr. Davy: Davy.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Davy.

Mr. Cassidy: Davy, that's right. From what Mr. Davy said, really the industrial training branch would like to see a doubling, a trebling, or maybe even more, of the amount of industrial training going on.

Now, I would like to ask what kind of plans have you got in this thing?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, again, I think this will await the report of the task force on industrial training.

We haven't been entirely satisfied with the programme we are involved in with the federal government, and that is on a sort of three-party arrangement. We feel we get more results from our programme where we are dealing directly with industry. However, it costs the Ontario Treasury less, of course, to be involved with the federal government.

But in those programmes where you have industry paying most of the shot—in our own industrial training programme, for example, where we are not involved with the federal government, it is my understanding that industry spends about \$6 million while we will spend a figure of something over \$810,000.

Now, I realize that that isn't a complete answer to your question. It's not a question of money or the sharing of the cost, but I would assume that because there have been shortcomings in the programme that the task force will point these out. This is the reason it was commissioned in the first place. Whether or not there has to be more incentive to industry, or whether we have to rely on more formal training in our own vocational and technical institutions, is something we'll have to look at as well.

Certainly when the economy of the country isn't flourishing, shall we say, as much as we would like it to, this is bound to have an effect on this programme. I would think it would have an effect on the type of attention that these trainees would get. And, if, as I say, there has to be some different type of incentive, whether we have to satisfy ourselves in some way, that the people who are going through these programmes are qualified—in other words, if there is something more than an examination; if we, in some way, are getting into the whole picture of assessing these people more than we do, this may be another answer.

But I am hoping now that Mr. Davy has made the remark that he's not satisfied with the programme, that I am going to have some specific recommendations from him to tell me why and what we can do about it before the next fiscal year. I am sure it'll cost a little more money.

Mr. Cassidy: Let me restate that question—do you foresee a doubling or a trebling of the programme—that is, a very substantial increase in the programme, whether it be through apprenticeships, or on-the-job training, or—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the programme will be increased. There is no question about that. I think the programme—

Mr. Cassidy: But you don't want to qualify that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't want to say it's going to be doubled or tripled or anything like that because I would only be guessing.

Mr. Cassidy: Can you explain, Mr. Minister, why you keep on talking of the need for incentives to industry? Because after all, if somebody employs a labourer, for example, and pays him \$5,000 a year, for the sake of argument, the cash flow generated by that labourer—the value added by that labourer or accountable to that labourer—may be only

\$8,000 or \$9,000. Out of that has to come administrative expenses and fringe benefits and this sort of thing, so the actual amount of profit that the company makes from that labourer's work is maybe not that great.

Take the same fellow though and turn him into a crane operator or a bulldozer driver, and he then gets paid \$10,000 a year. The amount of money that he generates for the company may well be \$20,000 or \$25,000 a year. The amount of profit relative to that particular employee doesn't just double, it may increase by five or 10 times.

So there's a terrific amount of advantage to a company to get more highly skilled people. One wonders at the need to constantly give incentives to companies to do something which is profitable to them and which they ought to be doing already.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You used two categories in your example. There may be a little more emphasis by certain companies on one of the categories because there is some greater benefit to that company in having that particular type of apprentice or trainee on the job. We want to see that all categories are given the opportunity here to be part of an overall programme. As I say, when you have a trainee who has to be assessed, certified or graded, I suppose some of the companies feel that in certain categories many of the trainees should be avoided and there should be more emphasis on other types.

This is, I suppose, human nature. I am not saying that this is prevalent or this is the type of thing that necessarily is causing the programme to deteriorate. But we must use the facilities of industry, and make sure the prime purpose is to train these people and that they are adequately trained and are properly graded and categorized, that they are getting the attention, that they are in fact not considered just another employee, and that when they get a certificate it means something. This certificate is then good in the event that they have to move from plant to plant, from industry to industry, or even from province to province. We want to make sure that a certificate from our programme means something.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, the minister has just given certainly an acceptable argument as to why not every penny of training costs should necessarily be borne by industry. This is because there are certain economic and social goals in the training programme that are really not recaptured by the particular firm that undertakes the training.

On the other hand though, one sort of gets the impression with this on-the-job programme—apprenticeship programmes and so on—that the government goes around begging firms to make a few extra places available and therefore it provides incentives. It has certainly been open to the charge that it has been subsidizing cheap labour for these firms.

We already do a tremendous amount—your department in particular does a tremendous amount—for industry. It assures them that there is, in fact, an oversupply of chemical engineers right now and that they can pick and choose the best graduates in that particular discipline and many other of the technical disciplines coming out of universities these days. It assures them that there is a pretty substantial supply of literate, trained people who are capable of going into administration. Through the community colleges and this programme it also produces quite a substantial supply of people with more technical and vocational types of training.

Except insofar as they pay taxes—and everybody pays taxes—one can't expect that industry could be levied directly for training in English literature or some discipline like that. On the other hand, when it comes down to food processing technology, or petrochemical technology, or something like that in which a particular industry has a particular interest, I wonder whether we shouldn't go beyond this talk of just incentives.

I think specifically of schemes that exist in England. Industrial firms there in fact are levied, as I understand it, an amount for training—an industrial training levy. They either pay it—this is particularly true of smaller firms—or else they demonstrate to the government that they are spending that amount in in-plant or in-house types of training schemes.

What is accepted there is that this isn't a favour that industry does to the society in which it operates, but is an obligation. It meets that obligation by either providing the places or else by paying some bills.

I wonder about the kind of roadblock we have right now. There are far more eligible and qualified trainees available, it seems to me, than there are places for them. And there seems to be an enormous reluctance on the part of a number of firms to make more apprenticeship places available. I wonder whether we could not reverse this by saying to industry, "Look, this is your responsibility." Since they don't appear willing to undertake it voluntarily, then we should

bring in legislative action in order to ensure that they do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: My first reaction is a negative one as far as the levy is concerned. I notice they have done that in Britain; I also understand that it has been discontinued. I think there is another way of doing it rather than by a rather punitive way. It reminds me a little bit of that suggestion that we should have a pollution fee—that is, where we would charge industries a certain amount of money and that would give them a licence to pollute. The analogy is sort of strained, I will admit.

Mr. Cassidy: Rather strained, Mr. Minister, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, it is. You know, it doesn't really achieve the objective in a rather positive way.

Mr. Cassidy: You are not achieving it now, Mr. Minister. Your own director said so.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: One of the recommendations is to pay grants to employers providing training of—improved standard, is I suppose how you would categorize them. Then the other two recommendations, of course, are pretty well as we have now. But, it may be difficult to impose a levy. There may be some sufficiently good reason why a particular industry or a particular plant is not in the programme. So, I would rather use the carrot. I don't think it has to be too big a carrot, frankly. I'm sure industry is as interested as anybody in having properly trained people.

Mr. Cassidy: As long as they get them for

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, they are not getting them for free now. You know, they are paying a good portion of the cost of this programme. And I am assuming that they are considered as unskilled—or somewhere between unskilled and semi-skilled—labour.

In some types of industry they very well may have to have one man dealing with three or four trainees practically on a permanent basis. Otherwise, there may be not only plant accidents of some kind, but what these fellows are doing can gum up the works to a great extent—particularly, if there are language problems.

So all I can say is that I am hoping the task force will come up with some suggestions. I think that industry has made submissions to the task force, particularly where they haven't been 100 per cent satisfied with

the programme. They have offered suggestions and these could be incorporated into a programme that could generally improve the whole training programme.

Mr. Cassidy: Are you really suggesting, Mr. Minister, that this programme is onerous and burdensome on industry—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I-

Mr. Cassidy: —when it accounts for one one-thousandth of the industrial payroll within the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No I am not saying that. But there have been some industries recently which were in the programme and are no longer in the programme. I would like to know why. I have some ideas, but I would like to know the real reason why.

Mr. B. Newman: The Ford Motor Co. was in it.

Mr. Gisborn: They are beginning to feel a little ashamed of themselves, maybe.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Gisborn: This is the nub of what we have been trying to get at over the years.

Mr. B. Newman: Why must your government—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean you think their conscience is bothering them because they have this labour and they are taking advantage of it?

Mr. Gisborn: How the industrial on-thejob programme started brings me to the point in this report that you handed to me, where it spells out government-sponsored on-thejob training in Ontario; and just that one paragraph:

When a request is made for training assistance, the firm is visited by the Ontario Department of Labour's development officer and a representative of the Canada Manpower Centre. The skill requirements of the firm are determined and the training format is drawn up, along with a cost schedule for reimbursement to the company, upon production of a graduate.

Now what is a graduate from an industrial on-the-job training programme? What is a graduate after he's had a year's training, subsidized by federal and provincial government money? What did they do before this programme was established? What is a graduate of the programme?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, a graduate is one who reaches standard. Now, when you talk about a year, it may be a 12-week programme, maybe one of six weeks; we have very few, if any, in the short-term training-in-industry programme, over six months. So when the person is in the programme—which is usually divided into vestibule and on-the-job training, which reinforces the vestibule training—when he reaches standard, which is the production standard of his fellow workers; then that's when he graduates.

Mr. Gisborn: But this progress that you're talking about has been going on since the industrial revolution; paid for by the employer. People, through the natural sequence of starting in a plant at the bottom, learn these subsequent jobs; but all of a sudden we came up, some years ago, with the idea of an on-the-job subsidized training programme in industry.

Now, I can believe and I know that there's justification, merit and humanity in the apprenticeship programme, where you establish a trade programme for a person to be certified to go out into society and work at that trade in any part of the province, Canada, or any other country.

But this is an industry that's making, maybe, a product that's alien to anything else that you could find in the province, and you're paying that employer to have a man work on that job. He might never find that occupation in another plant in the Province of Ontario. Now what does an employee of that company graduate to?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, that is not quite the fact. The point is that no programme is entered into where the graduate is locked into the job and the employer in hand, so therefore he does have the mobility?

As far as the old system is concerned—which is often referred to as the "sitting-by-Nellie" system—the trainee then picks up all the faults of the person who he's learning from. In fact, it's an informal type programme and that is one of the reasons why the trainee is not trained to the point where he is mobile; and that's one of the reasons why his production is not at a standard with many of the other countries, with which we must compete.

Mr. Gisborn: Then, do I take it that the objective is to create more efficiency and production in that industry?

Mr. Davy: No, Madam Chairman, the objective is twofold. Certainly it's to train the individual to the point where he is mobile and is earning an acceptable wage; and at the same time, to increase productivity to the point where he can retain his job and compete with other employees, and where the company concerned can compete with other employers.

Mr. Gisborn: The minister's comment about the orientation to safety methods struck a bell; that we're training them to be factory-oriented. The gentleman used the word 'mobile.' He takes the training at one plant and you might, as I say, never find that operation again; but what he has become is factory-oriented. Is this the point?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, well that's certainly part of it. Right!—There's still sufficient mobility there. At the same time there are certain basic behaviour traits, shall we say, that any trainee would have to learn in any plant.

Mr. Gisborn: I can only hope that the task force looking at it will find more value in the amount of money that's expended in this particular area.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just as a final point on this, Madam Chairman. One of the rather important considerations of this committee will be the length of time for some of these courses. Some of them, as the hon. member has indicated, are rather short to consider a person a graduate; or to give him some sort of a certificate. Because sometimes he has some problems, based on the length of time he served in being mobile. It may be all right for that plant, but there may be some question elsewhere.

I realize that all this is set down. The length of time and requirements for training is more or less directed from here, but a lot of these are based on recommendations from industry. So it's a circle.

So I think probably the task force can advise us whether or not the time spent by many of these trainees in a particular occupational field is, in fact, sufficient. Do they, in fact, have the mobility; or are they in some way locked in, as you imply.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Minister, about how many man-years will be provided in the current year under the on-the-job training programme? How many man-years of actual training or instruction?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, we had, what? You mean based on the number of people enrolled in this programme?

Mr. Cassidy: I want to know how many man-years of training do you get from on-the-job programme?

Mr. B. Newman: There are 3,000 in the programme.

Mr. Cassidy: I'm not sure if that's 3,000 people going through the programme in a year; or 3,000 in it at any particular time.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I thought we had 3,000 to 4,000 graduates, didn't we?

Mr. Davy: We have to talk first about the training-in-industry programme, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Mr. Davy: We anticipate we will have 7,000 graduates this year. We had 7,000 last year.

Mr. Cassidy: In the training-in-industry programme? That's excluding apprentices, is that right?

Mr. Davy: Excluding apprentices.

Mr. Cassidy: I see, but the course averages two or three months; is that right?

Mr. Davy: That's a good estimation.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. I just remain quite unsatisfied with this. I think that you're talking about the equivalent of 2,000 man-years of training then, which is pretty paltry, really. I don't understand why the government must always talk about going on bended knee and holding out carrots to industry, when it's something which they ought to be doing. I don't understand why the government rejects the concept that through a levy, or something like that, that it's the responsibility of industry to train its own people, or to arrange for their training elsewhere; why it shouldn't be something which is an acceptable part of Ontario industrial life. I think that it's just typical of the government, and I'm sorry that the minister has to be part of that govern-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'd like to find out the reason it was discontinued in Britain, then maybe I could give you a more convincing argument why it may not be a good idea.

Mr. Cassidy: It may be that the current government in Britain shares the rather back-

ward concepts of the present government of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): That is why Labour is out.

Madam Chairman: Mr. B. Newman.

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry, I did have some other points I wanted to raise though.

I'd like to ask the minister also whether he, in conjunction with the Department of Education, has considered the problem of attachment to training—I'm not sure how to phrase this—among people leaving school; particularly those who drop out at grades 9, 10 and 11.

It seems to me that this is where we pile up a lot of problems which are then solved fairly expensively at a later date, through such programmes as the occupational training programmes funded by the federal government; through this programme we've just been talking about; and so on.

Part of the need for those very expensive programmes arises because people go out, they take unskilled jobs, they lose touch with the school system and then, after three or four years, they get married and begin to discover that life is more expensive than they expected; and they want to acquire more skills.

I'm thinking specifically of the German system of apprenticeship, which I believe Mr. Davy would know more about than I do. I think it dates back to about the time of Bismarck. Under it, students who leave the vocational stream of the schools, in particular, remain in touch with the school system during pretty critical years of between about 15 and 18.

Through devices such as "sandwich" courses and so on, they are in effect apprenticed obligatorily. That is, they are required to choose a particular stream of training, and then they keep at it for about one day a week, remaining on the job. They may take the courses in the factory, they may take the courses at their equivalent of the local community college, but they remain in touch with the educational system. Therefore it is much easier for them to go back into the educational system, say into a community college or the equivalent, to upgrade their skills at a later time, because they have never wholly lost touch with it.

It seems to me that with the very rapid upgrading of skills which is being required in Ontario industry this might be a very fruitful approach, and a good deal better than the kind of thing that the minister has been talking about so far.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'd be interested in knowing the thinking, the frame of mind, of some-body who drops out of an institution. Do they walk downtown and register with another institution and say, "I may need you in four or five years"? Is that what you are implying?

Mr. Cassidy: Under the German system, in fact, they continue, and it is the accepted thing that if a kid wants to drop out—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, it's not accepted. You said it was obligatory.

Mr. Cassidy: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They have to do that.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, it is obligatory.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: But it is accepted, as well, that if a kid wants to go out at the age of—I forget if it is 15 in Germany—and begin to work, or if he has to, through family circumstances, he can get the freedom. He can get the money to buy himself a Honda or whatever. He can do the things that teenagers who are feeling their oats want to do, without losing touch completely with the school system. He then goes in for a period of training which is directly related to the job that he has, whether it is selling shoes, or being an apprentice baker, or working in the metal trades, or whatever area he happens to choose.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What difference is that from our programme, outside of the fact that there may be a hiatus with the young people in Canada where they have sort of given up school—formal education has failed them and they decide to get a job? They work for a number of years, as you indicate, at a particular job and then they realize they want more skills. Why can't they, for example, come back into either one of these programmes that we have been talking about all afternoon? Or, as COPSE is recommending, they probably can be paid, either by industry or otherwise, to go back and pick up their education from the vocational or technical school.

Mr. Cassidy: I suggest the present approach is haphazard in the first place. And it loses a number of—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is a little less regimented. We haven't got the Bismarck syndrome here. Would you say that's the main reason?

Mr. Cassidy: We have the Bill Davis syndrome, which is just as bad. No, in the first place it is haphazard; that is, the ones who come back into training will tend to be the better ones of those who dropped out.

In the second place it is very costly. If you start through the federal and provincial government to pay \$80 or \$90 a week in order to support somebody who has got a family and who goes back for training, that is a pretty high bill to pay if you could have done some of the same thing, and equipped the fellow to continue doing useful work, without having to pay those very heavy support costs, which you'd get by the time a man or woman was in their 20s.

And in the third place, it is very difficult, often, for people to get back into the schooling system after they have been out for a while. This is one of the problems; there is a real obstacle there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That still would exist in this programme.

Mr. Cassidy: That might exist—but the opposition—the reason that people drop out, is often not as related to schooling as to full-time, continuous school and all of the discipline and regimentation that that implies in the Ontario system. There might still be people who dropped out, but certainly one cannot claim now that, with only 9,000 or 10,000 in apprenticeships and a few thousand in these on-the-job schemes, there is anything close to this kind of alternative available to students at this time.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think our whole programme—and we go back to the Sixties when we were concerned about the retention rate, particularly in secondary institutions, and we brought in the trade schools, the vocational schools, as well as the whole new system of community colleges. I think we certainly had our eye on this: the fact that many students were just not interested in continuing or completing what we consider a conventional high school course.

Really, we were trying to accommodate those people, with one of the objectives, of course, of being able to retain these young people in the system, in some system, so that we didn't have the problem we had with unskilled labour, and the rather anomalous situation where you have many jobs available

for skilled labour, advertised regularly, and still a fairly healthy unemployment rate.

I think if we can make these programmes even more accessible, get away from the sequential concept of higher education, make it easier for people to come back, then we will really achieve the same results that you suggest have been obtained in Germany.

Mr. Cassidy: And yet according to you, Mr. Minister, on-the-job training is a very valuable thing, which you want to encourage, and according to Mr. Davy the present programme of industrial training is quite inadequate, in terms of the number of people it looks after. In other words, I don't think you can say, "Well our vocational high schools, our community colleges can carry the load, and this is an adequate answer."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not entirely, no.

Mr. Cassidy: I would like to ask the minister as well, what progress has been made with the federal government and other provinces in terms of interchangeability of qualifications in apprenticeship training? That is, the acceptance of Ontario qualifications in other provinces. I believe there was a scheme —I think it was called the red seal or the red devil or something like that—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It would have to be red.

Mr. Cassidy: It was the federal government that brought it in and they—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's a problem in Ottawa isn't it?

Mr. Cassidy: That was attempted a few years ago and didn't meet with very outstanding success, and I understand that there are still obstacles to qualified tradesmen transferring from one province to another which, in general economic terms, are undesirable.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think that in the programme where the two levels of government are involved, along with industry, that—where we have these contracts, for example, the terms would be similar.

Mr. Cassidy: What about the instances of apprentices?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Go ahead.

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, with respect to the interprovincial or red seal that Mr. Cassidy referred to, this is still in being. In fact, I'm attending an interprovincial standards co-ordinating committee meeting in Edmonton next week. This is a programme

that is co-ordinated by the federal government; originally it was under the technical and vocational training agreement. When the Occupational Training Act came into being in 1967, the federal government opted out for a period of two years, and at the urging of the provinces they came back in to co-ordinate this programme, and it is in being now.

The provinces work together to set interprovincial standards and prepare interprovincial examinations, and all tradesmen who hold the interprovincial seal may move from province to province without taking further examination.

Mr. Cassidy: How many trades does it apply to now?

Mr. Davy: I'm not sure of the number, but more than a dozen.

Mr. Cassidy: More than a dozen. Out of how many of which you are offering major apprenticeship programmes?

Mr. Davy: We have regulations for 31 different trades at the moment.

Mr. Cassidy: Are the ones that are covered major fields, or do they tend to be the smaller fields?

Mr. Davy: No, they are the major fields.

Mr. Cassidy: I see, so you're covering, perhaps, about what proportion of the apprentices that are coming out of the Ontario programmes this year?

Mr. Davy: I would say about 75 per cent-

Mr. Cassidy: I see.

Mr. Davy: —because we are covering the motor vehicle field, and the majority of our apprentices are in motor vehicle, electrical, plumbing and steam fitting.

Mr. Cassidy: Am I correct in understanding that the blockage in terms of apprenticeship training is not the number of eligible trainees, but the number of places available to put them? Is that correct?

Mr. Davy: That is right, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: Through you to the minister, Madam Chairman, what is the department doing to try to increase the number of apprenticeship places? You've rejected the approach that I suggested, and I wondered what approach you are taking.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well as I say-

Mr. Cassidy: It's quite a chronic problem, I think you will agree.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would like to find out why, and this is what I hope the task force will tell us. Outside of probably some obvious reasons we discussed earlier, I would like to find out why there is this backlog or why there is difficulty in placing everybody who wants to be placed.

I know there are some procedures that have to be followed, particularly when it is a situation where somebody is in a particular job and he goes from that job with the idea of upgrading his skills.

I can see the time it takes if a person is laid off, for example, and the reason is that there is no further demand for his skills in a particular plant but there is a plan to have him enter this programme. Again, why isn't industry more receptive to the programme as it exists now?

Mr. Cassidy: They have a very simple answer and that is because they don't have to. It's just a luxury; it's not a necessity.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We hear on one side that this is a source of cheap labour, that it is of great advantage to them, and then we see that not enough industries are taking part in this programme—I would like to find out why. They have, as I am sure I have indicated, made submissions to the task force as to the ways it can be improved. This may be their hangup. They may say if these changes are made in the programme, industry generally would be more receptive and more people would be taken into the plan.

I don't know if the relationship between industry and the unions prevents this or inhibits this programme; I wouldn't think so, but again that is something I am sure would be considered. Certainly if there is some way of upgrading and broadening the whole programme, of including more people without establishing some sort of a levy on employers, this is the direction we would take.

Mr. Cassidy: I would like to ask a final question or two about modular training. To judge from the minister's opening statement, this is pretty important in the thinking of the department. But to judge from the estimates themselves, where only \$130,000 or whatever—that's one per cent of the budget on industrial training—is devoted to modular training, and possibly a bit under salaries and wages, it doesn't loom very large in his priorities

when he actually gets around to dishing out the money. Can the minister explain this apparent inconsistency?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it was mentioned because it is something new. It is still in the form of an experiment. If it works and if it does succeed in cutting down the time that people in various trades can qualify for either a fourth grade or third grade certificate, then the programme will be expanded. But, of course, if it is a part of the industrial training programme, we don't need a great deal of money to put the whole process into effect. As I say, it's on a rather limited basis now. If it achieves the success we hope it does, it will be expanded.

Mr. Cassidy: I believe that one of the purposes of the modular training concept is to lower the threshold for people to get into jobs. Is that correct? Mr. Davy nods. That is, to give an example, if you want to hire a fellow to sweep floors at the Ford Motor Co. plant in Oakville all he needs is to know some pretty basic things about hygiene and how to push a broom. He doesn't need a grade 12 education in order to do that.

What steps has the industrial training branch taken in order to apply this concept within the provincial government, with its 70,000 employees, in order to ensure that the people who do sweep the floors don't have to have college degrees and in order to lower the threshold so that people who are now excluded by unnecessary prequalification requirements can be eligible for provincial government employment? Has anything been done within the government to do that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think that the qualifications we require for unskilled labour would be part of the agreement with the Civil Service Commission and a part of any of our advertising or any general openings that might exist in the unskilled area. I think there may be some requirements as to language and things like that but I would think that our requirements are commensurate with particular jobs. I would be surprised if, for cleaning people, for example, we have any education requirements. Have we?

Mr. Davy: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Cassidy: The question would be this: As you know, in certain firms, for example, the secondary school graduation is used as a sort of screening device. The argument is made that this fellow is not going to sweep floors all his life but we expect him to be

doing a semi-skilled job within a few months, after he works his way into the plant and gets to know the way around. The effect of that, of course, is that some people never get in at all.

What kind of work is the industrial training branch doing in order to try to propagandize industry to get away from unnecessary prequalification requirements which have the effect of putting bottlenecks on the labour market?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the whole concept of this modular programme is to take some-body who really has nothing that we can consider as skill whatsoever—in other words, an unskilled labourer—and see what he can do, working within his own ability. In a particular programme, as he acquires these skills, he reaches a certain level of achievement.

If he is going to be in a stationary engineer programme there are certain requirements that he has to acquire. He moves at his own pace rather than at any set time which may be set down, as we have now under a normal apprenticeship programme. Are our employees necessarily part of this programme?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, the modular concept is applicable throughout industry. It is just as applicable in the skilled trades within government as it is in any other industry.

Mr. Cassidy: I am asking: Is it being applied? Or are there, in fact, bottlenecks which are really not necessary and which are based on the kind of irrational reason I suggested?

Mr. Davy: I am afraid I cannot answer that.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay.

. Madam Chairman: Is item 6 carried?

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I wanted to ask the minister a few questions.

First, I wanted to comment concerning junior vocational schools or these opportunity schools and the accommodation the government has made toward beauty shop operators and so forth. I think that was a very good approach on the part of the government. A lot of the students who have gone into these schools found themselves at a dead end. At least you opened the doors a bit and now they can see the light of day. It has encouraged a lot of them to stay in school rather than drop out and attempt to get into the labour market—a market in which they had really nothing much to offer other than a

body and they had the disadvantage of not being as adept mentally as a lot of the others.

The next thing I wanted to ask of the minister now is if any consideration was being given by the department in allowing those whose native tongue is not English to write qualifying exams in their own native tongue instead—in their own language. Why should they have, in some instances, to learn English when they are going to be working for, let's say, an Italian contractor and doing everything with him? The conversation throughout is going to be all Italian, yet they may be required to make themselves conversant with English in a very short period of time.

They are going to learn English anyway, but they are completely skilled as far as their qualifications from their own native country are concerned and they would like to prove their ability by writing the exam but writing it, say, in Italian, rather than English. Surely, you would have, or could get, enough people who would be skilled in Italian to mark the exam to see if the individual is knowledgeable in the given field? Is any consideration being given to that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As the hon. member appreciates, it depends a great deal on the particular occupation of the person obtaining a certificate. At the present time, if he comes in and has some evidence that he has a skill in a particular trade, he's given a provisional certificate. This is done whether or not he can speak either English or French. He is given this certificate and this certificate may last from three to six months, depending on the particular job.

If he is highly skilled in the trade and is able during that period to pick up some basic words—for example, if he is able to read some of the signs, safety bulletins and industrial safety requirements that are pretty well essential he knows what they say and what they mean—at the end of a provisional period, he may write an exam and have an interpreter there.

Mr. B. Newman: I understand this, but you know it is still different, having an interpreter trying to tell you what the question is, to what it would be for him to have that in Italian, say, or any other language, and have him give the answers in Italian and to have you people satisfied that he is completely familiar with the content of the course he happens to be studying. He may still be able to interpret the signs and be able to follow all the safety regulations, but when

it comes to writing in English, he may be able to tell you the answer, but putting it down in English is a little difficult, especially if the individual is a little aged.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Of course, this is the case not just for immigrants or new Canadians who come to this country, but also for some of our older people who are in a particular trade, or have been in a trade, probably in their own business, for a number of years. Now because of changes in our regulations, they have to qualify for a licence; or some-body who has been in the trade for a short time, is now reclassified as a journeyman or something like that. They have trouble writing examinations.

If you are on the job and you're asked to do a certain job there is no problem. But there is also this written examination, and I suppose it is hard to completely disregard that, or cancel that out, if you are going to qualify people for fairly high certificates. I am sure-and Mr. Davy can either agree with me or not agree with me-I am sure that all things are taken into consideration in issuing permanent certificates, that the exam is conducted in one way or another; not only does the foreman or somebody working with the person holding a provisional certificate question the ability of the man, but there is also a type of test that reflects his type of workmanship, as well as the written test.

I am sure that in many cases the reaction by that person to writing an exam, even if there is an interpreter involved here, his general sense of decorum, whether he is very nervous or emotional, these things are all taken into consideration—particularly when an MPP is involved and wondering why his particular constituent still hasn't got that permanent certificate.

Mr. B. Newman: That's all the more reason then, Mr. Minister—if everything that you mention takes place, and I don't doubt that it does take place. What are you proving by having him write the exam in English if he could have written it in Italian? What are you really proving?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think that-

Mr. B. Newman: You're only proving that he knows how to write in English. You're not proving anything else. As far as the content of the exam is concerned, if he's writing it in Italian, one of your people who is conversant with Italian can mark it for content and everything of that sort, and if you want to mark grammatical construction then you probably will get it better in Italian than you would in English. So you are primarily interested in the man proving his ability.

Naturally you want him to be able to read safety signs and everything of that sort, I don't dispute that. My only thought is if the man knows the subject matter, why shouldn't he be allowed to write it in Italian—or you name the language—and be certified with that rather than inconveniencing him? You know the nervous strain you went through when you—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Sure do.

Mr. B. Newman: —wrote your exams at the university level, when you didn't have the opportunity to buy the papers.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. Used to have notes up your sleeve. Don't quote me though.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): He is going to correct that, though.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, would your department consider allowing the individual to write it in the language of his choice, rather than in the English language, if the man so chose?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, there are many factors involved in this particular problem. Of course, one is that if we accepted the language—that is, the native tongue—of the person concerned, he would be locked in to the firm for which he is working. On top of that there are safety factors involved, and there are other concerns.

In our discussions with the ethnic communities and with various educational authorities, it is the opinion of all concerned that we should strive to equip all tradesman to be able to write these exams in either French or English. In order to give them an assistbecause, as the minister mentioned, we do want to get them qualified—we supply them with an interpreter, and in fact will on occasions have one of our own tradesman there so that he can converse with the examinee as he is taking the examination.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, would you consider then having the interpreter write out the answer as the man gives it to him in Italian?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, I think the system we use at the present time where we give occupational English classes to tradesmen of the type described by Mr.

Newman seems to satisfy all concerned much more than restricting them to a particular language.

Mr. B. Newman: Madam Chairman, I wouldn't have brought this up if it had not been brought to my attention, not by one constituent, but by many who would have preferred to have been given the opportunity to write the exam in their native language and to have had it marked by edgeable in that language. It would have alleviated a lot of the mental anxiety and pressure that the individuals went through and I think it would still prove the capabilities of the individual.

I don't think it would be a deterrent to his learning English-that man knows that if he intends to get anywhere in the work world, or if he intends to get anywhere in the country, he is going to have to be fairly knowledgeable in English anyway, so he is going to learn English. But you take a man who has just come to this country-maybe a man of the highest skill back in his own native land-vet he would be handicapped because he would have to learn Englishnot only learn to speak English, but also learn to write English-before he could really have enough nerve or enough knowledge of the English language to write the test. You have held him back for some period of time by not certificating him as quickly as you could.

I know your department is co-operative because I have had the experience with them, I can speak nothing but most highly of the way problems I have presented to your people in there have been handled. I can see nothing wrong with allowing the individual to write the tests in his own native tongue.

Now, I also wanted to make mention of-

Mr. Roy: Just before he moves on, is this part of the answer—was that Mr. Davy?

Madam Chairman: Yes, it was.

Mr. Roy: Madam Chairman, he said the employee if he wrote in his own language would be locked in. I didn't quite—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think he was suggesting that that person may never make an attempt to learn either English or French. In other words, he may not be mobile. He may not be in a position to ever really advance very far in his particular skill because of the inability to speak one of the languages.

I think, just in answering what Mr. Newman said too, that these provisional certificates are extended from time to time. It really isn't any great disadvantage to the employee.

We have instruction in most foreign languages. I think every consideration is given in allowing the older people particularly to acquire sufficient English or French to answer these questions. As the hon. member realizes, it is not as if they are writing an essay or an English composition. They are rather short, curt answers in many respects and the interpreter is there.

I think there is a certain amount of leeway. I don't know how strict these particular sessions are, but certainly there is a great deal of leeway. We have minimized hardship to a great extent for the person who can get along basically in either English or French and has a knowledge of the skill for which he is applying. But I think it is in the employee's interest, if he is able, to learn either English or French.

Mr. B. Newman: I accept what you say, Mr. Minister. The department has been most co-operative, but I still think they could go one step farther and permit the written exam to be in the language of the individual's choice, for a lot of reasons, many of which have already been mentioned.

I wanted to make mention of one other problem that I have been confronted with concerning individuals taking industrial training. They come off welfare; they attempt to rehabilitate them. As soon as they go into industrial training or one of the government training programmes—they had been receiving welfare prior to this, or mother's allowance, or some other type of social benefit programme—all of a sudden, when they go into this type of a programme, their health benefits are cut off. As it is now, it's strictly the health benefit. Before, it was medical and hospital. They have to make payment on their own.

Why would your department, or why would the government, immediately cut off health benefits to an individual who would attempt to obtain skill training?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Probably the obvious answer may not be right, but our welfare programme includes the payment of hospital insurance and certain other health benefits.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The training programme doesn't.

Mr. B. Newman: Wouldn't you think it would be a good thing to carry it on until they get their skill training and then cut them off, if they're not—

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, I'm not too familiar with the welfare side, but I know that they do get an allowance, of course, a training allowance, while they're going to school. Some hardships have developed, whereby they are cut off unemployment insurance during this period, but a stacking arrangement has recently been introduced which permits them to make as much, with their allowance, plus the remainder, to add up to unemployment insurance benefits. I'm afraid I'm not aware of what happens under the welfare scheme.

Mr. Drea: If I could interject, part of the calculation of the training allowance includes the fact that the person is going to have to pay health and medical insurance. That's part of the federal government's calculation.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think it would be.

Mr. Drea: When I was in the welfare field, I went into this fairly extensively with the federal government. They took great pains to show that the calculation of the allowance, whether single or for a family, is something like our student's allowance; it's very carefully calculated and those are included in it.

Mr. B. Newman: That may be true. That may not be explained to the individual. But don't you think it would have been better, really, rather than give him the allowance for the health benefits, to have deducted it from the total benefit that he received? He doesn't know this. The individual doesn't know this. As soon as he gets \$250, it's all to spend to take care of himself for the month.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, but he is in a different category. Surely to goodness, when these people get into a training programme, they know that they're not on welfare; they're into a new programme; they can be considered trainees, they can be considered trainees; they can be considered duasi-labourers, or what have you. They are in a different category; they're back in the main stream where they are assuming a certain amount of these responsibilities themselves.

Madam Chairman: Item 6 carried?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's like comparing apples and oranges. You can extend that to students, for example, who are under OSAP. Where do you cut it off? As Mr. Drea has indicated, I assume that the allowance is a living allowance, considering the costs that person would have.

Mr. B. Newman: That person is also assuming that when he got off the welfare programme and got on to the retraining programme his health benefits are going to carry on. He's also assuming that. Mr. Drea mentioned that he may be wrong in his assumption—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, he is doing for-

Mr. B. Newman: —but that is never pointed out to the individual when he gets onto that programme.

Mr. Roy: You should write a book.

Mr. B. Newman: I think that you should either inform the individual when he gets on the programme that he will—

Mr. Drea: They do.

Mr. B. Newman: No, they don't.

Mr. Drea: They do. They get a transfer card from the welfare saying that they're now obligated to pay for their own. They get it right at the house.

Mr. B. Newman: That's true they get that transfer card, but they also assume – I shouldn't say assume—but they immediately say, "Why should I take retraining, if I'm going to lose this fringe benefit?"

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. B. Newman: I have a few other questions here, Madam Chairman, I would still like the minister to come through with a notice to the individual when he takes the industrial training, to say that the allotment given to the individual includes payment for his medical premiums so that he has to make up those health premiums on the allotment given to him. He does not understand that, in many cases; otherwise they wouldn't approach me, Mr. Minister. I wouldn't know about this if the individual didn't bring it to my attention. In fact in the last six weeks I had three cases like this, where the individual says: "Why go retrain if I am going to lose this?"

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is rather-

Mr. B. Newman: I had another question I wanted to ask the minister, Madam Chairman, and that is: Why does an individual

have to be either unemployed, or away from school, for a given period of time before he can get into the programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The qualifications or the guidelines are that the students must be out for at least one year, I believe. I think the idea is, frankly, we don't want people quitting school or dropping out of school and immediately getting into this type of programme. It looks like it is almost a form of welfare or something like that.

I think to be able to assess people from the point of view of upgrading their skills and being able to take some advantage of a programme like this, it is better in most cases if they were on the job, realized what they lack in skills, have some idea what they want to learn and in what way they want to upgrade themselves, and then enter the programme. We just don't like the idea of young people dropping out of school, because, you know, they make a comparison and say, "Look, if we drop out of a certain community college and go to another programme we may get the same type of training and they pay us in the meantime." We just don't want that to happen.

Mr. B. Newman: I can understand that, Mr. Minister, but why must they be unemployed for a period of time?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Don't mix it up. All we are saying is that they want to be out of school for a year.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now if there is no reason why they should go from school to becoming unemployed, otherwise they probably should complete their education. But if they get a job and they find out that they don't know enough, they need training, they are not happy with the type of job, they have this advantage of getting into this programme.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, how long must they be unemployed before they qualify for the programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Apparently he can get into an industrial training programme at any time.

Mr. B. Newman: At any time?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: There are no qualifications at all?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The federal government will not participate in that programme, but the province will.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But I would assume he has to be accepted by some plant into their industrial training programme.

Mr. Davy: Yes. He can become an apprentice and get full allowance, whether he is out of school one day or three years. The province picks up the cost.

Mr. B. Newman: Now the immigrant coming into the country—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's back to the old situation, you know, where they want to have this difference or distinction between education and training, and that is the federal government's hangup here from a constitutional point of view.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. What do you do with the individual who is going to be a dropout from school, who is absolutely not applying himself, not learning a thing in school? You are telling him immediately, "If you intend to get into this type of a programme as soon as you become disinterested in school, quit, wait a year and then you can get into this programme."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is the federal programme, right. But the-

Mr. B. Newman: How about your programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Our own training programme? He can get in anytime.

Mr. B. Newman: So he can get in? He can quit school and go right into your programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: That is contrary to what you were saying a while ago, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It sort of begs my argument a little bit.

Mr. Laughren: Just a little.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can see the reason for the federal programme. But in our provincial programme he is sort of continuously in training. He is moving from one academic milieu to another. One is a little noisier.

Mr. B. Newman: Academic? You mean technical. I agree with your approach, that

if he is not achieving in school then he should be allowed to walk right into this programme and if he selects a skill for which there is a demand he be allowed to get into some type of apprenticeship training. Now what do we do with the individual who has migrated to Canada, who has come in as a landed immigrant? How does he get into the programme? You have a year's waiting period, have you not? No waiting period at all?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not in our programme.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay. I may be confusing your programme with the federal programme. I have had quite a few immigrants mention that they applied for the programme. As soon as they said that they had just finished school, or left school, or quit school back in their native country before coming to Canada, they were told they would have to be out of school or out of the labour market for approximately one year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You explain to them, Bernie, that that's the Trudeau government's policy, not the provincial policy; and distinguish between them and why. As long as they don't live in your riding.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you really want me to do that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not in your riding.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask one other question of the minister, Madam Chairman, and that has to do with the licensing of television repairmen. Is there no consideration being given to setting that up as a skilled, indentured trade; and then when a person has his television set repaired he knows it is being repaired by someone who has met certain government standards?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Go ahead, Mr. Davy.

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, we have a registered apprenticeship training programme for radio and television repairmen, with voluntary certification; but there is no compulsory certification in this particular trade, for many reasons. One is that they have various types of skills within the trade. Some are experienced only in sound, some in black and white, some in colour. If we introduced a compulsory programme where everyone had to be experienced in colour, it would be a hardship on those that are not so qualified.

Over and above that, there are many people who moonlight in the radio and television field and operate from their own homes; who repair television sets and radio sets within the homes of others. It would be virtually impossible for our counselling staff to inspect it. Rather than introduce legislation that we couldn't enforce, and for the other reasons mentioned, it has never been recommended to the minister that we introduce compulsory certification.

Mr. B. Newman: Do other jurisdictions control and license radio and television repairmen—California?

Mr. Davy: I'm afraid I don't know, Madam Chairman, but I don't believe there is another province in Canada. I should mention that there is a difference between certificates of qualification and licensing. Now many municipalities, in fact all the municipalities could license these tradesmen, but they would license them on the basis of the voluntary certificate of qualification.

Mr. B. Newman: I understand the TV repairmen asked for certification from your department; or some department. Are you not considering setting up some type of certification to accommodate them so that when you see that licence on the wall you know that he is a government-approved television repairman in all fields listed? You can list the fields in which he is qualified on the certificate.

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, as I mentioned earlier we do provide voluntary certification; those that so wish may try the test and examination and get a certificate of qualification.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you satisfied with that approach? Are you satisfied that the public understands this and that when they bring in a television set or radio to be repaired they are not going to be taken advantage of?

Mr. Davy: Oh no, I'm not satisfied with that, Madam Chairman. But neither would I be satisfied if we had compulsory certification; because certification does not guarantee that the tradesman concerned is going to be ethical.

Mr. B. Newman: But you can use that same argument for every one of the other skilled trades.

Mr. Davy: Yes, but you are talking about-

Mr. B. Newman: You can use it for auto mechanics, you can use it for sheet metal workers, you can use it for—you name it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Excuse me, Madam Chairman—

Mr. B. Newman: You can use it for any skill.

Mr. Davy: We use it for every one of them.

Mr. B. Newman: I know, but you can use that same argument: Let's not certify them because of the various reasons you have given now. I mean, if you can do it in the sheet metal trade—you name the trade—why shouldn't your department come up with some type of control but not licensing?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you think in this particular trade there are the problems which existed a few years ago? As you know, most TV repairmen belong to a small shop or a small business. It is not like a mechanic working in a garage or somebody on an assembly line. They work in a small business and after a while that business gets a certain reputation one way or the other, in many cases, by the very nature of the business. I think there is a certain ethic between TV repairmen. For example, they bring home the burned out tube and things like this.

Mr. Gisborn: Fee for services is the problem.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, it is a different type of thing. I know that at first, certainly in the Fifties when television was just entering the scene, there were a lot of fly-by-nighters and there were a lot of people who really didn't know what they were doing. They were making a killing.

All I am saying is, I am sure the little businessman who is staying in the municipality is licensed within that municipality. We don't have the problems now that we had before which might require some type of certification. That's all I am saying. I am sure that the problem may be a matter of ethics rather than a matter of competency and, as Mr. Davy says, you don't solve that by giving somebody a certificate.

Mr. Gisborn: Have you tried voluntary certification?

Mr. B. Newman: But they themselves asked for it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, we have the voluntary certification.

Mr. Gisborn: What does that mean?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You can apply for a certificate. I assume that you write a test. You are graded and issued a certificate. In other words, it is not compulsory to stay in business.

Mr. Gisborn: So that you yourself can say, "I have certification in this trade," for your own benefit?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He hangs something like a certificate in his shop and it probably advertises the fact that he is a certified TV repairman. You know, like the licensed mechanic you have at service stations.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Government approved.

Mr. B. Newman: Is it equivalent to the licence that a fellow would get as an auto mechanic? The same type of thing?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I thought you were going to say as an MPP.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren, you had a question.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Never let it be said that this minister is inflexible. I am very impressed. I am going to be a little more careful in assessing his statements in the future because of his flexibility—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just as long as they are not in the record.

Mr. Laughren: I was interested in the problem of apprentices. When they come to Toronto—is it Toronto or Sault Ste. Marie, from the north at least—to get the academic part of their programme they are put on a living allowance, I believe.

I have had, I would say, close to 100 apprentices from the Sudbury district come to me and say it is just impossible to live on that allowance, even though it may be favourable in relation to some other provinces or states, which I believe it is. They are maintaining a home and a family in the Sudbury area and they also have to keep themselves while they are in the Soo or in Toronto.

I would ask that you give consideration to increasing the allowance for apprentices—not as a handout. I don't think it should be viewed as that but rather that these people are improving their qualifications. They are going to contribute more to the economy. They are going to contribute more—if I may

put it so crassly—to the tax coffers of the province. Just as someone going to university gets subsidized to the tune of 80 per cent, why could the apprentices not get a larger share of assistance from the province?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I just don't know how flexible I can be on this.

Mr. Laughren: Do try!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think Mr. Davy could indicate to us how the allowance is made up. I was under the impression that it was a living allowance. If a trainee has to go away from home, live away from home, with all the expenses which that involves, I would assume that that is taken into consideration. Is that right?

Mr. Davy: That is right, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So it is taken into consideration. You say even with that it is not sufficient?

Mr. Laughren: That is what I am saying, yes. I know it is the old problem of allocating resources to the various people who need them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, we can take a look at that. I would think that in the report that is coming out in July, this aspect of it also would be considered.

Madam Chairman: Shall item 6 carry?

Mr. Gisborn: No, Madam Chairman, I have just a couple of brief questions so that we can better agree on the justification for the programme. First, regarding the budgetary allowance for industrial training, is that for the on-the-job training programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is the living allowance?

Mr. Gisborn: No, the industrial training budgetary amount, \$12,535,000. Is that just for the on-the-job training programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is that right, Mr. Davy? Does this include both ours and the federal government's?

Mr. Davy: No, no. I am afraid I am not quite following yet, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, the \$12.5 million item, I assume, includes both types of programmes.

Mr. Davy: All programmes, yes.

Mr. Gisborn: The on-the-job training programmes; not all of them.

Mr. Davy: And apprenticeship.

Mr. Gisborn: It doesn't have anything to do with apprenticeship.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, it includes apprentices as well.

Mr. Gisborn: Is the administration of the apprenticeship programme included in that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Gisborn: The only charge you have against that is your administration in drafting and supervising the apprenticeship programme. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is that under the heading of transfer payments?

Mr. Gisborn: No, the industrial training amount, \$12,535,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you see the breakdown on page 263? It breaks down into salaries and wages of the staff and then the transfer payments, which involves both types of programmes.

Madam Chairman: Shall item 6 carry?

Mr. Gisborn: I wonder if we could have a breakdown of just the on-the-job training programme? What is the breakdown per dollar of wage paid to the trainee between the federal and provincial governments and the employer?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is that the apprenticeship programme?

Mr. Gisborn: The on-the-job training programme; that would be the in-plant training programme.

Mr. Davy: Yes, Madam Chairman, the wages paid are the wages that would normally be paid for the skill in the firm concerned, and it varies, of course, from almost minimum wage up to perhaps \$4 or \$5 an hour or higher. Regarding the federal-provincial breakdown, we find that the average federal contribution is about 60 per cent of government support; the provincial contribution is the remainder of the government support. Then the employer's input is about three times government input, on the average.

Mr. Gisborn: I am not getting that very clear for some reason or another. Sixty per

cent of the total wage, which is established, is picked up by the federal programme which includes the—

Mr. Davy: No, perhaps, Madam Chairman-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think perhaps you could break down the ratio between industry's contribution and government's contribution, Mr. Davy. What is that ratio?

Mr. Davy: Madam Chairman, what I was referring to was the cost of the training programme.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, let's deal with a specific trainee on a job in a plant.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Who pays him?

Mr. Davy: As far as the trainee is concerned, the formula is worked out in this way: On his wage of whatever it might be, let's say \$4 an hour, during the vestibule stage, where there is no production involved, he will be reimbursed by government for 50 per cent of his wage—

Mr. Gisborn: When you say government, you mean the total federal and provincial.

Mr. Davy: —and of that reimbursement, 60 per cent on the average will come from the federal government and 40 per cent will come from the provincial government.

Mr. Gisborn: And the employer pays the other 40?

Mr. Davy: No, that is for the wages during that period. The instructor's wages during that period are paid 100 per cent by government. Now, all the overhead is absorbed by the firm, and again, working on averages, the overhead—maintenance of machinery, scrap material, rental of space, and so on—comes to three times the government share. Again I say on the average.

I am sorry, there is more to it than this. There is also the shop phase that follows. Here the federal government does not participate at all. The provincial government participates because it believes that you have to support the vestibule training to bring the man up to standard. The financial support that is offered by the province is from 10 to 25 per cent of the trainee's wages during that period. That is the total support. There are no instructors' wages subsidized during this period, because normal supervisory staff are expected to look after them at this time.

Mr. Gisborn: But then we state that the employer has a plant that is operating with maybe 50 or 60 employees. We are talking about his natural overhead divided by so much from one employee—is that how you arrive at his overhead?

Mr. Davy: Oh yes. You arrive at the overhead by the normal means. If he is producing a product, in order to cost it he has to take into consideration all of these factors.

Mr. Gisborn: The usual case in any production method. Fine. I think that this report, Mr. Minister, may help very well to analyse the programme if we take this report itself. I have only looked through snatches of it, but as it says, they have only taken 1,245 trainees in 16 on-the-job training projects in Ontario, out of a total 8,821.

It is interesting to look at Table 1 to get some idea of what might be happening. If you take, for example, the sewing machine operators in eastern Ontario; they had 130 trainees. Sixty-three graduated. I still can't tell what it means by graduating. There were 67 dropouts.

What we would have to know, if this programme is efficient, is: did those 63 so-called graduates stay with that industry and become full fledged employees or did they leave? Could they find another job in another clothing industry where they needed a sowing machine operator? Or have they gone out into another occupation or maybe gone into another training programme someplace? This is the kind of follow-up that I think should be necessary to tell whether we are getting the worth out of this kind of programme.

Madam Chairman: Is item 6 of vote 2002 carried?

Carried.

On item 7. Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman. In all the discussion that has gone on about the awards to students—whether it be the increase in tuition fees or whether it be the increase in the loan portion of the assistance as opposed to the grant portion from \$600 to \$800—I found one thing very interesting. The defence of the minister seems to be that it is not a regressive kind of change because there is still going to be sufficient money available, and there would be no

financial barriers to students from low-income families.

I really would very much like to have the minister's opinion as to whether he sees more accessibility as being the direction in which we should be moving in the province. And secondly, how are those two factors, the loan part of the aid, going to contribute toward that increase accessibility?

I would also like to express my concern over the alternatives that have been brought forward, either by universities or interested individuals. This is in regard to things such as the Educational Opportunity Bank, the Contingency Repayment Student Assistance Programme, I believe it is called-CORSAPin which they claim that the people who are using the educational service are the ones who should pay for it. The problem with that is, of course, that it is people being taxed on their future incomes for the cost of education, as opposed to those people who have the incomes today. I just cannot buy the whole idea that you tax somebody on their future earnings, when the earnings are there today to be taxed by the people who are achieving those earnings at this point in time. I regard the EOB and the CORSAP plans both as being a regressive stage.

The question of who is enrolled in universities, I think we've been through that sufficiently, in terms of from what income classes they come. But it seems to me that the only way to measure any educational system in terms of it's accessibility is to find out what proportion of students are represented in post-secondary institutions from each income class or group. Is it in the same proportion as those who are qualified to attend in each of those income groups?

If the loan portion of assistance is increased, which has just happened, then I don't think there's any question that the students of low-income families will look at that and they will regard that loan portion of \$800 a year as being just a huge debt that they're being asked to assume, while the students from upper and middle-income families are not being asked to assume that debt at all. And how anyone can say that that's not regressive, or that that does not affect accessibility, is completely beyond my comprehension.

When you're selecting one group from society and saying, "You will graduate with a debt," and you're saying to others, "You will not graduate with a debt," now, how

in the name of heaven that is not detrimental to the whole concept of accessibility, I don't know, nor how you're going to explain that one away.

I think it is incumbent upon your department to start, in a very aggressive fashion, making information available to the elementary and secondary school children, preferably to be taken home, explaining what assistance is available from the province and, of course, whenever necessary, putting it in the language of the parents too. I think that in Toronto, certainly, there should be Italian brochures going to the homes explaining what the potential future of education is for their children and what the approximate costs are. Because right now I'm sure that there are many, many parents in this province who have no idea of the costs of educating their children beyond high school. I don't think that would be an expensive proposition. It would be a case of finding out what languages it needs to be printed in and getting it out to the homes.

Also, if you do insist on increasing the loan portion of aid and increasing tuition fees, then perhaps some way could be worked out whereby in the early years of post-secondary education, say the first year in particular, the grant part would be much higher. In the second, third or fourth year it could decline somewhat. I'm not in favour of that, but if you are determined to increase the fees the way you have, perhaps it would be less of a deterrent to get the people into the post-secondary institutions and then go from there in terms of grants, because I'm sure that there are enormous numbers of people who are going to be kept away.

I would also expect, since you are asking students to pay more—and, indeed as I said

earlier, I suspect that you are going to ask them to pay even more in the future-that you would be very willing to move forward very quickly to allow the students to have more say in that which is costing them so much more. You know, there was a book written a couple of years ago called "The Student is Nigger." That is sort of an emotive kind of term, but I really do believe that in the colleges of applied arts and technology the students are caught in a no-man's land and they have virtually no say in the operation of the institution. I would hope that consideration would be given to not just encouraging them, but making it mandatory that students be given representation on boards of governors, and if there is going to be a senate set-up, that the students be represented on that, as well. But at the present time the obvious avenue is to allow them to be on boards of governors. Would you like me to break? I only have a little more, but I'll break if you wish.

Madam Chairman: Yes, the hour is 6 o'clock and if you would recess until 8 o'clock.

There is just one announcement: We will meet tomorrow from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. On Thursday we'll be meeting only from 3 to 6 o'clock; there'll be no evening meeting.

Mr. Beckett: Why?

Madam Chairman: Well, the minister is speaking at a convocation and he won't be able to be here. On Friday we'll meet from 11 a.m. until 1 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock p.m., the committee took recess.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, May 23, 1972

**Evening Sesssion** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO 1972



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### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1972

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m., in Committee Room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order please.

On vote 2002:

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Madam Chairman, I would like to continue regarding the grants and awards to students, and some of the inadequacies of not only the present system, but also of the changes that have come about in the past couple of months.

In particular I would like to direct my remarks in the next few minutes to the Sudbury area and the problems of students at Laurentian University. The changes have had an unusually bad effect on students there. As I pointed out earlier, Laurentian has the highest proportion of students receiving provincial assistance of any university in the province. With an average parental income of slightly over \$8,000 a year, an increase in the fees, or a decrease in the loan part of the assistance, is very serious for students attending Laurentian.

I am concerned that just as the lack of action on the part of this government has turned Sudbury into a cultural wasteland and an environmental ghetto, that the same thing—well I am overstating it to say that it is going to become an educational ghetto. But I do think that the problems of students from low-income families—if \$8,000 a year can be called low income—can be severe when you are thinking in terms of the cost of putting students through post-secondary institutions.

Of course, the problem is compounded by local industry, mainly consisting of two large corporations. When they decide, as they have this year, that they are not going to employ the 1,700 students they did last year, how are these students going to put themselves through?

I think the students in northern Ontario have higher maintenance costs than do students in southern Ontario, and that is compounded by the very wide fluctuations in their potential earning power in the summer. There seems to be no ability on the part of your ministry to take into consideration any regional disparities. I didn't think it would be such a difficult job.

I think that when you are considering grants to students that it must be guaranteed that at least every effort must be made that higher-income students do not have an advantage over low-income students in terms of attending post-secondary institutions.

I also think that under the present system of grants to students there is a parent contribution table—and I don't have it in front of me—but I believe that students with families with incomes of \$6,000 or less are assessed the same rate as families whose income is considerably higher than \$6,000. That doesn't seem very equitable to me, and should not be that difficult to change.

Another area that I think needs looking at—not just for Laurentian students, of course—is the problem of married students and the kind of assistance they get. It seems to me that contributions should be made on a progressive contribution table; just as there is a parental contribution table, only it should apply for married students.

I think the whole area of maintenance costs for students not living at home needs to be reassessed. It is very difficult for students to live under the kind of assessment that is given to them by the Ontario Students Award programme. I don't know whether it has come to the attention of the minister or not, but the students at Laurentian have prepared a report for him in which they outline some of the specific costs of attending university in Sudbury.

The report indicates how the present awards are out of line based on those costs.

A minor point perhaps, but at the present time the value of an automobile is assessed against the student when he applies for a loan. This seems incredible to me, particularly if you look at Laurentian's location—and I suppose the location of any university in the province. I don't understand why an automobile has to be applied against the student, when it is just an asset. As the students at Laurentian pointed out, a student is not assessed for owning a \$2,000 stereo set, but he is for owning a \$2,000 automobile. It is a little hard to put together, and I think that practice should be discontinued.

I think the entire problem of reviewing or appealing award cases needs to be reassessed. At the present time I believe it is the students' award officer in the institution who handles the appeals. Is that correct? I believe it is the way it is done now; and I don't think that the students have any say in the appeal. It would seem to me that it would not be too difficult to allow the student to play a role in assessing the appeal. I suspect that some of the decisions are made because the person making the award or the decision doesn't understand the particular needs of the student.

Another area is the problem of students who want to study in the summertime. At the present time I don't believe there is any assistance available to them. This seems silly, particularly now when employment for students is very difficult. If they wish to continue their studies in the summertime, I don't see why they couldn't get assistance during the summer months as well. It wouldn't be that expensive and it would allow the students to continue their studies rather than sit around being unemployed. Students could utilize the facilities of the institution, which are certainly under-utilized in the summertime; and also allow them to complete their education more quickly. I think there is a limit now of \$150 on the amount of academic awards, bursaries and so forth that students can get. This is subtracted from their grants, or the assistance that is given to them. That is almost a discouragement of awards, and I don't see why that couldn't be eliminated or at least the amount raised.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Well I will try and deal, Madam Chairman, with the main items raised by the hon. member. The first point he raised was the question of accessibility. How do you rationalize the increase in tuition fees and the increase in the loan portion with the principle of accessibility to our post-secondary education institutions? All I can do really is repeat what I said in this debate earlier, that I don't

feel that the changes this year will in fact reduce the accessibility for students. The increase in tuition fees will be included as an expense in the overall award. This is part of the items of expense that would be calculated by the student, and the award would be made accordingly.

The big item, of course, is the difference between the \$600 loan ceiling to \$800. That is an increase of \$200. Certainly, initially, this is included in the loan portion. In my opinion if the student is anxious enough to continue in the post-secondary discipline at university, the possibility of having an additional \$600 or \$800 on his loan at the end of three or four years should not make the difference as to whether or not that student will go or will not go to university. I think the important thing here in accessibility is making sure that the facilities are available, that the courses are available, and somewhere within a reasonable distance he can enter university and take the course he desires.

I think we should remember that even with our present fee structure the student is only paying about 17 per cent or 18 per cent of the cost of this education. That, coupled with the award programme, certainly should not preclude the student from going on to university.

I can make comparisons, as we have done before, with many other provinces and other jurisdictions, and in my opinion we are still ahead of them as far as our programme is concerned. Again I must emphasize that if this student is in the low income group the difference in his costs will be taken up by way of grant, so that it isn't penalizing students from the low income families.

Mr. Laughren: Well the \$200 is.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The \$200 loan. This is, of course, a matter for debate. We may be guessing at this stage. Certainly if I am completely wrong and you're completely right, I think a change will have to be made. If in fact there is a substantial reduction in enrolment or the projected increase in enrolment is substantially less in September than we feel it will be in May, we'll have to take a look at this programme. We certainly don't want half-filled universities. If it is in fact punitive, if it is in fact the reason why students aren't going to university, we'll have to take a look at it.

But remember, this programme we have now is, in many respects, more generous than at one stage of the whole OSAP programme. The pendulum has swung, in terms of our award programme. We seem to change almost yearly. It's forever in the realm of experimentation, based on the cost of living and generally what availability there is for employment and other facets that are all part of this programme—parental income, the question of group A compared to group B, what is gross family income and what deductions come off that.

I must point out of course that we are tied in quite substantially with the Canada Student Award programme, and we only have so much flexibility. But I still feel that within our own jurisdiction and terms of reference there is a degree of flexibility that can eliminate hardship in the event it exists.

The hon. member talked about EOB and CORSAP. This EOB, as the hon. member knows, originated in the United States. This was basically an Educational Opportunity Bank, but was mainly all loan; and again based on anticipated earnings of a particular group.

CORSAP was to some extent the same philosophy. An assessment would be made on a group basis—trying to project the possible income of a group. If someone in that group borrowed \$2,000, he may have to pay it all back plus a percentage of another group, in the event that he does get a job and is in a high income category. In other words, he is helping to support—shall we say—people in other groups who are not successful in obtaining employment or obtaining a certain level of income.

These have been all considered, and it seems that when our Ontario Students Awards committee considered these they seemed to think that what we had in operation in Ontario was even better than what was suggested.

Mr. Laughren: I wasn't selling those. I was suggesting that perhaps you shouldn't consider them too seriously either.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You also wanted to know some information about who was enrolled in our universities—the various income classes. I can have Mr. Bethune, the Students Awards director, give you a breakdown of the income of the—shall we use the term—categories, indicating the number of people who have borrowed within those income categories. In other words, how many students are under OSAP whose family income was within a certain category or a certain area, such as between \$7,000 or \$9,000.

I think you discussed graduate students at that level where you indicated that by the time they enter post-graduate education many of the students would at that stage have accumulated a loan for their undergraduate studies. Again, all I can do is reiterate that if those students were from the lower income groups the loan portion would be no greater than what it was at that stage—that is \$600 per year, or now going up to \$800.

Mr. Laughren: Could I interrupt, Madam Chairman? The point I was trying to make was that you were really not doing anything to make the system more equitable when you say that one segment will graduate with no debts and another segment will. That is what bothers me about the loan thing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is true. I think you will find that the majority of students who attend our post-secondary education institutions have borrowed some money during their university careers. The ones who have received any substantial grant, of course, are much fewer, depending again on income.

The important thing is that if a student, on his application requires \$2,000 or \$2,500, all of that except, up to now, \$600 and from now \$800 is by way of grant. If the majority of students are borrowing, I agree that some of them may be borrowing less than the maximum amount of \$800. I suppose as long as we have students from wealthy families and as long as we have students from not-so-wealthy families, there will be this difference. I think you will find that the great majority of students at the end of the university education have accumulated fairly substantial loans.

Mr. J. McNie (Hamilton West): Madam Chairman, may I ask a question pertinent to this? What are the figures indicating the extent of the loans by economic groups—that is, lower, middle and upper—in proportion to their enrolment for post-secondary education?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will have Mr. Bethune give you those figures.

Mr. D. S. Bethune (Student Awards Branch): We have a breakdown on these figures. The first one is on the number of awards given, and of course, this includes Canada student loans only in some instances. In other instances, they get Canada student loans plus the Ontario Student Awards.

Under \$3,000 gross income of the parents, there are 4,532 in the universities; overall there are 4,838: \$3,000 to \$3,999, there are 2,829 awards at the universities, total 3,058 in all institutions; 3,098 in the \$4,000 to

\$4,999-3,295 is the total for all institutions; \$5,000 to \$5,999, there are 3,603 awards in the universities, 3,819 in total; \$6,000 to \$6,999, there are 4,303 in the universities, 4,556 in total; \$7,000 to \$7,999, there are 4,754 in the universities, 5,020 overall; \$8,000 to \$8,999, 4,873 in the universities, 5,160 overall: \$9,000 to \$9,999, 4,168 in the universities, 4,393 overall; \$10,000 to \$10,999, there are 3,394 in the universities, 3,594 overall; in the \$11,000 to \$11,999 bracket, there are 2,292 in the universities, 2,443 overall; \$12,000 to \$12,999 there are 1,648 in the universities, 1,766 overall; \$13,000 to \$13,999, there are 1,004 in the universities, 1,079 overall; \$14,000 to \$14,999, there are 563 lawards in the universities, 594 overall; \$15,000 and over, there are 928 in the universities, 1,039 overall.

I would point out that these are gross incomes. When you get into the \$15,000 bracket and so on, these are usually families with a large number of children or in some cases they are agriculturists.

We can break this down by the grants given. I will just do the overall figures; the other figures are available if anybody should want them. This goes down to under \$1,000 in discretionary income; this is after we have taken the allowances off and come to what the federal government calls an index figure to enter the parental contribution table. Under \$1,000 in net income or discretionary income, there are 13,800; between \$1,000 and \$1,999 there are 4,525; between \$2,000 and \$2,999 there are 4,429; between \$3,000 and \$3,999 there are 3,234—

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Samia): You are missing me here, sir. I thought I was understanding before. Would you relate the significance of what you are doing now?

Mr. Bethune: I am talking about the figure which is used for entering the parental contribution table, which is a net amount. It is called an index figure.

Mr. Bullbrook: Right. I am sorry, go ahead.

Mr. Bethune: In the \$3,000 to \$3,999 range there were 3,234—these are grants mind you — \$4,000 to \$4,999, 1,672; \$5,000 to \$5,999, there are 679; \$6,000 to \$6,999 there are 248; \$7,000 to \$7,999, there are 82; \$8,000 to \$8,999 there are 28; \$9,000 to \$9,999 there are four; and \$10,000 and over, there are 13.

I might add that these range in size from

under \$1,000 net income—where the average grant is \$613, to a low for the \$9,999 bracket of \$74. Over \$10,000 it goes up to \$125, but this is because of some peculiarities in the system and I just don't know how it came about. They all seem to come from Guelph, if it is of any interest to anybody.

Mr. Bullbrook: You write a lot of letters, though, Mr. Bethune, I know, I am sure you do, explaining this. Would you agree you write a lot of letters explaining this to various members of the Legislature? The application—

Mr. Bethune: Yes, Madam Chairman. I write a lot of letters explaining this, largely because I think there is a certain failure on the part of the students, the parents and others who are interested to read the brochure.

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, I don't want to pursue this at any great length but my interest really was in the proportion of students who come from lower or lower-middle income families who are taking advantage of these grants and loans as compared with those above. Are there any broad indications beyond the figures we have been given here?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you want a breakdown on the percentage of income groups as to the grant portion of the award? Is that what you are after?

Mr. McNie: If I have your permission to pursue this just for a moment—there was a report brought down on accessibility of aid. It was quite an extensive report and there was a concept which challenged the general opinion that those in the lower income groups were the people who would be most likely to avail themselves of funds and suggested that this wasn't necessarily demonstrated by the facts.

Really, the question I am asking is do these facts as they are given to us here in part demonstrate that these people are making use of the funds or are likely to? In view of the increase from \$600 to \$800 are they going to be inhibited? That is our concern, I think, and the minister has indicated, Madam Chairman, that he is not so sure at this moment what will happen.

Mr. Bethune: As I understand it, you are wondering what the inhibition factor is going to be because of the \$800.

Mr. McNie: These figures you have given us—I haven't had a chance to total them up

and interpret them—but in the past was there a larger proportion of students seeking aid, from homes where there presumably would be a need for aid?

Mr. Laughren: Can I interject just for a moment, Mr. Bethune and Madam Chairman? We know that among the population at large there is a certain proportion which earns a certain income. I think you have indicated that yourself. Now what I would like to know—and I suspect Mr. McNie as well—is are the awards that are being made to students indicative of that percentage of each income group in society at large? That is what I haven't got out of the figures that you have given us.

Mr. Bethune: Well, I haven't broken down the relationship with the number of awards or the size of the awards per income group as compared to either the proportion of that income group in the population of the province nor those who have children 18 to 24 years of age, nor to those who actually attend university.

Mr. Laughren: That is incredible-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, you must remember—to get a true picture here—you would have to have pretty well every student applying. You have the figures. I am sure that by looking at the figures in the income brackets you can get a percentage of the low-income groups, or whatever figure you want to take, that are applying for the loan. That is all they are really trying to get here. I realize that you cannot get a true figure unless everybody applied. But of the applications, what you are after is the percentage that are considered from the low-income groups. Is that what you are after?

Mr. Laughren: Well, I am interested in the awards that are made.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well all right, the awards! You are talking about both the combination of loan and grant.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I think under our programme it is an obvious fact that you will have a larger number of awards and the amount of the awards will be greater for the lower income groups because those are the only ones who are really qualifying. See, you get a number of people who don't qualify for any award or who qualify for a very small award because of family income.

Mr. McNie: Could we have copies of these figures?

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Are those not essentially the figures that are in the brochure? Are they not one and the same? They are in far bigger percentage groups, but wouldn't that be your basis for this, Mr. Bethune? Would those figures that you now just gave be essentially the figures in this?

Mr. Bethune: Those are from the 1970-1971 programme. The figures I gave you are from 1971-1972.

Mr. Parrott: But in general terms! You lump them in a far greater group, that is \$7,000 and under, 40 per cent.

Mr. Bethune: Yes. I was just making a rough calculation here and it appears that about 33 per cent of the awards made were given to students who come from the \$6,000 income group or less.

Mr. McNie: That's right, that is just what-

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Thirty per cent?

Mr. Bethune: About 33 per cent, roughly 37 per cent, come in the group between \$6,000 and \$12,000 gross income; and the remainder come from above the \$10,000 income group.

Mr. Cassidy: Could you repeat those figures, I am sorry?

Mr. Bethune: About 33 per cent below \$6,000.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Mr. Bethune: About 37 per cent between \$6,000 and \$12,000 gross income; and the remainder come from above that.

Mr. Cassidy: That is for grants or loans-

Mr. Bethune: These are awards.

Mr. Cassidy: Awards, okay!

Mr. Bethune: That is grant and loan, or loan only.

Mr. Laughren: So it would appear that 30 per cent of the students who get some kind of assistance, either a loan or a grant, come from families with incomes of over \$12,000 a year? Is that correct?

Mr. Bethune: Over \$12,000? It is about 23 per cent, I believe.

Mr. Laughren: No, 37 per cent-

Mr. Bethune: Thirty-three and 37, 70-30 per cent, yes; sorry.

Mr. Laughren: Thirty per cent. Does that not seem somewhat out of kilter in terms of the income breakdown for the province?

Mr. Bethune: Well, you must remember that self-employed individuals—farmers and so on, small businessmen—have large gross incomes and their expenses often come to quite a bit. By the time you take the allowances off, then you get down to net income and we are talking about something else again.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I suppose you'd have to stretch it a bit-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is really hard to make an accurate comparison because of various intangibles here that aren't included. I suppose the only way you can classify it is with a parent with a gross income and then figure a family with one child, with two or three children.

Mr. Laughren: I am just as surprised that in light of your increase in the tuition fees and the grant-loan thing that your ministry is not right on top of those statistics so that you could justify your actions.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, a lot is based, as I say, on income and a lot of information is related to gross income and the various deductions that are available. Maybe we should have had those figures.

However, I think it indicates here that the three categories based on gross income, which is a very vague term, you know, it really doesn't prove anything. Somebody making a gross income of \$8,000 may or may not be better off than somebody making a gross income of a couple of thousand dollars more, depending on the family and the expenses. You know, if he is a farmer it may be a lot less onerous than if he is completing a T-4 form every year.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I make a comment, that these figures, in my respectful submission, really don't convey anything to us at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, they don't.

Mr. Bullbrook: They really don't, because I think each member of the Legislature has been subjected to—not testimony, because I find in my own experience people don't want to testify about abuses; but there have been abuses in this programme, just as there are

abuses in every programme that is available to the public at large, I don't think there is much we can do about that, except rely on the skill and initiative of Mr. Bethune and his awards officers at the various universities.

I wanted to make the comment, for myself, not for my party, that I find it difficult to believe that a student zealously seeking a post-secondary education is going to be unduly restricted by the change from the \$600 loan portion to \$800. I really don't think they would. If they want to go on to law, if they want to go on to medicine or any type of endeavour, that particular change is not going to deter them in their resolve.

But that begs the question, I suggest to you, Madam Chairman. That is, whether this is needed in the context of the expenditure of the total sum of \$700 million that we are speaking of. That is the essential question here that we will never be able to answer.

Madam Chairman: Did you have a question pertaining to this?

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Yes, just on this particular point: In view of the scope of this particular programme, and in view of the fact that it has been working for some years, I am very surprised to hear that we don't have the figures available for certain things like the percentages of students in universities from a certain income group as compared to the mass of that income group in the public—the awards to a particular income group as broken down in percentages.

All the figures that were given there; well first of all I couldn't follow them; and secondly, probably if I put them down I wouldn't understand them anyway.

So I would think that when you are dealing with a government department the size of this one, and especially in the light of the changes that have been made since the budget, that you could come in here and give us—you say at one point that you are guessing—I would like to hear more of an educated guess based on certain figures showing that this will not be an impediment for the people in the lower income group. I am very surprised that we don't have these percentages and these figures here.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: How would these figures indicate whether or not this loan change will be an impediment to the lower income groups? How can the figures for a year ago indicate to you whether or not this is going to affect somebody who is enrolling now?

Mr. Roy: Well, Mr. Minister, we have all sorts of reports and documentation from very knowledgeable people who suggest that the loans or the prospect of having a large debt at the end of the degree is an impediment to some people—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They are only guessing.

Mr. Roy: They are only guessing?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. How many students have been polled to tell you or anybody else whether or not they didn't go to university last fall because \$600 was too high a loan?

Mr. Roy: Yes. Possibly these people are guessing, but I would hope that your department would not be guessing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean we should poll every student who is going to university?

Mr. Roy: No, no; you shouldn't poll every student. You know darn well I don't mean that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, what do you mean?

Mr. Roy: I just want you to be a bit more scientific, so that you can come here and say: "Here's your breakdown percentagewise; loans available; grants available. This segment of students in universities represents such a percentage as compared to the mass of the public." I would have thought you would have that. It is not that complicated.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean we would compare the number of students in universities with the rest of the population? All ages, all activities?

Mr. Roy: Yes, with the population in this income group. I am not asking that much. You came the other day with figures—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, all I want to get across here is that it is important—you can ask for all the figures in the world—but it is important that they mean something; that they relate to something and that, in some way, they will prove something.

Mr. Roy: Right!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And that is all. We can't guess at things like this. If you think that an increase of \$200 in the loan is going to deter a certain percentage of students from going to university, how do you find that out without either waiting for the school year to open or polling, at this stage, all the prospective

students in Ontario? You can't do it any other way.

Mr. Cassidy: That is ridiculous, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Roy: You have figures! The Wright report, which has been mentioned a number of times, has looked into the breakdown for certain minority groups and things of this nature. I think it was obvious from the breakdowns, for instance, that they could say-just dealing with Franco-Ontarians because this report happens to be handy-that in this report only a certain percentage of that segment of the population has postsecondary education. For instance, 2.3 per cent as compared to four per cent for the rest of the Ontario population and this type of thing. Surely, you can come out with some figures that would be more meaningful than those you have just given us.

Mr. Laughren: Madam Chairman, what is happening here is that the minister is relying on the good defence being a strong offence or what ever it is.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I am only-

Mr. Laughren: I think it is incumbent on your department, not on the opposition, to determine what the effects of a raise in tuition fees and loans will be.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I can say is that at this stage most of it is strictly guessing. We have information. For example, this year, we polled a good percentage, a cross-section, of the students who dropped out of university. In most cases, nearly all cases, the reason for dropping out was not because of the student award programme or the lack of assistance under our student award programme. There were other reasons for not continuing. Therefore, we lack information from that survey.

There are so many reasons why a student won't go on to university, to post-secondary education. It involves employment. It involves motivation. It involves the idea, now more popular than ever, that a year or so out of school after high school is the thing to do and is really part of a person's overall education.

There is a certain amount of cynicism, I think, and disillusionment about the value of college or post-secondary education, the value of a degree. All these things play a very important part in a student's decision.

As has been said here, in my opinion, a student who is motivated, who wants to go to university to complete a course, will not be discouraged or change his mind because of a difference in OSAP. I feel convinced of that. I will be proved right or wrong, I would think, probably in a very few months, if there is a substantial decrease in our projected increased enrolment.

In other words, if the normal increase is six per cent or seven per cent and, in fact, it is only one per cent or two per cent or three per cent, we'll want to know why. We will want to find out from many of these students why they didn't go to university. I feel again that if it is OSAP, there will be a small percentage who will say so. That will be probably one of six or seven good reasons.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Handleman.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Thank you, Madam Chairman. This was going to be my second point, but in view of the discussion, I think I will raise it first with the minister. The hon. member for Sarnia said there was nothing we can do about abuse and I mentioned this once before. I think every member has a substantial volume of files from rejected applicants saying: "There are people getting loans or people getting awards who don't deserve them."

Mr. Laughren: May I interrupt?

Mr. Handleman: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Had the minister finished his reply?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry.

Mr. Laughren: I didn't think he had.

Madam Chairman: I thought that he had. I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right, I'll-

Madam Chairman: Would you like to finish your reply, Mr. Minister? Sorry, Mr. Handleman.

Mr. Handleman: That's all right. I can start over again.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, the hon. member mentioned about more information about our loan programme in languages other than English and French. I would assume that he is talking about the awards programme pamphlet and probably other types of publications—

Mr. Laughren: And maybe new ones.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —such as Horizon and things like that. I think that's a good idea. I think there is no reason why a certain percentage of those publications can't be in other languages as well.

The hon, member mentioned that one of the solutions may be that the loan portion be on a declining basis. In other words, if he borrows \$800 the first year, can it be less the second, third and fourth year?

Mr. Laughren: No, I am sorry, I meant the opposite. That in order to make it more accessible to start with, to get those people from lower income families in at the beginning, you break down all the barriers you can at the beginning.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I see.

Mr. Laughren: So that it is lower at the beginning and rising—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And you load it on in the later years?

Mr. Laughren: It's a bad expression, but-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's what it amounts to! You are just postponing judgement day. I'll ask Mr. Bethune whether he would like to comment on that.

When you have a programme that doesn't require repayment or does not accumulate any interest until some months after a student graduates, I really wonder if this is any great benefit? I suppose it is if it affects the grant portion.

The hon. member mentioned about community colleges having more say. He mentioned students generally, and then he referred particularly to the community colleges. As far as students in universities are concerned, as the hon. member knows, they are starting to have more say now. Recent legislation, for example, for the Universities of Toronto and at Waterloo gives students more representation on the governing bodies.

I feel this will be a trend. Every year we will find that there are more and more students taking part in the governing councils of these institutions. Certainly, in view of the fact that they are increasing their investment in their education and paying more, they should have more say.

This is something I discussed with some of the students I met at the University of Toronto Student Council. Their objective was parity with faculty on the University of Toronto council, which of course substantially increases the amount of representation now. At the same time they felt that tuition should be free. To me there is a conflict there. I think that if they are going to have less and less to pay by way of tuition and, shall we say, obligation toward their education—

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): By your theory, the faculty should pay to be on the council.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Sorry, I didn't hear you?

Mr. Lawlor: There is conflict there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I realize that it isn't consistent, but then of course there is the question of whether faculty members should be in some way on the governing council.

Mr. Lawlor: That indicates to me a strained and aberrated mentality on the minister's part. To think in terms like that is really weird.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The point was made by the hon. member that because students are paying more in tuition fees they are, in more ways, having more of an interest in universities because of their investment in or contribution to their education. And that in line with the influence of the government, for example on those institutions to which it pays larger grants and where there is a larger investment, there should be a corresponding degree of authority.

Now I don't think there is really any anomaly about that. It is not a good argument. It is not a final argument, but I think there is conflict in saying that student tuition should be absolutely free, but they should have more say in what goes on at university.

Mr. Lawlor: It seems to me like the opposite of the American revolution; that there is no representation without taxation.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I agree with the hon. member that there should be representation on the CAATs boards of governors. I think this will come eventually. I think in line with the COPSE report, where it is recommended there be more direct student representation as well as faculty, that this will apply eventually to the community colleges.

The hon. member has said that Sudbury was a "cultural wasteland." I don't necessarily agree with that. I think that this will be offset by the promotion and the growth, the extension, the expansion of the two post-secondary institutions there.

The hon. member mentioned the question of regional disparity. I think at the present

time regional differences are automatically taken into account, particularly in respect to room and board and travel costs; things like that.

Regarding the problem of appealing award cases: It's true that the award officer who handled the award initially, hears any appeal or reassessment. I think really this is to give the awards officer an opportunity to see if a mistake has in fact been made. He reassesses that application to see if some revision could be made at that source, because of miscalculation or some other reason. If there is no change, it goes to the ministry and the student awards branch for another assessment. This time it is a detailed assessment where there are usually questions asked of the student. More information is received in an effort, really, to see if it can be improved.

I realize that sometimes this isn't facilitated with enough speed for many students. Sometimes it bogs down, particularly if the application is late. It may be well on into the fall before he has the award that he was probably justified in getting in the first place. If a student takes a third term, a summer course, this is included in his expenses as far as an award under OSAP is concerned. If you take the third term you are eligible, based on any extra cost involved in that term and based on the fact that there may be no summer earnings; these are all taken into consideration.

Mr. Laughren: Is it considered as a separate semester, though?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think it is, isn't it? You go for six weeks; is that the idea?

Mr. Bethune: No, Madam Chairman; the Canada Student Loan is a basic and integral part of our programme. If a student cannot qualify under at least a basic criteria under the Canada Student Loan, which says that any one semester must be at least 13 weeks in duration, then they cannot get assistance under our programme. A summer course student who attends for six weeks is considered a part-time student; so there is no assistance for them under OSAP.

Mr. Laughren: This is what I am saying: Why not? When he may not have the-

Mr. Bethune: Because the federal government has not approved a programme for part-time students and the whole thing is under study in Ottawa at the present time. Alberta is playing with this and they are finding there are very few students, relatively speaking, who qualify for assistance as

part-time students on the basis of need. Most of them are school teachers and others who are taking their holidays to go to school at that time, and they are not normally students who are impoverished. An impoverished student is usually going out and doing his best to get a job. If he is financially hard-pressed, he is not spending extra money to go to summer school during that six-week period.

Mr. Laughren: They are just sitting there doing nothing. That is the problem.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): But if he can't get employment, wouldn't he be better off going to summer school? And then wouldn't you be better off to financially assist him so that he could complete his programme that much earlier?

Mr. Bethune: Madam Chairman, as the hon. member probably knows, at certain universities, such as the University of Windsor, they have intersession—summer session which is a full semester; just the same as a full semester at Guelph; and they do get assistance under OSAP to go there.

Mr. B. Newman: I am not referring to the Windsor programme, I am referring to the programme the member for Nickel Belt mentioned. If is only a six- or an eight-week programme, and if the individual is going to accelerate his graduation, wouldn't you be better off to assist him in accelerating his graduation? And especially now when he has no access to the labour market, so to speak.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What has that got to do with it? He still pays for his two terms, doesn't he?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but you are saving money anyway on the programme; are you not?

Mr. Bullbrook: What do you mean, if they cut down the total budget? Certainly!

Mr. Laughren: You are utilizing the facilities in the summertime; they couldn't be utilized otherwise.

Madam Chairman: Have your questions been answered Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Handleman.

Mr. Handleman: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am going to get a phobia about being interrupted. This is the third time I have started my comments and found they were

interrupted. Well it seems to be happening. But I am glad that the member for Sarnia is here because I started off commenting on a statement he had made, and he wasn't here.

Mr. Bullbrook: A point of order for a while then.

Mr. Handleman: I simply don't agree that there is nothing you can do about abuse, and I think the existence of abuse is undeniable. The extent of it is maybe a little bit more difficult to prove. But the application for a loan, just as an income tax return, contains a statement that it is an offence to make a false statement in this application.

To the best of my knowledge, despite the fact that abuses are discovered, and discovered fairly frequently by your ministry, there have been no prosecutions. Now I may be wrong and I stand to be corrected on that. It would seem to me that the people who do cheat on this programme are cheating their fellow students and the leverage is being destroyed. If there are insufficient funds it would seem to me that strong steps should be taken to try to prevent abuses as much as possible.

That is the first point I want to make, Mr. Minister, and I made it very briefly. The second one is something that may very well—

Mr. Lawlor: That is a particularly good point. I know you hate to be interrupted, so I thought I would do something—

Mr. Handleman: Come on and interrupt; the minister is not listening anyway.

Mr. Lawlor: If you applied all the strictures that you are speaking about, about three-quarters of the population would be in jail as far as I can see.

Mr. Handleman: Not if they have good lawyers, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Bullbrook: Present company accepted?

Madam Chairman: Please, could we let Mr. Handleman have the floor.

Mr. Handleman: The second point I wanted to discuss was one which I suppose strictly speaking is not in your ministry this year. It was there very briefly and then was removed; but will be there again. That is the money which will accrue to the ministry from the Ontario scholarship awards, which were cancelled and then reinstated; and in my view wrongfully so.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Wrongfully reinstated?

Mr. Handleman: Wrongfully reinstated! I thought that I was making some yards with some of the students by convincing them that the manner in which the Ontario scholarship awards are now granted was certainly not in line with the egalitarian approach that most of them want us to take.

They certainly are not granted in accordance with need, nor even granted in accordance with a measurable standard. The fact that they are given to students who average 80 per cent in grade 13 is meaningless of course, since every school has its own standards, and every teacher can mark 80 per cent if he wants to.

Certainly from my experience in the educational field, a principal who wishes to avoid criticism from the local people power groups can simply have more Ontario scholars. If he has one or two they say: "What's wrong with your school?"

In my view the cash part of the Ontario scholarship awards at least should not have been reinstated; but it has. What I am wondering, Mr. Minister, is whether or not it is possible, when you do manage to acquire some of those funds for future OSAP awards, whether it might not be possible to give some kind of preference to the recipient of the scholarship certificate in granting awards or loans; in other words either by raising the allowable income by \$150, which is the cash amount of the award, or by increasing the amount of the award to those who apply and demonstrate need. In either case I think you get the best of all worlds. You get awards on the basis of merit and need, or a combination of the two. Those are the only remarks I have.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As far as misuse of the award programme is concerned, the ministry has an audit and a verification of all these awards and the application and the figures set out in the award. We follow up on any questionable cases. As you know we get lots of free information, usually from neighbours, and we check these-quietly check these. We want to make sure that there is legitimacy to some of these complaints before we check with the student himself. We check with any variations that may show on the computer runs. We often find, really, that when there is a complaint, and we follow it up, and check into it, that the award is a legitimate one. In other words, the family next door may not be as well off as his neighbour thought, and this usually makes everybody happy I guess. Another situation, of course, is the fact that there are two groups. There is a group A and a group B. The A group

student is part of a family and his parents' income is included as to whether or not he is eligible for award, compared to a student who may be in group B, considered independent in some way, and the neighbour didn't really realize he had been away from home for so long.

Now as to misuse, where an award has been given and it is found that there has been some misuse, and more has been awarded than should have been, we always report this to the federal government where that would apply; and they of course would try to recover, the same way we do. Usually we are able to offset the over award at a later time. It is usually a later time in the career of the particular student. He may reapply the next year, or he may not have received his total award, the total money coming to him. These things can be offset in that way; and we have had many students who in fact pay the overpayment back.

Mr. Handleman: Restitution though doesn't seem to be—I'm not suggesting that in many cases it doesn't meet the requirements of that particular situation—but restitution if universally adopted, as Mr. Lawlor says, there wouldn't be very many people who steal in jail, because they would always try to make restitution. It seems to me that from time to time—this is the way the income tax people work—from time to time you must prosecute in order to create some kind of a deterrent to future abuses.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I think if there is a blatant case here, and there is no possibility of—remember that until very recently these people were considered minors in many respects—

Mr. Handleman: I know, but they are not anymore.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They are not anymore; probably we will take a different viewpoint. But each case has to be considered separately. I wouldn't like to be able to sit back here and say we had a good year, we had ten successful prosecutions or something like that. These are not our objectives. I think with a little bit of persuasion these things are usually ironed out.

The reason we reinstated the Ontario scholarship award this year was because the programme, the announcement of the cancellation, was made in April, and many of these young students had been working toward this award for June and—

Mr. Bullbrook: A valid reason.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: -it seemed unreasonable to cancel at that point. I think, Madam Chairman, maybe this is the type of programme that shouldn't be egalitarian in its approach. Sometimes we have to award hard work, and success, and brilliance, and everything else that may exist in our school system. If there are some students who are interested in striving toward excellence maybe there should be some award for them at the end of the line. I appreciate the fact that since the cancellation of the provincial exams, there is even competition between high schools in a community as to who has the most number of Ontario students. The increase has been substantial as even our budget will show. But the suggestion of the hon. member that it be in some way allowable, some way a credit as part of the OSAP programme, is a good idea. However, in view of the amount of it, and in view of the popularity of it, we are going to take another look at it, believe me. Right at this point I would like to see it continued. But certainly I hope there is some way, either in line with egalitarian approach or no, that the student can be awarded for excellence and for hard

It is amazing what that \$150 cheque means to so many of those students. In some respect this is the first cash award they receive in their life; and I really never got so much flack, frankly, over an issue in my whole life, as I did about that award programme.

Mr. Handleman: I guess the agreement that I got was from university students who would no longer qualify for it and were looking for higher awards and loans. Just as a matter of interest what was the number of Ontario scholarship awards in 1971? Was it over 5,000?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In 1971 we paid out \$870,-300; divide that by \$150—

Mr. Handleman: Around 6,000; close to 6,000!

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Minister. Mr. Parrott?

Mr. Parrott: Mr. Minister, I am glad that you are sitting in that chair rather than I, because certainly my philosophy would be so far to the right of those previously expressed that it would be rather difficult, I am sure, to—

Mr. Lawlor: You will have to try to redeem yourself.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, I am trying. But I agree with the reinstatement; and I agree for a different reason, perhaps, than previously expressed. And that is it seemed to me it did point out that the minister was prepared to have an open-minded approach on a subject, and I find that very refreshing and very worthwhile. But it seems to me there have been some rather strange if not bad assumptions made here tonight. I have always felt that if a commodity is worth owning or worth striving for, it is worth paying for, and that premise never bothered me as a student. It has never bothered me as an adult. I remember-and I hope you will forgive the personal reference-having a debt of \$4,000 at the end of school, and it was a debt equal to or greater than my father's income per annum. That didn't seem staggering to me, and it certainly didn't deter me at all from attempting to strive. As a matter of fact I think when I see in perspective my son's attitude, relative to my own, that those who come from perhaps a family that is better-off financially are those who have indeed a handicap. Because I think if you look at it, if there is no reason whatsoever to care whether you are successful or not, if there is nothing at stake, you will have a great tendency not to develop good work habits. I think as you go along in this old world of ours, those work habits are the essential things that we are trying to establish during the university career. Not just the ability to sit at a desk and work 8 to 5, but I mean to produce from 8 to 5.

I think that frequently those people with a good deal of financial backing don't have to develop those habits and don't. I know that perhaps doesn't fit with the philosophy, but I think you should consider it; because in truth I have seen that example many times, that the people who have less financial resources know why they are there and they have to strive to the best of their ability to make sure they stay there.

I think there is an interesting ratio, that as the loan-to-grant ratio increases the number of applications go down; and that seems to beg the question of how interested, then, is the student. Is that not true, Mr. Bethune, that as the loan portion goes up then the number of applications tend to go down?

Mr. Bethune: Madam Chairman, I think this is an interpretation one might make, but I would hesitate to give a positive "yes" to that, because there are other factors which are involved. There seemed to be a general disillusionment about the value of university education to a great many students last year, and they decided that if they could get a job it was a better thing to take and not get into university and become a supernumerary in the work force with a BA.

On the other hand, we have no idea how much of a psychological factor was impressed upon the student body when they found there was a verification and audit function going on and that moneys had perhaps been paid out to students who had for one reason or another received more than they were supposed to get, I think to say that it was the loan factor alone would be a very dangerous assumption to make.

Mr. Parrott: I don't think I made that assumption. I said that was a relationship that does exist.

Mr. Bethune: I imagine it is, but how large an influence it is I am not prepared to say.

Mr. Parrott: But the relationship exists; whether or not the assumption is correct or not is open to question.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Are you saying, Mr. Parrott, that as the loan portion goes up the applications tend to go down?

Mr. Parrott: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Tell me, how does that support your argument?

Mr. Parrott: Well, it begs the question in my mind, are they really interested when they have to pay back the loan?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is the other argument, of course, that maybe the loan in itself is a factor that is discouraging them; the assumption of debt that early in life.

Mr. Parrott: That is right.

Mr. Roy: The question of need may well be a factor. If the grant portion was given to the more needy, as you keep going up in the loan there is less need for it, and obviously you would have fewer applications.

Mr. Bullbrook: Your syllogisms are fracturing all over the place. It is terrible! Because if you follow your logic entirely, if a person has no outside income he would be the best student of all. That is the logic that you want to convey to the committee.

Mr. Parrott: No, I am not trying to do that at all, I don't think so. I am saying that if you don't have to pay for every single thing that you get there is quite a difference.

Mr. Bullbrook: Nobody is suggesting that on this side of the House; or your colleagues.

Mr. Parrott: I think they are suggesting there is far too little given and not enough expected in return. I didn't suspect that I would find much favour even among my colleagues on this, because the point I am eventually going to make is that in my opinion we should be going to a total loan programme, with no grant.

Mr. Laughren: What do you do with the low income people?

Mr. Parrott: They would do the same as I did, if you will; and again I am sorry to make that personal reference, but I don't see any great problem there.

Mr. Bullbrook: Do you not recognize that the materialistic is the basis really for your whole approach to this thing? It is much easier perhaps for a man going into a profession such as medicine that returns a significant material gain to contemplate the repayment of a loan than it is for a person who decides to make research in some esoteric academic endeavour his goal. So I just don't think you can put it on that basis.

Mr. Parrott: I agree with that; and that leads to the second point I am going to make then—and I appreciate you raising it—that I think a good deal of the repayment of the loan should not be on the borrower's father's ability or inability to pay, but on his own ability to pay when he graduates. I think this point should be considered, Mr. Minister. I can envision two people from the same parentage going into quite different courses and within five years of graduation, when that loan must be repaid, the ability of the person to repay that loan is absolutely different from his brother.

To me that does not make good sense. I would like to think that perhaps if we are going to talk in terms of grants, we give grants after the person has graduated and has gone into a field which is not highly remunerative—for example social work of low remuneration—and then we start thinking about a grant to that particular student. Whereas, on the other hand, if his brother from exactly the same family, in the same illustration, goes into a field where the remuneration after graduation, three or four

years later, is extremely high, then he should pay it all back.

Therefore I raise those two issues, Mr. Minister. Have you ever considered that the total programme should be a loan programme, and if we are going to have a grant we consider the person's ability to repay on graduation equally as important as his father's income prior to graduation?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, as the hon. member knows, the federal portion of this programme is loan only, and as this programme started out there were requests in the early years for some supplementary help, by way of grant or bursary or what have you. I feel that a total loan programme would be too onerous on the student. I really think the reaction that I have received from students and from university people over the increase of \$200, indicates to me that our ceiling is just about as far as it should go, frankly.

There is some logic to the argument that over four or five or six years, when you start accumulating a debt of up to, say \$5,000 or more without any assurance of a job or income, and it has to be paid back-I think it is within six months after graduation-in many instances, not all but in many instances, this is a big load, a big debt, and something that will discourage a lot of people who otherwise would go to university, particularly from the low income families. There is logic in the argument, that people from low income families, who shall we say are the first of that family to go on to postsecondary education, who have no connections, who have no history or background as far as being established in a particular profession or business or training, there is a certain amount of uncertainty that doesn't apply to the better off groups; or where the young man or the young woman follows in his or her parents' footsteps, where they are more assured of a job or at least the opportunities or chances of getting a job:

These are things we have to think about. There are a lot of variables and uncertainties that are part of gaining a degree today. I have mentioned them before. The question of whether or not, really, it is all worth it; to incur a debt, as I say of up to \$5,000 or \$6,000 depending how long he stays in post-secondary institutions, to me does make this area of education less accessible.

There is a greater hardship on the lower income groups. Certainly it will make our whole education system even more elitist than it is now. So I think we have to have the type of programme we have now, where we have a combination of loan and grant and where the loan is a reasonable amount and the grant portion is awarded according to need. That's my opinion now, and frankly I hope that it has some influence on my colleagues.

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, may I ask the minister, if he did proceed along the lines that the hon. member is suggesting, surely with a straight loan programme and no grants, the leverage would be increased to the point where we might have a universal loan programme with no qualifications for application. And if it was repayable not on the basis of the parents' income-and I know the objections, that people who have the money now should pay-but if it was repayable on the basis of the recipient's income, we would have a system of forgivable loans, but it would give us leverage to have universal applications. I don't think that particular question, which was implicit in the suggestion, has been answered.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, Mr. Parrott didn't qualify it or set out any particular conditions that I am aware of. If you are talking about a loan programme somewhat along the same lines as recommended by the Wright commission, that is a little different than what was submitted. If, for example, it were amortized over 40 or 50 years, certainly that would make a big difference compared to having it amortized over 10 or 15 years; if the interest portion was a little more generous than the present system. Things like that make it a little different.

When I used the figure of \$5,000 or \$6,000, I was forgetting about the fact that the student was losing the grant; so if his education costs \$2,000, in many cases we're talking about a \$10,000 loan. Imagine a young person on the verge of being capped, having the world by the seat of the trousers, about to earn his first paycheque, and facing that extent of a loan—you've got to be pretty thick-skinned to put yourself in that situation.

#### Mr. Parrott: But Mr. Minister-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Another rider that could be part of a loan programme is that it is geared to income, that a certain percentage of a person's net income would apply toward the repayment of that loan. The percentage, of course, would have to be low enough to make it reasonable, so that if in fact he didn't earn a certain income, or for various reasons

wasn't able to be gainfully employed, the loan might be totally forgiven.

But I really wonder, if we are talking dollars and cents, what great advantage it is to the public treasury. I think the present arrangement, as far as that is concerned, is even better now.

Mr. Parrott: But, Mr. Minister, these students who are going to graduate are really the ones, by and large, who are going to pay for this programme. The people who receive these loans are going to get them as grants now, but come the next five or 10 years, when they become that large portion of the working force that is paying the bulk of the tax, they are just going to pay five years. It's a deferred payment plan really; that's all it is. There is no free portion of it. It's a deferred payment plan, and I think it could be a bit better here.

Would you not agree with me that by and large education will permit these people to change their economic status?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I would hope so.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, well-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would think this is the main objective—it's not the total objective, but it's the main objective—behind getting a post-secondary education.

Mr. Parrott: I don't say it's the main objective, but I think there is a very high correlation.

Mr. Bullbrook: It is certainly not the main objective.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What, to get a good job?

Mr. Bullbrook: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's not the main objective?

Mr. Bullbrook: No.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I had better explain what I am saying—

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, it is not the main objective.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I knew that phrase would be-

Mr. Bullbrook: I told you I'd have nothing to do with philosophy in this.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I think-

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to talk dollars and cents, but surely to goodness, getting a better

income after you graduate can't be the main objective of education; if it is, we are in a sorry state.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I think that a person goes on to university to get into a particular profession or vocation or business. Whether he is in a professional school, in post-secondary work or in research, it is to improve his status and his position in life and everything else, which I would assume includes a bigger income. And if anybody says that—

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, let's have the minister's comments lie there, because the hole is getting deeper and deeper; it really is.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Beckett, do you have a question?

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Madam Chairman, I am just following Mr. Parrott's line of thought. Do you have any statistics—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are too altruistic.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, I am not altruistic at all. I am the last person in this room who can be accused of altruism, I can assure you of that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, why don't you refuse to take your sessional salary?

Mr. Bullbrook: Because I earn it.

Madam Chairman: Can Mr. Beckett have the floor please?

Mr. Beckett: Do we have any figures on the percentage of these persons getting loans, as to what profession they are obviously aiming toward?

Mr. McNie: You haven't got them, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, the only way I would think we would get them, I suppose, is by including this in the application form. It would be a simple thing to ask, "What course do you intend to take? If you are going on to graduate work or professional school, what course do you intend to take?" I suppose that information could be included in the application.

Mr. McNie: Madam Chairman, if I recall in that report on accessibility of loans, the figures indicated that a disproportionate number of the loans, in proportion to the number of students registered, went to people in the professions, whose expectations of being able to pay back were much greater than those who might be following research or purely academic studies.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Roy.

Mr. Roy: Do I have the floor?

Madam Chairman: You have the floor.

Mr. Roy: Well, Mr. Handleman made one point that I would just like to comment on before proceeding into a short text here. He was talking about the prosecution of students making false declarations. I know my friend from Samia doesn't want to discuss philosophy or principle, but you're getting into a very dangerous area. How do you tell the students, for instance, not to make false declarations when we've been hearing for the past weeks, here in the committee, about all sorts of invoices that in fact have been false declarations by members of the government, including the Ontario Provincial Police?

Madam Chairman: I think that's out-

Mr. Bullbrook: There's no principle involved in that at all. That's lack of principle.

Madam Chairman: That's out of order.

Mr. Roy: Well, I didn't get a chance to comment on that; I am sorry, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Beckett: Do you want to retract that?

Mr. Roy: No, I don't want to retract that at all!

Madam Chairman, I would just like to comment briefly on the grants and awards for students, what I call the double whammy of the budget; first of all the increase in tuitions, and now the reduction in grants and awards to students.

I keep hearing the Premier saying that this will not reduce accessibility of education at all for the needy, and I am still not convinced of it. The first question I would like the minister to answer on this point is, what proportion of this \$31.7 million goes into the loan portion and what proportion of this is in the grants; or can he tell at all how this is going to be split up?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's all grant.

Mr. Roy: No, but what is considered loan? I take it there is part of this that is not loan. It's all loan?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's \$31.7 million by way of grant. That's what it is.

Mr. Parrott: It's a free world.

Mr. Roy: Well, just so I understand this: I take it that this amount of money that is given to students is not repayable, is it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right.

Mr. Roy: None of this \$31 million?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not a cent is repayable.

Mr. Roy: Well, where is the loan portion?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: From the federal government.

Mr. Bullbrook: Transfer payments.

Mr. Roy: From the federal government?

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Roy: I see. Well, how is it that you had \$54 million last year? Where is the \$17-million difference? Where are we losing this?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: When we started last year the proportion allowed for the Student Awards Programme was \$44 million; that was in last year's budget.

Mr. Roy: I thought there was \$54 million—\$51 million, I am sorry. I thought it was \$51 million, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am sorry, yes; but the \$51 million you see in your book there was the total amount. That would be like the \$34,858,000 figure we have here now. So last year was \$51 million. Now of that, the Ontario Student Awards Programme was \$44 million. This year, as you say, it is \$31.7 million.

Mr. Roy: Okay, so we are short \$13 million.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, well there is a reduction in estimate; but last year we spent \$29,341,000.

Mr. Roy: Oh I see, you did not grant the full \$44 million or-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That was only an estimate. As I say, we spent \$2.5 million less last year than we have budgeted for this year.

Mr. Roy: I see. Now if I might just carry on; one item that was of interest to me was what was debated in the House this afternoon, where there was some talk about universities setting their own tuition scale. In fact I think this is one of the recommendations of the Wright commission, that the universities can do this.

I am suggesting to you, Mr. Minister, that with the increase in tuition and your decrease in grants, and your system on your formula of their BIU, what you will have is a vicious circle. In other words, universities are paid per number of students that they have on campus, and they are in a position now where, because of last year, they are anticipating a decrease in students. I suggest to you that with the increase in tuition and reduction in grants you are forcing universities to try to get more students and make it more palatable to have more students on their campus, because of this particular formula.

The second point I would like to make on this we discussed at length before; I don't want to repeat myself, but I want to bring out some figures and some comments from other reports; the fact is that the low income bracket will be affected by this increase in tuition and decrease in grants. We discussed the Wright commission report earlier — I think it was last week — and I noticed that the minister said this was only a draft report, we don't want to start implementing some of the recommendations before the report becomes final; but on the other hand you have in fact accepted one of the recommendations by increasing tuition.

In other words what you have done is you have accepted in the Wright report what is suitable to you; but other recommendations, which complement some of these recommendations in the report, you seem to have left aside. For instance, recommendation 64 of this report it seemed to me considered the whole question of financing secondary education in a total package, but you have accepted only part of this. If I might just read at page 42 of the particular report where it says:

In summary, the commission concludes that we need a new method of providing public subsidy of post-secondary education, but this new method must attempt to separate at source but not at the institutional level [and surely you have not done this with your tuition increase?] instructional costs and other costs, including research, that the distribution of the cost of educational services between the individual student and the public could be more equitably and reasonably distributed, and that additional effort should be made to provide financial support for those students who come from low income families.

The report goes on to say at page 44:

Increased accessibility has been assumed to imply mainly, but not exclusively, the provision of increased post-secondary educational opportunities for students from lower income groups, for adult students and for part-time students.

It goes on. I don't intend to continue reading it, but surely in fact it is ironic that the people involved in the Wright report have criticized your increase in tuition and the proportionate increase in grants. The same people who wrote this-and I suggest to you the same people whom you relied on when you increased tuition-have criticized the approach that you have taken here. Another report suggests this as well. I'm looking at a report, "Higher Costs In Education," prepared by-I'll never be able to pronounce this man's name-it looks like Czowiekowski, Professor of Economics, University of Lethbridge. He states something similar when he says

Here too, the main form of public assistance to students has been bank loans guaranteed by the federal government. This system is open to criticism on the ground that it does not sufficiently equalize access to higher education for needy students, who not infrequently are reluctant to consider heavy debts. It appears, therefore, that an alternative approach to student assistance on unconditional grants, conditional grants, loans and scholarships, is preferable.

This gentleman has made a research of this.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What province is he from?

Mr. Roy: Pardon me?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Alberta?

Mr. Roy: Alberta. Professor of Economics, University of Lethbridge. It's Dr. I. J. Adel—with a dash there. How do you pronounce that, Don?

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): I don't know. The spelling is, Czowiekowski.

Mr. Roy: It's very difficult anyway.

Mr. Minister, if I might just continue on with other reports, just to make a few brief quotations.

I have here another report dated May, 1971, "Accessibility in Student Aid," where one of the recommendations—and I'm reading from page 104—this report is prepared by the subcommittee on student aid of the

Council of Ontario Universities, and it states here:

In the interests of preserving and fostering the quality of access to post-secondary education, and until doubts and concerns about alternative student financial aid programmes are satisfactorily resolved, the Ontario Student Awards programme be altered so as to introduce (a) a variable loan-grant ratio that would provide for a larger grant portion-up to 100 per cent of the student direct cost according to needto students in the first year of post-secondary programmes, with a progressively higher loan portion in subsequent years; (b) repayment of loan assistance contingent on the borrower's income after graduation; and (c) an additional supplementary, nonsubsidized loan fund with conventional repayments, without formal means testing, but with provincial guarantee to supplement the necessarily stringent means testing under OSAP; such loans only to be made on the recommendations of student award officers to students who do, in fact, have considerable financial need, but who qualify for minimal or no assistance through OSAP.

So, I'm suggesting to you, Mr. Minister, that a variety of people—university, academic, people in economics—have suggested that this is a problem for low income people. I would like to zero in on one particular problem that effects a segment of the population in this province. The reason I pick on the Franco-Ontarians is because there was a draft supplementary report prepared by the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, and it just gives some figures here. I see these people being seriously affected by the approach that's been taken by your department. If I might just read from page 4, it states:

In education, the Franco-Ontarians have lagged and continue to lag behind the rest of the population in Ontario. Thus, in 1961—

I must apologize for this. The only figures they had were the 1961 census, because the 1971 census apparently is not out. It might be out by now, but it certainly wasn't out when this report was published. It states here:

Thus in 1961, 76.3 per cent of dependents, 15 to 18 years old, attended schools in the province as a whole The comparable figure in the French speaking minority was 62.4 per cent. The high dropout rate im-

plied in these figures has led to lower levels of educational achievement.

For example, in 1961, 65.5 per cent of the Franco males living in Ontario attained only an elementary level of education and only 2.3 per cent had university degrees. For Ontario as a whole, the figures were 46.5 and four per cent respectively.

As the study observed, there is little doubt that the general educational level of Francophones is by far inferior to that of the province as a whole. This lower educational achievement is also reflected in the occupational and income characteristics of Franco-Ontarians.

And it gives a breakdown of these people in various categories. For instance, in administration the French-speaking people were 5.9 per cent, Ontario as a whole 8.8 per cent. Professions, 8.6 per cent for Franco-Ontarians, 10 per cent for Ontario as a whole. Office workers, 11.2 per cent and so on. And it's interesting that when you get into labour, for instance, you've got forestry, French speaking 3.1 per cent, Ontario as a whole 0.5 per cent. When you get into mining 3.6 per cent for Franco-Ontarians, 1.1 per cent for Ontario as a whole. Labour, unskilled, 8.2 per cent for Franco-Ontarians, 4.7 per cent for Ontario as a whole. It goes on.

The last figures I would just like to read are the 1961 data which indicate that of people earning less than \$3,000 per year the French-speaking were 51.8 per cent, Ontario as a whole 29.6 per cent; \$3,000 to \$5,999, French-speaking 43.9 per cent, Ontario as a whole 57.2 per cent; \$6,000 plus, 4.3 per cent French-speaking, 13.2 per cent Ontario as a whole.

I am suggesting to you that in the circumstances, having looked at these reports and considering that you are in an area where—you said it—you were guessing to a certain degree, other people are guessing as well. It is to be debated who is making the most educated, fair, or I suppose objective guess in the circumstances.

I think there is certainly some merit to our criticism of the approach taken by your department. I suggest to you that they placed you in a very difficult position. I think what has happened is the province decided this was a good year to get at the students; that finances were fairly tough in the province and that this education was an area which should be cut. In fact, it was cut. It was popular this year in that students are not exactly the most favourite people, generally, in the province.

The cuts were, in fact, made. I don't say necessarily by yourself; but the cuts were made, either through the Treasurer (Mr. Mc-Keough) or the Premier (Mr. Davis) or somebody else, and you are here this evening trying to justify these cuts.

I would simply like to ask is there any provision at all in the scheme of things for such things as forgivable loans or extended time for payments? Have you considered giving higher grants, for instance in the first year to get these people going? Is there, for instance, any accelerated orientation programme?

We talk about going to work earlier, but I've seen many, many students on trips, or going back and forth to Ottawa on the train, who have BAs or B.Comm. or things of this nature and they cannot get jobs. I suggest that is one of the reasons for a lot of students being somewhat frustrated, as mentioned by the gentleman behind you. They know on graduation there is going to be difficulty in getting jobs. Is there any accelerated programme of orientation to counterbalance this?

I would like to leave you with these questions. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: You are welcome.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I might say, Madam Chairman, that the hon. member is trying to tie in the moves in the Ontario budget with some recommendations in the Wright report. Of course, this isn't so.

The Ontario budget that was brought down at the end of March takes about eight months, I would think, to put together. The various changes and principles and bases of taxation which are included in that budget are pretty well set by the end of the year. That is about three months before the budget is introduced it is just a matter of making the cuts and trying to be within certain guidelines and constraints so that the total spending portion of that budget can be cut accordingly during the last few months of the fiscal year.

The Wright report, for example, in one recommendation talks about making students pay 70 per cent of the cost of education. We are something under 20 per cent at the present time. It talks about cutting off grants after three years; and I am amazed that COU would approve or agree with this type of provision for assistance to students. Right now, the great discussion or the great debate is over graduate students. Of course, they would be substantially affected by the recommendations in the Wright report. There is still involvement of the parents'

income; and as I say after three years you move to a total loan system.

The whole question of students being able to afford or carry on their education after the grant portion is discontinued is something that would worry me.

I think that the ratio that we have now, frankly, is better than that recommended by Wright.

Mr. Roy: If I might just ask you, did you say that the Wright commission was suggesting that the students pay 70 per cent of their education costs?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am sorry.

Mr. Cassidy: It is just about 50 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: About 50 per cent, right! They start out with a 50 per cent grant, but then after three years they eliminate that grant; so the cost to the student really is increased proportionately, some by way of tuition fees, some by way of loan.

Mr. Roy: Yes, but I think it is very dangerous to segregate certain parts. Recommendation 64 was made as a whole package here, with certain flexibilities. It is a very flexible recommendation. There is enough flexibility in here not to put needy students on a par with students who don't need it. I think one should consider the whole of recommendation 64 and not just parts of it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am also reading the features of the grant system; I am not just reading the main recommendation. I am reading the features of the grant scheme, and it may well be that during the first year or so there is increased accessibility; but the fact is that this again loads the middle-income group even more and penalizes the middle-income group even more. So I would be interested in knowing the size of the category or the income ranges that Wright is thinking about when he talks about grants for low-income groups.

There is no question that this will load an extra burden on people in income areas of, say over \$9,000, the heavily taxed middle-income group in our society today. I don't think you have to go that far, if you want to maintain a loan ceiling and maintain the grant structure that we have now. In my opinion, this is of benefit to the Franco-Ontarians you were talking about, to those people who are in these lower-income groups; as I have repeated over and over again for the last week or so.

You can't tell me that an increase of \$200 or a total loan of \$800 per annum over a three or four-year period is going to prevent a student in the low-income group category from attending university. I think that if that loan portion does get substantially higher, then you are into the area of discouraging students; but assuming that after three or four years when he has gained his education he is able to take on a reasonably well paying job, that loan portion, the total accumulated amount of that loan, should not be prohibitive.

Again, all I can say is that there are parts of the recommendations in here which, as the hon. member knows, are only interim recommendations. I question whether or not you have the rather traumatic situation where a person—and this includes low-income groups—who has been receiving a 50 per cent basic grant after three years assuming he wants to go on, is completely denied any type of grant and has got his tuition fees plus a loan. If you are talking about a professional education, that can cost as much as \$10,000 a year; which is quite a load on the shoulder of that student.

Mr. Roy: I appreciate that, but what-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I question that. I realize it is more accessible during the first few years. I think this is the philosophy of Wright really, the idea that maybe there are too many people staying too long a time in university and that we should encourage people to get in there, get about three years' education and then get out.

Mr. Roy: No, no—But what about recommendation D, where he has got "repayment of the loan is based on the ability to pay principal as fixed as a percentage of taxable income in any year"?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well this just means that it's amortized over a longer period.

Mr. Roy: Well, in fact it goes on to say that some of these loans are forgivable.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, he doesn't say that.

Mr. Roy: Well-

Mr. Lawlor: In 15 years they are forgivable.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, I see, yes, right! Well, that just means the student, 15 years after university, didn't start earning any income.

Mr. Roy: Not necessarily; it depends what—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think he needs a little encouragement after 15 years.

Mr. Roy: No, I appreciate there are flaws in the report, but I do suggest to you that recommendation 64 was well thought out and there was a total package which was far more flexible than what you are trying to justify now.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is part of a philosophy here; it is part of a philosophy that permeates throughout this whole report; and the philosophy is—part of it is—the idea of assessibility after the first few years of post-secondary education.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Roy. Mr. Lawlor.

Mr. Lawlor: Thank you, Madam Chairman. We hear from the member from Sarnia, over and over again, that he is going to be the hard-headed exponent of positions. I wish he were here, Madam Chairman. He has nothing to do with philosophical matters; he can stick to the hard fact. He, himself, has indicated a certain frustration, or having come up against a blank wall with respect to the economics. I think that people who are addicted to quantitative analysis might very well end up being pure philosopher at the end of the day.

I shall reserve, however, my comments under this head until we hit the Wright report and can zero in on matters of the aims and objects and purposes of education, and the failures or otherwise of the Wright report in this particular regard.

I did mention the undue emphasis, in my opinion, upon quantitative analysis throughout this discussion. I would put it this way, and fairly categorically, that to the extent that monetary considerations have primacy in educational policy, to that extent it is a betrayal and a failure in the educational system. And it has had, altogether here in the past few days, an over-weaning and overmastering effect upon our whole discussions. You may get a shaving of the cost of education, but you will get greater dolts at the end of the day than you have now.

I want to discuss and approach the matter from a somewhat jaundiced point of view, particularly in my sense of the term, in a frontal attack upon the whole position of the government and of Wright, and of everybody else for that matter under this particular head, as to he raison d'être behind the fee structures, and the refusal to accord to a universality and total accessibility to the highest fields in education. In straight, if you will, historical continuity with the rest of the educational structure.

I remember many years ago, Madam Chairman, attending a cocktail party—at which I say all the best things I have to say, and on those occasions I find wisdom flows at a higher pace than in the somewhat restricted atmosphere of the committee-and I remember jocularly saying to someone fairly highly placed in the educational spectrum: "You know, what will they do when they find out that education doesn't pay off?" This was around 1966! And I said: "How ironic it will be. Watch them draw in their horns at that particular point. Watch the quantitative boys. Those who are interested simply in investment as the end-all and be-all of human existence. Watch them begin to pull back, restrict, and place all kinds of impediments upon the educational process." Under the influence of the Russians and Sputnik and what not, there was a magnificent expansion. The western world, Ontario along with the rest, felt that they had to contend, that somehow or other they were being overreached in this regard by their most condign antagonists.

And so, the sky was the limit. There was no limitation upon what may be spent in terms of forfending against these beggars. We opened our largess and our ransom into this particular area, without particular accord or thinking about the consequences or the total effect or the quality that went into the thing. It was based largely upon a quantitative return.

This has gone on apace until a great enlightenment dawned upon the government of the western world. This government, belatedly as usual, was struck by the vision too—that after all it wasn't beneficial in terms of return—in terms of what you could measure—so we are not going to give the handout. We are no longer prepared to be as gratuitous, or graceful if you will, with respect to post-secondary education and the whole educational spectrum generally. We are going to place highly restrictive measure upon it.

In order to bear this out a little, I want to refer to the notes for a lecture by Arthur J. R. Smith at OISE on January 14, 1971. Smith recounts the history and the pathology of this growth. At page 7 of the Economic Council report—he is sitting on the Economic Council of Canada—he pointed out that in

the mid-1960s—the report has elaborate sections dedicated to education, to measuring its consequences and effects, its inputs and its outputs, its cost benefit analysis, and all this sort of thing.

He says, summing up the intent and the direction of the report, in section two:

The overall rates of return to the economy for investment in education were perhaps in the range of 10-15 per cent per year—on the whole, higher than the returns in investment in physical investment.

What a spur this was to growth and to the enlargement of the mind and to the development of full and socially-minded human beings. The particular fact was that there was such a material base underneath it all. How the flotsam and jetsam would flow back upon the waters of life, and we would all be saved. Education was the elixir, the panacea and the answer to our problems.

But some wretched professor upset the works, you know? He pointed out subsequently that their economic analysis was wrong. They had used the wrong figures, they had taken the wrong stance and their feed-in was somehow erroneous.

As a result of this there was a great change of heart, almost tangibly perceptible to sentient people like myself. We could feel that the winds were blowing.

So with a kind of bitter irony arising out of my cocktail party I look back upon the thing, and like a prophet lost in his own land know that my voice has risen in vain. However, we will persist in this particular regard to try to bring the weight of the argument to bear on this matter. He goes on later to say:

And I believe this change basically began to take place somewhere around 1968, particularly with reference to work that a certain Professor Dodge did at Queen's University. It was borne out in other analyses by Ralph Benson and others.

Well I will find the Dodge in a minute, but I will stick to Smith for the time being, as to what he thinks—the Dodge has kind of dodged me.

While we would consider education to still be a vitally important factor in the Canada-United States differences in real average income with particular reference to the especially wide educational disparities that appear to exist in the case of such crucially important occupational

groups as the managerial and professional power. It has become clear in our work that the bulk of the Canadian-US economic disparities arise as a result of factor productivity. [Well that is not the chafe point.]

One of the most important issues concerning the contribution of education to economic growth is that it is not the creation of the substantially larger supply of better-trained, better-educated manpower that contributes to economic growth, but rather the utilization of such manpower in our economy and society.

It goes on to the close analogy here to that of the development of knowledge. It comes out at the end saying that they were substantially wrong in their assessment and appreciation of the impact of education upon economic growth. He goes on to say, for instance:

Our earlier work on the contribution of education to economic growth was, in many ways, rather primitive. Information available for useful analysis was limited. Virtually no previous analysis had been done on economic aspects of education in Canada. There was almost no experienced research...

Having got a little bit of this analysis done they came to the conclusion that it was not as valuable again, in material terms and in measurable economic returns, as they had anticipated. In this particular regard, then I would like to refer to, first of all, the work of Professor Hettich, who he mentions at some length as being a valuable individual at Carleton University. In this particular regard, he says:

In conjunction with the seventh annual review, a staff study on expenditures, output and productivity in Canadian university education was made for the Economic Council by Professor Walter Hettich, of Carleton University, on the assumption that graduates embody the human capital being "produced." [Quotation marks, thank heaven.] The study attempts to trace the trends in productivity. [And they go through the tracing of the productivity, and they come out at the end with a question.]

When foregone earnings are included, the measured productivity trend was downward over the 12-year period. When foregone earnings were excluded, after an initial drop in 1957-58, the productivity climbs again in 1961-62, almost back to its original level, and then declines again by about 25 per cent... This down-up-down

pattern is interesting because it suggests that declining productivity in universities is not an irreversible phenomenon.

This is the middle period; this is the time when they had doubts; when skepticism had crept into the matter. But they weren't fully convinced that it didn't pay off in a big way; far greater than physical investment in plant and machinery; in terms of what they call the "human investment" in education. But the crushing blow then began to come towards the end of the year 1968 with Professor David Dodge. Prof. Dodge, in a paper I have before me called, "The University Degree as a Union Card," sets out some of his calculations. He says:

For almost a decade, Canadian-American economists have been busy estimating rates of return to investment in education. The standard method is to take cross-section data classified by age and education, calculate average incomes for each age-education grouping and compute the discount rate which will equate the average earnings over a lifetime to the costs of obtaining the education. A variant on this method is to compute the present values of the earning streams and costs discounted to an appropriate age at an appropriate discount rate.

Two types of return are usually calculated: the social rate of return using gross costs and earnings, and the private rate of return. . . .

The private rate of return, of course, is the return to the particular individual in terms of what he actually puts into the educational stream in terms of money, and what he may draw out of it. And in that way, by and large, it is overwhelmingly in favour of the individual. But in terms of the social rate of the return, in gross costs and earnings, it is a startling picture.

On the basis of estimates such as these, government and academic economists have been able to argue that social investment in university training should be increased. Armed with these economic justifications, policy makers have been quick to accede to demands of the voters for increased expenditure on education. Unfortunately, these policy makers may have been acting on bad advice from the economists. It is the purpose of this paper to show why the estimated rates of return may not provide a reliable criterion.

He gives three criticisms.

The first criticism of the method of estimating the optimum amount of investment in university education is that cross-section estimates may prove to be bad estimates for future returns to investment in education. The market may not have been in long-run equilibrium at the time the cross-section data were collected. Even if it were there is no guarantee that the nature of the demand for university graduates will not change over time, and thus change the equilibrium return on investment in university education. These criticisms, while both obvious and valid, are all too often disregarded by economists.

The second criticism of the rate of returns method also often mentioned but disregarded, is that the "optimal" social rate of return is not known. Some have argued that the "correct" social rate of return is the rate on long-term government bonds; others have argued that it is the before-tax rate of return on private investment.

He says that is up in the air, and he goes on for quite a while on that.

A third criticism of the social rate of return method is that higher earnings of university graduates may result from the "barrier-to-entry" effect of the degree rather than the effect of university training on productivity of the individual.

I won't go on with that. He says the criticism will be developed more thoroughly. It means, this is the purport of the thing, that the university degree is a union card. The fewer there are allowed into any particular profession or into the university stream, the more likelihood there is that those who do make it, get in and come out, will make more money and will be the beneficiaries of the system.

It is clear that in both licensed and unlicensed professions the university degree may add to individual earnings by restricting entry to the profession rather than by increasing productivity. The theory is clear and simple but empirical verification is difficult to obtain.

He goes on with pages of empirical verification in order to prove and establish his point.

It seems to me that what I am saying here is fairly central to what is happening in the whole field of fees and loans and accessibility. It seems to operate, in my opinion, on Wright's mentality. The very business of setting up a 50-50 ratio seems to me to be a dereliction, a retreat from the central purpose of freeing the university so that it may

accommodate the widest and largest number of people possible.

I think, you know, that as we enter intoand we have already begun it—the stream of
the leisured society, there will be shorter
hours of work; more people will have more
hours of which to dispose. The work-week
will become shorter and shorter. The fact is,
I think that under the present dispensation,
because of cybernetics and what not, you are
simply not going to be able to employ any
longer in the old sense of gainful employment, vast masses of the population.

With those considerations, the whole of our lives—and this is one of the beneficial things in Wright—will be seen to be one vast field of education in the widest possible sense of learning, of inquisitiveness, of getting one-self deeply involved in things that profoundly interest one. Otherwise you are going to have a society that will fall into desuetude, that will be eaten up with the pleasure principle.

There is a pleasure principle in intelligence; the mere learning processes itself delight. How many of the people going to universities or coming out of our schools have experienced that delight? That is the chief grudge I have against the whole damn system. It is unable to communicate a sense of joy in learning because it's grudging and because of this wretched materialistic quantitative business of trying to measure everything.

It is part of the malaise or the disease from which we are suffering, and the government goes on perpetuating and finds itself in competition with the statistics that emanate from California or from many other places in the world and tries to, in some way, emulate them or remain in some way abreast of them.

You should abandon that sort of thing, because it is simply not going to work. You come down at the end of the day, in my opinion, to having to accept, and you will eventually do so, willy-nilly, because of great masses of people standing around and you find them far better employed in the learning process. You are going to have to open up the gates and not to draw up barriers, not increase the fees. You must be prepared to spend more money, rather than less money, than has ever been before spent on education.

Education, in the widest sense, again would become the whole of life. And now you are going to seek to place up these barriers! You set up a race of derelict human beings with deep grudges against the

social whole as it presently is and young people opting out, again, because they have been taught by us, the so-called elders of the tribe, that it doesn't pay off.

You have heard some of that stuff tonight, how they are dropping out because it doesn't supply jobs. It's not meant to; and I suspect there are not going to be any jobs there anyhow. So you may as well go back in the opposite direction and provide some kind of milieu, some kind of excitement, some kind of area in which their lives will begin to live; under far looser structures than anything we know at the present time, far looser structures than for instance are set forth in Wright's report at the present.

But Wright, in my opinion—and I'll speak about this in a day or two—is moving in the right direction under this particular heading. Now I don't expect the minister to particularly reply to that diatribe. It's the way in which I assess the orientation of mind that afflicts pretty well us all.

I don't despair. I think that reversals are in the works. I think that the reversal will come about by the very impact of circumstances from the fact, as I mentioned, of people who are somewhat derelict. You are going to have to find ways of keeping them, not gainfully in the old sense, but brilliantly employed; employed in ways that will be a contribution to the social weal.

I am afraid, again like Rousseau, I have to come back onto education as the chief way in which this may be done. I don't think there is any particular elixir or saving grace in education in this regard, but it acts as a gesture or a movement to forfend against the disaster that I think is on us within the next 20 years, and possibly even sooner. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Lawlor. As always, I enjoy hearing from you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The only comment I would like to make is, I know there is concern by a lot of people regarding a more traditional liberal education, particularly in those courses that could be considered in the humanities or the social sciences, socio-economic disciplines; because there is this emphasis today on technical training, on training to prepare people to join our work force and to earn a living.

However, I can see, even in Wright, the suggestion that in the future we may have three categories. We will have some emphasis on community education, on adult education, people sort of being always in the

institution, whether physically or otherwise, obtaining knowledge and learning and satisfying inquisitiveness.

The arts faculty, for example, I think will be in that spectrum. We will have more use of our libraries, particularly our community librairies. There is no question there is an increased emphasis on those facilities in recent years. Wright talks about the open university concept and the future of educational television and the fact that education should not necessarily be sequential and that people should get credit for going back in later years to acquire more learning and knowledge, not necessarily to obtain a better paying job or a different vocation but just to satisfy themselves and to improve their minds.

I think, then, you have the other traditional concepts; professional training, trade schools, institutions like Ryerson and community colleges where people are there to be trained for a particular purpose.

Then I think the third area is the area of post-graduate work, of research, that involves travel and sabbaticals, that trains people to teach and to think. This is the area where we get all these royal commissioners and people who head up study agencies and committees. They are highly valued because of their learning and acquiring a greater degree of education in specialized areas but also at the same time because of their overall ability to weigh certain values within our society. You can call them elitists if you want to, but I think that there will be an equal emphasis on all of these. I don't think that any of them will suffer.

I know that there is a pendulum, as the hon. member said. At the end of the Fifties we were concerned about the fact that we weren't training people specifically for so-called economic growth, or better educated manpower, as the hon. member put it. Then in the Sixties, as he said, we had a magnificent expansion in our education facilities, and great concern. Now there is some sort of a re-assessment.

I think that there is a feeling now that there can be some economies without affecting quality, without affecting these very worthwhile objectives. You might say that education may be sacrosanct but not necessarily all spending on education. I think that there's no conflict. We are not on a collision course when we say that capital spending must be curtailed or regulated or even some of the operating budgets of some of our institutions. I am not saying this because the tax-

payer reacts. Of course, the taxpayer reacts, but I think it is our duty and our responsibility to make sure that we don't lose sight of our objectives and that we have all these facets of education and that each thrives in its own way.

Certainly, that will be my objective as long as I am in this ministry to make sure that all courses have equal value and that it is not measured by income necessarily or statistics, as the hon. member has indicated, or entirely based on production or economic growth.

During the Sixties we were concerned, because of Sputnik and because of the need for highly skilled people in the area of technology, that we in this country were not keeping up and that other people were filling these great opportunities.

Now I think that has changed somewhat. All I am saying is that there is a proper way to administer, remembering that waste doesn't really contribute anything. We can maintain a high quality of an educational system here right from K to 13 and well beyond and, at the same time, probably be concerned with the amount of money that is spent on it.

Mr. Lawlor: That is not the point though. The problem is to maintain the quality of education.

What you are doing is something different. You are saying—you are prating and you are bleating about the costs of education; and you are determined to restrict those costs as a certain percentage of the gross provincial product or the gross national product. You say that it is eating too much of the economic growth factor, that previously it was forgivable in terms of the benefits that flowed back in terms of 15 per cent to 20 per cent. My Lord, what a marvellous interest rate that is per annum in terms of return on an investment.

But then it was discovered it wasn't so. It was probably zero or a negative return in lots of cases. In any case it was no justification for thinking that by and large there was this kind of return at all as a result of which, though, it would seem to me a certain turning of the worm took place and continues to take place.

I want you to maintain the quality such as it is of higher education, on the whole, but not at the expense of your chief focus being upon the percentage of the product, the Charlie MacNaughton vision of life at the management board level: "Oh, we're spending too much government funds, a larger and larger portion of the gross national product

is being eaten up through governmental auspices."

Of course it is. At some point we are likely to become socialists, forgive the thought. We are at 38 per cent now and it is continuing.

Mr. Cassidy: Don't apologize. It is a good thought.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What riding was that?

Mr. Lawlor: The point is, he says it will not exceed 40 per cent, come hell or high water! Education can go to some devastating place.

The number of students who wish to present themselves, qualified or not qualified, it's neither here nor there so far as we are basically concerned. We are going to be strict in enrolment. We are going to do it as surreptitously as possible and with as much cotton batting as we can work into the gums. The fact of the matter is there is going to be a limit to this spending.

We have reached the end of the road. It is not the problems of quality of educations to bemuse you or cause you perplexity or motivate you in any way. On the contrary, it is the sheer monetary aspects of the thing. It has grown beyond our grounds insofar as you are concerned. It's a weight upon the economy. It's a diversion of effort otherwise. It doesn't pay for itself properly, and we are going to see that proper restrictions are brought to bear.

What you do, you do this in terms of making a 50-50 ratio as presented here, in straight monetary terms. Whether or not they can get summer jobs; whether or not their parents have the resources; whether or not—the fact is they're not going to get in.

If you will only provide grants and place them! I hear Harry Parrott talk about the disincentives involved in accumulative debt. But to the very people who are affected, the sums of money seem larger, to those who have less, than to those who are in fair circumstances. It may become mountainous. These people for whom this presents an enormous obstacle are no less qualified, and are often more creative and driving people in artistic and other terms, not just in the art of making money.

They exclude that. They deliberately exclude it under your present regimen.

That is my contention and that is what is happening. I say that is my opinion; it will reverse itself in a few years because of the devastating social consequences of your policy, which will be back upon you. In the

meantime, we have to forfend and the way to do it, it seems to me, is to make access infinitely easier. Instead of only loans and no grants, it should be all grants and no loans, in my opinion. So you swing from the far right over to the somewhat bedazzled left in the course of this conversation. I would ask the minister in future to place his weight there.

Many of us came from poor families; many of us were fortunate enough to be able to work in order to get to these schools. It wasn't done easily. We don't give ourselves any airs about it. The dentistry school wasn't built by the dentists who attended it. It was built out of social capital and out of a disproportionate portion of those who never had the benefits of the damn place, and with this particular in mind of universal accessibility, and not only that but in terms of occupying not in a custodial way but in a beneficent way.

I think of Greece always. I am afraid I have to think of a certain 10 per cent of the top of the population. But we have the wherewithal to make it all the way down the road. That, if anything, is the glory and the benefit of this civilization. You are not making it work. Instead of advancing it in the direction of equity and with an egalitarian intent to lift everyone possible, and I think that includes the overwhelming portion of the population, you place an artificial barrier upon it. You repress; you come in from above and say no, on very narrow, very philistine economic grounds. That bothers me and I think I have some responsibility to speak out against it.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, Mr. Lawlor. I was going to say that seems like a good note on which to possibly carry item 7? Mr. Drea?

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): I am going to be longer than two minutes. Do you want me to commence anyway?

Madam Chairman: If you would like to start, fine.

Mr. Drea: Okay, fine!

There is one thing that concerns me in all of this and I am flabbergasted that the magic word only came up with the member for Lakeshore. That is the question of work.

It seems to me that our whole loan-grant system discriminates against a student who is willing to work his way through school. I am not talking about a summer job. I am talking about people like me who worked—well, it was 48 hours in those days; I suppose I am dating myself.

It seems to me that the young people in this province who are willing to work full-time deserve a bit of a break. They are people who, like me, are not of the elite—I don't like that word very much; I think we get hung up on this. I would suggest to you very strongly, that if not a majority, very close to a majority of the post-secondary school graduates in this province did not come from elitist families. They may be in the elitist class now because they worked hard themselves and took advantage of this province and the opportunities in it and made money; but I for one am getting a little bit tired that education is only for the elitist.

There's nobody more non-elitist than me. I think the time has come where there have to be some incentives to people who are willing to work. I don't necessarily think education should be a free ride. At the moment, there is great discrimination against the young man or young woman who is willing to defy convention. The academics are no stronger about working full-time now than they were 15, 17 or 20 years ago; but I think there should be some incentives for those people who are willing to do it. I would agree with Mr. Parrott's suggestion, modified somewhat. There should be incentive, after all is said and done, for someone who has saved the taxpayers of this province a goodly amount of money; for someone who is allowed the money that is available perhaps to be put to particular use for people who are physically unable to do two jobs, to go to school and to work full-time. They are saving us a bit of money, and I would suggest to you, that while I know it is not something that could be done overnight, I think it should bear some part in the thought process as to the future financing of post-secondary education, because I believe very strongly in work.

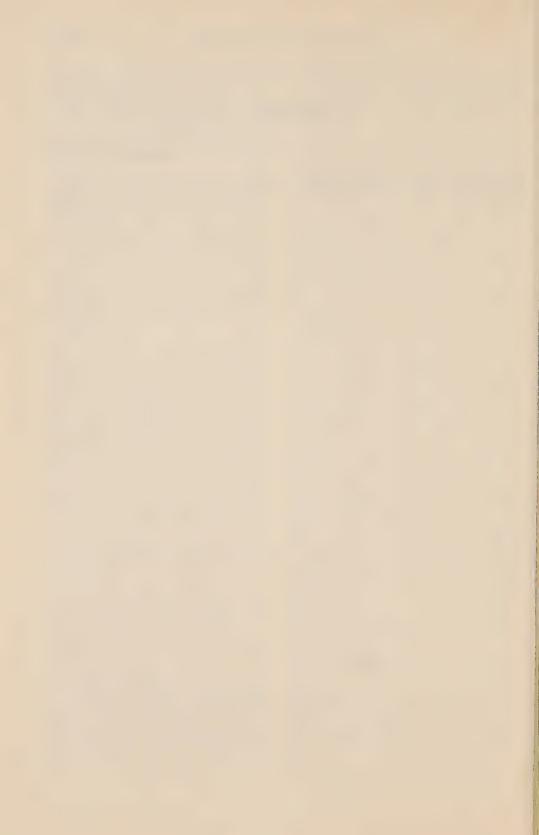
I have another subject I want to go on with, Madam Chairman, but it is 10:30. It is going to be rather brief.

Madam Chairman: Well, I think we had better adjourn until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The committee stands adjourned.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, May 24, 1972

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO 1972



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Wednesday, May 24, 1972

The committee met at 3.15 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1, Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2002:

Madam Chairman: Will the meeting come to order, please? Mr. Drea, would you like to carry on?

Hon. G. A. Kerr: (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Work!

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Oh, I believe in work, Mr. Minister. What I want to talk about in the second part is a rather grey area. In fact, it is a limbo in the student award programme. I think most of them are in the community college sphere. We have a number of students—and I'll grant you the number is relatively small—who are in a combination of taking community college courses and—here you get to the second part and you get into difficulty—one or two upgrading courses that they have to complete. As I understand it, if they are taking four post-secondary courses, they are eligible for the conventional student award.

However, it has been brought to my attention that at Centennial College there are 30 approximately—and the awards officer there verified it—who are taking more than one of the upgrading courses. They are left completely out. For all practical purposes, they are post-secondary students; but when it comes to the award programme they are not, because this is a very grey area.

Then, there is another area in the community college sphere where there is a total vacuum; that is in the upgrading. When people are taking upgrading, if they are male they are invariably not eligible for an allowance from the Department of Community and Social Services. Neither are they eligible for student awards because they are high school students. I realize that this isn't the minister's fault or the department's fault,

but I would think, sooner or later, this particular student area problem with financing has to be approached.

When I was in the welfare field, at one time there was a blanket prohibition through the regulations against anyone in a community college receiving any form of social assistance. That was on the grounds that if they were physically inside of a community college as an institution, they were considered a post-secondary student and, therefore, they got their assistance from the minister's department. Since they were high school students taking courses with textbooks approved by the Department of Education, they were not considered by your department to be post-secondary; they were considered to be secondary school students.

At that time, there was a decision written that it didn't matter where one attended school it was the courses he was taking and the key to it was the textbook. If the textbook was approved by the Department of Education, then obviously you were a secondary school student and, therefore, eligible for social assistance.

Then, immediately, and I must say that the haste with which it was done has always impressed me—I think it is probably the fastest piece of legislation ever introduced in this province—there was a blanket prohibition put on them. If they were in a community college for any reason, and this is stated in the regulations, they are a post-secondary student.

All right, that is fine and dandy. But the point is they are not eligible for any kind of award from your department whatsoever. They are neither fish nor fowl.

Then, when we get one step further, the people who are not in upgrading, who are partially getting two subjects in grade 12 and are still taking community college subjects, are neither fish nor fowl when it comes to a student award. They are not considered to be post-secondary students; therefore, they cannot get assistance. Yet, because they are doing it in a community college as an institution, as a physical location, they are precluded from getting any assistance from Community and Social Services.

I realize this isn't something for which you are going to be able to come up with a quick answer, but I would suggest that this is one problem area, granted the student award programme works very well by and large. Whether it is that the evolution of the particular programmes has outpaced the concept or the regulations of the student award programme or what, I don't know; but I know at least in the one community college that is somewhat close physically to me there are 30 in there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. If I understand you correctly, this is really a Community and Social Services responsibility.

Mr. Drea: Not exactly; they have got out of it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But it is a situation where students have, I would assume, dropped out of high school for the next part?

Mr. Drea: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now they are attempting to upgrade themselves and they are able to take some courses in the community colleges?

Mr. Drea: There are really two groups here. On the one hand, there are those who are taking straight academic upgrading. They are really secondary school students.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Drea: But the point is that the Department of Community and Social Services refuses to recognize them as secondary school students, because they are physically enrolled inside the walls of one of your institutions, even though they are taking a high school course. That's one point.

The second point is that there is now in certain areas a combination where they are taking maybe two high school subjects, but in the meantime the community college has decided that they should accelerate their own course by taking two or three post-secondary subjects. As I say, in both cases, these people are neither fish nor fowl. Quite frankly, I commend the community college for doing this. It would be a waste of time to tell somebody, "Look, you have got two subjects left in high school. Spend a whole year and then come back and see us."

I think the community college is doing the right thing. It is accelerating the course; it is using its facilities properly. But these people are caught in between the rigid definitions of two departments of the two ministers of government.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Wouldn't you say that they are basically finishing their secondary education?

Mr. Drea: The first group, the ones who are being upgraded, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right, and therefore, probably on that basis, they shouldn't qualify for a student award.

In the case of the second group I can see your argument. You might say that although they are neither fish nor fowl, they are probably more a student at a community college than they are at high school. In this way maybe some consideration should be given. But you can appreciate when you have certain guidelines for student awards, based on certain premises, and certain principles, it is difficult to make exceptions or deviate from those particular guidelines.

The student award programme applies to students in post-secondary institutions. They are assumed to have for the most part, completed from K to 13. Now they are continuing on to another institution. They are probably paying tuition fees, therefore they need some help from the province. I think that is basically the principle. Are those students paying any tuition fees?

Mr. Drea: Oh, yes! They have regular-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Then I would think that we should put some heads together here and consider some sort of a support for these people. The rationale for student awards is the fact that there is some expense; some cost. Although the student may be only 17 or 18, if he is in some way paying tuition fees, there should be some sort of assistance. I would like to look into that. Would you like to comment on that, Mr. Bethune?

Mr. D. S. Bethune (Student Awards Branch): Madam Chairman, as the minister pointed out and as the hon. member has mentioned, their difficulty is that they are neither fish nor fowl.

We are restricted from giving them assistance under the Ontario student awards programme because we have accepted the Canada student loans plan as a basic and integral part of our overall programme. It definitely states that the student must be taking courses which are at the post grade 12 level, and they must be taking 80 per cent of a full-time load at the post-secondary level.

Of course, these students in most cases are taking two subjects; and the odd one is taking three subjects. I suppose that by stretching things a bit we might be able to take care of those who are taking three, but we certainly couldn't do anything for those that are handling two at the post-secondary level.

Mr. Drea: Then, I would think that one of the criteria might be that just to take one or two post-secondary subjects in an institution, you have to be accepted. I don't really think I can just stroll in off the street; I have to register, I have to be admitted. I don't know the procedure any more, but I would think that at some point the person is listed on the rolls as a student.

Mr. Bethune: Yes, but at the same time there are students who fall slightly betwixt-and-between, who are also taking what used to be described as Manpower courses at the colleges. They are certainly not eligible for OSAP. They are not satisfied with the other programme, for some reason or other; I don't know the intricacies of it. But this is just to point out the colleges of applied arts and technology have all different types that are taking programmes there.

Mr. Drea: Thank you, Mr. Bethune.

Madam Chairman: Did you have a question, Mr. Ruston, on this particular topic?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Yes, it is on the same item. It is somewhat similar to what Mr. Drea mentioned. A student picked up his grade 12 in our area and then began looking for an air-conditioning and refrigeration course. He applied to George Brown College, but apparently his grade 12 qualifications were not enough needed and he couldn't get any assistance under student awards. He worked for seven months and then he came down here. He wasn't eligible for unemployment insurance. Someone told him to apply for welfare, since he was living away from home and he might get that.

But it seems to me—and it is about the same thing, in fact, as Mr. Drea mentioned—that there should be some area where someone can assist these young fellows in really trying to learn something that there is a demand for—such as refrigeration and air-conditioning. I suppose every building in Ontario will be air-conditioned in the next 25 years. It is just beginning. To me, these are the types of courses that we should be

training people in; instead of a few PhDs to walk around the streets.

To me, being a layman and uneducated, this is the thing that we should be training them for, something they can do with their hands. There should be some way that these people can be assisted. I think the minister has suggested that someone should get their heads together. But it seems to me that there has to be some system that could assist them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As I say, we are guided and restricted somewhat, as far as the loan portion is concerned. I suppose we would have to be concerned with the type of support we give. We don't want students dropping out of high school with the idea of being in this category and somehow getting their education supplemented in a way that they don't even enjoy in high school.

In some communities, of course, there are other types of training. These courses, in many aspects, are given in some of the vocational and technical schools—it is not absolutely necessary to enter a community college—but those are in the minority.

Mr. Ruston: In this case, Mr. Minister, he could have taken one of the courses in his home area, which would have been a few miles from his home; maybe 15 or 20 miles. At George Brown College they teach the airconditioning and refrigeration together, but at St. Clair College they just have the one course. The two of them really work in together, and that is the reason why he came down here. It seems too bad.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's why-

Mr. Ruston: Although, if he had been out of work for two years and had been sent there by Canada Manpower, he then would have received assistance. But he was just in between, and just couldn't get it anywhere.

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. Drea: May I say something?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, what I was really interested in, and Mr. Ruston brought it up, is the fact that these people are really motivated. They don't wait until the last minute with the local welfare administrator kicking them off the rolls, or something, and telling them they have to go. These people go, and they try. They get caught in things which you and I can understand but which

are very difficult for the people on the outside to understand.

I know they would certainly appreciate it if people would look into it and see if something could be done about it. I can assure you that on the secondary school one I shall go after the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle); I agree with you that is their responsibility because there is no tuition. But on this one line there is a bit of a problem. It's not a big problem and it's not very many people but it's tough for them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'll ask my ministry officials to look into this and to submit recommendations to me and report on the situation.

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Madam Chairman, I would like to ask the minister about a problem I have that overlaps two government departments. This young man is 18 years old and he is going to Radio College here in Toronto. I think it comes under your department because the boy has been awarded \$1,000 grant to go to this college. The only trouble is he lives in Oshawa; because of the monetary situation he can't afford to pay board and room in Toronto so he goes back and forth by GO Transit. GO Transit will give university students and community college students half fares. This one they won't and because they won't it costs him over \$3 a day. Of all the money that he is getting in grants he is spending \$700 throughout the year on GO Transit. All we are doing is awarding him something to go back and forth with. Why wouldn't this boy be treated the same as any other community college student or any university student?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. McIlveen, I understand that the radio college you talk about is a private institution. Is that right?

Mr. McIlveen: I have no idea.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it is. I think it's not a grant; I think he is getting a \$1,000 loan.

Mr. McIlveen: A \$1,000 loan. That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. Private institutions don't qualify for grants. The only thing here is that we can make arrangements, of course, to increase that loan to about \$1,500 but I think he can take that same course in a community college. It may not be the one that's close to or in your area—

Mr. McIlveen: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yours is Durham, isn't it?

Mr. McIlveen: That's right, and there is no comparable radio course in our own municipality.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think there must be one in the area where this radio college is located at the present time.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): It'd cost him that to travel to Durham.

Mr. McIlveen: Pardon?

Mr. Laughren: It'd cost him that to travel to Durham.

Mr. McIlveen: It'd cost him 25 cents a day both ways to travel to Durham. There's a lot of difference between that and \$3. If you are going to give him a loan, why wouldn't he have the same privileges as any other student who gets a loan and gets half-price fare with GO Transit. He is not working; he is a student. Why do we, as a province, differentiate between the two? I don't really think that whether it is private or public should make any difference. By the fact that he is a student, he should get both awards. We shouldn't be giving him \$1,000 in one way and then taking \$700 away in another.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I know that this distinction exists because I have had calls from constituents in my own riding with respect to students who are attending Upper Canada College, for example, in Toronto. I suppose it's tied in with—

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Upper Canada College? Do you subsidize that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, no. I am just saying that they are wondering why their students can't get the same consideration in riding GO Transit as the public school students do.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, I see!

Interjections by hon, members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's just part of the whole area, or the public area of services, educational services, transportation services. We spent a great deal of money building community colleges and we want as many people as possible to go to those community colleges. We don't want to seem to be subsidizing private institutions in this way.

I suppose there is also the rather questionable argument that if that student was

attending a community college he may be eligible for a grant as well as some consideration on GO Transit. Maybe because he is attending a privileged institution he is in a position to pay the full fare on GO Transit. I don't know.

But this has been the principle, that they haven't given the same consideration to students attending private institutions as we have those attending public institutions in riding public transportation.

Mr. McIlveen: I can tell you one thing, that this one isn't able to pay because his father is a line worker at General Motors and the boy is the eldest of eight children, and when you have eight children, even if you work in General Motors, there is no way you can afford the amount of money that this type of training needs.

This boy works in the summer and that, with the \$1,000 loan, pays his way completely. His father just is not able to financially help this youth. And if he did go to a community college he could afford it, but the course that he wants to take is not available in Oshawa; it is in Toronto.

If the boy went to the University of Toronto in electrical engineering he could get the GO Transit fare, and I really don't see the difference. I think that this is a trade school—whether it is a private school or not it is a form of a trade school—and I think that he should be subsidized for transit as well as the \$1,000 loan.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Maybe if we had more say in the curriculum of some of these private schools, for example, this would in turn indicate a little more recognition, not only for the school but for the student as far as subsidizing some of these expenses is concerned.

I tend to agree with you, because it may cost the public purse more money if that student was in fact going to a community college and was eligible for a grant and was enjoying all the privileges that the public sector can give him. We would probably end up paying much more than any half fare on GO Transit would amount to under the present circumstances. But that is a principle; it is debatable.

It is obvious, I think, that the province doesn't want to see the proliferation of these private institutions. We've built a large system of community colleges and I suppose we feel the less competition the better, as far as their success is concerned, and so we go right down the line, including some form

of subsidization or assistance in respect to public transportation.

I have had the argument out. I had it with my predecessor because of the student travelling from Burlington to Toronto, and that is the argument I got and that is the argument I am giving you.

Mr. McIlveen: I don't believe the argument is right and proper. I think if you, as the Minister of Colleges and Universities, are going to give this boy a \$1,000 loan—

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): That's right.

Mr. McIlveen: —then you are okaying the fact that this boy is going to be educated. Now if you want to put these schools out of business—

Mr. Roy: That's right.

Mr. McIlveen: —that is one thing. Don't give them the loans at all, and that will effectively put them out of business. But once you give them the loans you put it in one pocket and take it out of the other.

Mr. Roy: Madam Chairman, I think the doctor makes a point there, when one looks at the principle. That's why I thought, Mr. Minister, and I agree that you had certain sympathy for what the doctor is saying, but the argument you were giving, or the argument that was given to you, is somewhat artificial, because in principle if you are going to give him the loan to go to that school obviously you are not really against that institution.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is a federal loan. All we do is administer a federal loan.

Mr. Roy: Well, be it federal or provincial-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The federal government makes them eligible for a loan and we administer it.

Mr. Roy: But it would seem to me that the main principle is the education of the individual, and once he is in a private school or elsewhere, be it Upper Canada College or the Radio College that the doctor is talking about, the idea is the education of this particular individual. It seems that the distinction is somewhat artificial and maybe should be taken up with the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton). I would think he was the one that would set that standard.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This would be a policy decision. It's a broad principle here and, as

I say, we're not involved in setting curriculum in private schools, where in some areas there's some duplication of facilities. I suppose that this is why we feel the privilege should not be extended. As I say, it's a principle here; it maybe somewhat influenced by the fact that GO Transit has a deficit of a couple of million dollars every year and, why aggravate it? I don't know.

Mr. McIlveen: Your schools and your colleges have a deficit of a lot more.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, they're a great investment, though!

Mr. McIlveen: That's what I'm saying Radio College is, too, maybe. I don't know.

Mr. Ruston: Madam Chairman, I think the minister mentioned that he was administering this loan for the federal government. In your total student award loans and so forth, what share of that is put in by the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The items you have before you in your book, grants and awards to students, under the sub-heading "Transfer Payments"—these are entire grants. The amounts of the loans, as far as I am aware, are not shown in this item.

These are transfer payments, basically. The money comes from the federal government, we administer it, we work it into our OSAP programme as part of a total award, and it doesn't really cost us anything.

#### Madam Chairman: Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: Madam Chairman, with your permission—I'm sure your tolerance will be very briefly tried. I just want to point out something to the minister which is quite off topic at this point, but sprang to my eyes as I was looking through statistics published by the department. It indicates the kind of ghettos that we've made our community colleges into.

In 1971-1972, only 1.4 per cent of the freshmen going into provincial universities came out of the CAAT—that was 420 individuals—and into the levels above first year there were only 142. That is an incredibly small proportion of enrolment and indicates that, quite obviously, there's virtually no possibility for CAAT students to move into the other stream. I just raised that as a point, I'll go back on topic now, Madam Chairman.

Obviously, we in this party are extremely unhappy about the minister's decision, or the government's decision, rather—I would hope that the minister might at least claim that he was pushed into it by the cabinet; however, even that is not adequate explanation—because we feel very strongly that it is going to have an effect. Some of this has been said before; I'll try and be very brief about it.

Perhaps I could start by going through some basic economics and considering the effects of the changes in the awards programme on students whose families have different kinds of incomes.

In the first place, if you take a student, let's say, whose family income was \$20,000 a year, it's quite obvious, and I'm sure the minister will agree, that that student's decision about whether or not to go to or to continue in university is not affected in any way by the change in the awards system and the increase in the loan ceiling, because he wasn't eligible for it in the first place. And the minister would probably argue that the tuition fee increase is relatively small compared to those family resources and, therefore, that that is not material—it doesn't really influence that decision—and I would tend to agree.

You take a student who comes from a family with an income of, let's say, around \$10,000 on the other hand. Then you begin to see some impact. A student who had been eligible for a—

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Are you talking taxable income or gross?

Mr. Cassidy: I'm talking gross income. A student who had been eligible for a grant of around \$700 finds that that grant portion is reduced and that the loan portion is increased by \$200. If you go down to anybody with an income below that, obviously the same thing applies; that is, that the loan portion of what they have to borrow is increased by \$200 in every case.

The minister has said that as far as he can see an increase in the loan from \$600 to \$800 would not have a material effect, but that an increase beyond that point would have some effect.

Hon: Mr. Kerr: I said "might have."

Mr. Cassidy: Might have some effect, okay. I find the minister's reasoning rather hard to follow, but I would just like to try and go into the thinking of a student who would

be a bit more deeply affected by the change in the loan ceilings.

In the first place I think that the minister would agree with me that the change in the loan ceiling and also the change in tuition fees for undergraduate students whose families have an income of let's say \$20,000 or more is negligible. In other words, their decision about going into and continuing in the university is unaffected. Would you agree with that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I would agree with that—with the rider that the student from the low-income group will also not be affected by the increase in tuition fees.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. In the first place we have agreed that the decision of the student from the high-income family would not be affected by the tuition increase and the increase in the loan ceiling, because he isn't eligible for the awards.

When you come to the student from the moderate or low-income family, on the other hand, you have to look at the factors that enter into the decision. One assumes that the motivation to go to university is constant or rather that the sort of desire to learn in itself is given. Then you have to look at the immediate costs and benefits of going and at the long-term costs and benefits of going.

Over the last two or three years, Mr. Minister, what we have seen is that students considering whether to go to university or not have found that the economic payoff from university doesn't look as attractive as it once did. The security of a job for a highly trained individual and the prospect of high earnings doesn't look nearly as secure as it once did, and therefore that particular influence on the demand curve, on the wish of people to go to university, has diminished. In other words, the tendency to go to university because of the job prospects after you finish has declined, and that, I would suggest, would have some effect on enrolments.

Secondly, you have to look at the cost side. Now there are a couple of points to be made there. The first point is that the minister is quite wrong when he says the students only pay 20 or 25 per cent of the cost of going to university. In fact at the undergraduate level they pay approximately 50 per cent—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, they don't even pay 25.

Mr. Cassidy: —and by some calculations they pay even more, and I can give a very brief example that will illustrate that.

The costs for a student for a year at university, or 32 weeks at university, are of the order of \$2,000. That is in tuition, books, spending money and board and room, and these are the figures that would come out under the student award programme when they make the determination to meet.

In addition to that there is a cost of approximately \$2,000, which has to be taken into account, which is the actual instruction cost to the university of having that student in the university. Once you eliminate the double counting you have a student whose costs are about \$1,500 to live and buy his books and who pays about \$500 in tuition, for a total of \$2,000; and the total cost of that student going to university is \$2,000 in instructional cost plus about \$1,500 in maintenance, for a total of \$3,500.

The student pays \$2,000 out of the \$3,500 or—in fact it is higher than I worked it out initially—about 57 or 58 per cent, which is a far cry from the 20 or 25 per cent that the minister began to talk about.

Now all of the economics that I have ever studied and all of the economics that the economists in the minister's department have ever studied, indicate that if you change the price of a commodity—or service in this particular case—it has an effect on the number of people who are willing to purchase that particular commodity or service.

If you are selling potatoes, Mr. Minister, and the price is \$1 for 50 lb and you raise the price to \$1.50, that has a certain effect on the demand for potatoes. If you raise it to \$2 it has another effect.

In the case of some other goods where the demand is more elastic, a very small increase in the price may have quite a substantial effect on the number of people who are willing to pay the price.

The minister has argued that university education is, in effect, such a necessity that people will pay the extra \$200 by borrowing, and that that will have no influence. In other words the demand for a university education is completely inelastic.

I just find that very, very hard to believe when, in fact, as we have seen, enrolment is certainly elastic when it relates to future job prospects and other factors that enter into the decision to go to university. I would students for whom that extra \$200 in loan is the factor that makes them decide, other

things being considered, because of that \$200 they won't go on.

I suggest the minister's surveys are not particularly helpful. He did say that people had given a number of different reasons and had talked about job prospects and this sort of thing. These sort of things obviously enter into it, but I fail to see how he can dismiss the increase in the loan ceiling as something which enters in a very real way into the decision of the student. My own experience in talking to students in the Ottawa area is that there are substantial numbers at the two Ottawa universities-and I certainly would assume at other universities as well-who come from families of modest income, for whom this extra loan is a real deterrent and who either cannot see that there are future earnings that would justify the additional borrowing, or who simply cannot justify to themselves, or perhaps to their parents, the borrowing of what appears to them to be a substantial amount of money.

The minister can argue until he is blue in the face that the extra \$600 or \$800 over the course of a university career can be repaid easily out of future earnings. He refuses to acknowledge, and I think he should acknowledge, that there is a very evident psychological problem as well, that it is people's perception that enters into this and that people, when making these life decisions, cannot sit down in quite the coolly analytical way the minister would have them do.

I think it is important that we get as close as possible to having the student body of Ontario universities reflect the population of Ontario. Given the discrimination against students from lower-income families, I think that there should be over-compensation at this time and not the present situation where this group is discriminated against.

I would suggest specifically, rather than ineptly coming to the committee with a lack of figures, that the minister use the statistical techniques which have been developed and are pretty well perfected for taking samples of the student body of Ontario universities and their parents, and so on, in order to come up with some meaningful figures on the income distribution of the families of students who are currently attending universities.

I would suggest, for example, that if you took an income distribution of family heads between the ages of 40 and 50 in the province—this is the age group most likely to have kids at university or community colleges—and then if you compared that against the family incomes of students actually attending

post-secondary institutions, that you would have a pretty reliable picture as to whether or not opportunity in Ontario universities is being fairly distributed among the various income levels. I fear that the results would be very disappointing to this party and I hope that the minister also would be disappointed in how ineffective universities are in extending opportunities to people from lower-income groups.

One of the things that struck me when I talked to students was the cumulative effects of the awards programme and the increase in the loan ceiling. Students found that they came to February or March in the academic year and ran out of the \$200 or \$300 that they needed in order to complete that year's studies. They then had to go to friends, to some family benefactor or to a bank in order to make a short-term loan in order to complete the year.

The short-term loan, in turn, had to be repaid out of their summer earnings. Although they began the fresh academic year, say, the current year, with \$600 in savings ascribed to them under the student awards scheme, they may only have had \$200 or \$300 actually because the remainder had been used to pay off a loan that allowed them to complete the previous year.

Each year they do this they get further and further behind until finally the actual cost of an additional year at university isn't the \$600 that used to exist or the \$800 but, in fact, may be \$1,200, \$1,300 or \$1,400. That is the gap between what they saved, what they get from their parents, what they received and what they need. Only \$800 of that gap is made up and that is made up on lending and the remainder they have to make up in other ways. These ways are very difficult because they are essentially short-term borrowing and therefore become an immediate call on the student's resources as soon as he is not studying.

I would like to ask the minister some questions now which relate to some of the things I mentioned. The first one is that I understand that the original proposal considered by the minster was to raise the loan ceiling to \$1,000 from the previous \$600 and that the minister persuaded the colleagues to roll that back to \$800. I would like the minister to answer why was it that he could live with \$800 but couldn't live with \$1,000 or with an unlimited loan ceiling?

The second question I would like to ask is what consultation and advice did the minister have with a committee, which I believe is called the Ontario students awards committee, which is set up under the department in order to advise the government on the way in which student loans should be administered? What consultation or advice did he have before the measure was announced and what consultation and advice has he had since the awards were announced?

Third question: What proposals has the minister made to the Canada student awards administration in order to relate living costs in various regions of the province to family income in determining the parental contribution to the cost of a student at university?

I have in mind the difference between somebody who lives in his own home in a small town of Ontario with a family income of \$7,000 or \$8,000 and relatively low shelter costs, other costs are also relatively low; and a family which is renting accommodation in a high-rent city like Toronto or Ottawa, where shelter alone might occupy 30 or 35 per cent of the total family budget and where food costs, transportation costs and other costs are also higher, but which is also living on the same \$7,000 or \$8,000 income.

According to the plan as it stands right now I understand that the parental contribution is assessed the same. In fact, in the small town the family could probably live quite comfortably on what was left to it after it made its contribution to the son's or daughter's education; whereas in Toronto, that would be literally taking money which is needed for essentials such as clothing and transportation and a bare minimum of leisure activity. What is the minister doing with the Canada student awards in order to get them to take into account regional variations?

The next question is I would like to know why it was that the cost of living changes in the Canada student awards plan which would, in effect, have reduced by a small extent the contributions expected of parents in the 1971-1972 year. These were not accepted by the Ontario government and therefore there was no account taken of inflation; but that was deferred for a year to the forthcoming academic year.

The next question is: What plans has the minister got in order to take account of the needs of part-time students who wish to attend university.

I can give one example, which I think is fairly graphic. Let's talk about a family; a husband and wife with one or two small children. The wife's looking after the kids, but would like to complete or commence her university or post-secondary education. May-

be she intends to fit herself for work and maybe she simply wants to educate herself further; and maybe she wants to keep up with her husband, who is advancing. He already has a university degree, whereas she hasn't.

But she is faced with costs which simply can't be met out of a family budget of maybe the \$5,000 or \$6,000 that he is earning at the beginning level of whatever his career may be. She needs support in order, let's say, for daycare, for tuition fees and for the cost of books and materials and supplies.

It is not a large amount, but that \$300 or \$400 in loans is the difference between her taking two courses a year and moving towards a university degree over a period of time; and her deciding that it is just not worth it and not going ahead.

What proposals does the minister have concerning this particular problem, which I understand is dealt with in Alberta under their scheme, but is not, as I understand, covered here?

Next, what about the case of parental refusal? I have a case on my hands right now of a girl who comes from a family which has twice refused to support her. She has been refused student awards and has finally been able to twist her parents' arms to the point where they contribute enough so that she could take her first and second years at Queen's University. But this year the family has put their foot down and they say that "under absolutely no conditions will we contribute."

This girl is now in a position where she will not be able to continue and, in fact, capitalize on this human and financial investment that she's making by continuing until she completes her university career. The only course available to her right now, as far as I can understand it, is that she has got to find somebody who will enter into a marriage of convenience in order to permit her to have independent status. I don't think the minister really wants to condone this kind of legitimized white slavery for people to finish their university education.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): The idea intrigues him, though.

Mr. Roy: Any volunteers in the department?

Mr. Cassidy: You can only get one at a time, George.

The final point is: I have asked one of the minister's staff for a copy of the administra-

tion manual, which is used in order to guide our decisions about the student awards; he suggested I ask the minister. So would the minister make available to interested members of the public or of the Legislature a copy of the administrative manual?

I asked for information earlier and was given some stuff which was correspondence with Sid Rubinoff up in Ottawa, related to the scales of parental contribution; and this general leaflet on the student awards programme. But that does not help me counsel people who come to me and say: "Look, should I appeal or not?" It certainly doesn't enable me to give them any real guidance; nor does it enable the student himself to find out through the regulations whether he has been equitably dealt with or not.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is that it?

Mr. Cassidy: Well, for now, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I couldn't be so happy.

Mr. Cassidy: I could have asked them one at a time, Mr. Minister; but I thought you would prefer them altogether.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's better, yes. First-

Mr. Cassidy: Why do you resent these kind of inquiries?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't mind these inquiries, I suppose that is why we are here.

Mr. Laughren: It took 10 days to come to that conclusion?

Mr. Roy: Real insight there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, the first observation made by the hon. member was the fact that community colleges are veritable ghettos because something under two per cent of the CAAT students went on to university.

Mr. Cassidy: No, the admission to university of transfers from CAAT.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: CAAT graduates or CAAT students.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is that before they finish their course?

Mr. Cassidy: I don't know. I would assume that the students subsequently entering second year in university would very often be CAAT graduates who already—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think that that explains it. If students are going to a community college and taking a two or three-year course and obtaining a diploma, I would think the great majority of them would complete their education and go into the work force, so I am not surprised really that only 420 students transferred to university.

As the hon, member knows, for the first couple of years there was some discussion, to the point of controversy, where the universities were not entirely recognizing the community college students to the extent that they wanted to be recognized. They weren't giving them quite the credit for their courses that the community colleges felt should be given, and this in some way affected the mobility between the two institutions. I think if we stick to the basic concept of community colleges, the great majority of those students are going there, finishing their education and then entering a particular vocation or occupation.

Mr. Cassidy: It is just a wall that exists right now, and I'm sure that is not what the government intended, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I think it's nothing more than possibly a low fence. It was a wall but I think it's slowly being torn down and the mobility and the consultation and the general co-operation between the two systems is much better now than it was four or five years ago. I am hoping, of course, that it will be even greater, particularly in areas like Thunder Bay where you have a closer relationship, and the objective is to have a closer relationship between the two types of institutions.

Now the hon, member spent some time on something that we have been discussing for about six or seven or eight hours during the past week, and this is the question of the increase in tuition fees and the increase in the loan portion of the student award. The hon. member says quite emphatically that because of the \$200 increase in the loan portion, students won't go on to university, and of course he is only guessing. I'm hoping that in his consultations with students he wasn't trying to give them any type of psychological hangup where they might have been open-minded about it but now, after talking with the hon. member, they have made up their minds that they just can't go on to university.

Mr. Cassidy: That's not the point, Mr. Minister. All the laws of economics say that

if you raise the price of a commodity you tend to reduce the demand.

Mr. Paterson: Not necessarily.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Dealing as an example with the sales tax on a lot of commodities in this country, that really has reduced the demand on those commodities?

Mr. Cassidy: It could have.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In automobile production, for example?

Mr. Cassidy: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In liquor sales?

Mr. Cassidy: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You're kidding. You're kidding?

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): They could quit smoking and drinking but they wouldn't.

Interjection by an hon, member.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For example, if we had a programme where you could buy a case of booze and you could borrow the money for five years, do you think that would affect the sale of that booze? Not really. Think about it for 10 minutes. Now, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): It would be nice to try.

Mr. Cassidy: Why then do the minister's free enterprise colleagues sometimes engage in cost-cutting in order to raise sales?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Heaven forbid! Heaven forbid! That's against some law.

Mr. Cassidy: Why, when they raise their price, do they find that the demand for the commodity tends to shrink?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just for a very short term—and then it comes back to its original level and then continues to go up. It depends a great deal on the attractiveness, on the salability, on the need for that particular commodity. As far as education is concerned, there is still a great need.

The hon, member talked about the percentage of cost paid by students going to universities. He questioned the figure that I used; I actually used something under 20 per cent. As you know, the tuition fees for most of the courses this year will amount to \$585. The cost to the institution, for ex-

ample, for a first-year agricultural student is \$5,064.

Mr. Roy: That's what is worrying some of you guys. Sorry. Could you just repeat that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The cost to the institution-

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —of a student in agriculture for the first year, according to these figures—and this is in COPSE—is \$5,064. Architecture is the same. Commerce is \$3,803. Fine and applied arts——I am not going to go down the list here; I am just using some examples—\$3,803. I can't find anything under \$2,500 anywhere.

Mr. Bounsall: But the average subsidy-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Nursing is \$5,064.

Mr. Bounsall: But the average subsidy we gave last year was only \$2,340—the average subsidy which the province provided.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, these-

Mr. Bounsall: It could be that you add your fees on top of that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, you are talking about averages again. I am saying that the figure I used last night, of around 17 per cent or 18 per cent, was an average figure. The hon. member here was saying that the figure was wrong—I am assuming he said that—and that, in some cases, the students were paying as much as 50 per cent and 55 per cent of the cost of that education. I question that percentage and I am trying to give you some idea, based on the tuition fees paid, of what it would cost the institution.

Mr. Roy: If I might just stop you there, Mr. Minister, you say \$5,000 in agriculture?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, \$5,064.

Mr. Bounsall: Does that include capital costs as well? Does it include capital as well as operating costs, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Roy: You know, I am just surprised. It's a revelation to me that it should cost more for agriculture, for instance, than commerce.

An hon. member: There are no scientific labs, nothing, in commerce.

Mr. McIlveen: You haven't got any bulls.

Mr. B. Newman: You don't need any bulls.

Mr. Roy: What are you giving them in agriculture?

 $\mathbf{Mr.}$  R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Sheep, sheep.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, let's stay on the vote here. We'll never get through.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, can we get back to the-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I can show these figures to the hon. member. The point that I am trying to make is that the cost last year, which was accepted by this committee in the estimates, was around 17 per cent. Now, assuming that tuition fees have gone up for the most part by \$100, I think you can conclude what the increased cost to the student is. It's nowhere near 50 per cent.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Minister, if I can just come back. The cost of an arts course to the institution is \$2,500. The cost to the student—his maintenance, books and so on—is approximately \$1,500. That makes a total of \$4,000. A student pays \$1,500 for his maintenance and so on plus about \$500 or \$600 in tuition, which is 50 per cent of \$4,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are taking one particular faculty here.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, that's the big one

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am talking about an average.

Mr. Cassidy: All right. In that case there is an average in these figures somewhere, if I can find it—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am talking about institution costs. I am telling you what it costs Queen's, or Ottawa, or Toronto, or Western to educate that student.

Mr. Cassidy: Fine.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is what I am talking about.

Mr. Cassidy: If you want to argue on this point then you can talk not just of the cost of maintenance to the student, you can talk of his foregone earnings. You can say that a student, in fact, foregoes earnings of, let's say, \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year for each year he's at a university—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, you see, that is intangible.

Mr. Cassidy: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is intangible.

Mr. Cassidy: But it-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am giving you real costs and you are guessing. You are saying that that student may go on and work, earn an income and earn X number of dollars. I can go on and say that after a five- or six-year period that student, with a university degree, will make up in spades what was lost during the time he was at an institution.

Mr. Cassidy: But the point is, the institutional costs of a BA, for example, might be \$10,000. The student's foregone earnings over four years would be of the order of \$15,000 or \$20,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right.

Mr. Cassidy: Or his maintenance plus tuition costs over that period would be of the order of \$10,000. Either way, you have to acknowledge that these are real costs to the student.

Now, university is too pleasant a place to go for me to accept that the student really forewent all of that \$20,000. Because, in fact—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right. Nobody would believe you.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right. But you can't just go back to the institutional costs. It is a narrow bureaucratic kind of way of doing it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, it happens to be real facts and figures. It just happens to be the cost per student to the university. It's broken down in annual costs and there is no way of getting around it. These are figures. You can analyse them, you can justify them, you can philosophize about them, but the fact is I don't think you have really shaken my percentage figure of something under 20 per cent. I think, really, this is not irrelevant, but I was saying last night, to make a point, that if we are going to utilize the principle from time to time that people should pay a higher portion of the total cost of the service they obtain from the public purse, I don't think that any group should be exempt. And after practically no change for about six or eight years, there's been an increase in tuition fees. So this is one of the justifications and the rationale behind the change this year.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Minister, could I just ask you, in medicine what is the cost per student? Do you have it there?

Mr. McIlveen: Quite a bit.

Mr. Cassidy: About \$7,500 a year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Veterinary medicine is \$7,586. Here it is broken down: Pre-medicine and medicine. Medicine, yes—\$7,586.

Mr. Roy: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The hon. member went on to talk about the cumulative effect of the awards programme. Again, we debated this point quite extensively the fact that after three or four years the student has accumulated quite a debt. If the loan is \$800, after four years it is \$3,200. Again, I question, if a student after getting a degree is able to obtain a decent paying job commensurate with his training, whether, under the terms of our student award programme, this is prohibitive, or whether in fact it really prevents that student from carrying on and paying this off as a debt and still carrying on in his particular profession or vocation and living what I would assume to be a normal life. I don't think that that is a crushing burden; that it is all that hard that the student assuming the award programme has the repayment of that loan over a reasonable period of time.

The hon. member says he understands—or his spies are telling him, I suppose—that there was going to be a \$1,000 ceiling and that we succeeded in keeping it to an \$800 ceiling. Why would we do that? I think the answer is obvious. It's better to have an \$800 loan ceiling than a \$1,000 loan ceiling. There is an area where, in my opinion, the loan ceiling gets to be too high; and unlike most provinces, Ontario's is lower. Certainly I think it is a reasonable statement to say that a change from \$600 to \$1,000 in one year is rather a big jump.

Mr. Cassidy: You are promising to do it in two years; is that what you are promising?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And I am sure that the hon. member would be spending at least three hours of these estimates saying: "Isn't it terrible, you jumped \$400 in one year." So, predicting that, we just went to \$200. No, I am not saying that this is—

Mr. Bounsall: Get the next \$200 next year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am not saying that this is being staged. I am not saying that next year it will be \$1,000.

Mr. Bounsall: What's your guess, though?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am satisfied that the revenue that was to be gathered, to be earned by the Treasury as a result of these changes was sufficient and was fair; and anything more would have been overly sufficient and unfair.

Mr. Cassidy: The logic escapes me. I really find it hard to find him subscribing to Darcy McKeough's view of the world; when he has got the responsibilities of this portfolio.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I can say is; it is like everything else. We don't want to pay more for what we are getting by way of service; and it imposes a certain degree of aggravation.

Now I don't want to get into other sectors of the community who have had to put up with great increases in costs and have had trouble to budget because of it. All I am saying is that the change that has taken place, the changes that have been made in our programme, are not such that will prevent students from going to university.

Now as far as consultation is concerned, there was a great deal of consultation with the Committee on University Affairs. The Ontario Students Award Committee were given various problems to be dealt with and ramifications and reactions to anticipate. This is before any decision was made. They were asked if there was any change they would recommend in the programme that might ease the cost to the government, and at the same time not materially harm the programme as far as the student interest was concerned.

Naturally any decision that has to be made, has to be made by the government. Committees such as this can't be told of that decision until it is made public. But I know, of course, that the student award committee was not happy with the changes; particularly the student faculty members on that committee.

Now we are having them consider the possibility of offsetting any hardship that might result from these changes by way of making changes within the award programme that we have the right to do, and where the flexibility exists so as to assist the students who feel that their award won't be sufficient to carry on with their education.

I've mentioned some of those areas where we are considering change. I've mentioned them a number of times. That is being looked into and a decision will have to be made very shortly because applications are now coming in.

Mr. Cassidy: May I ask: What was the advice of the committee beforehand, when you were testing them to see if they could come up with alternatives? You posed the dilemma to them, or you posed the problem to them; did they advise any changes at all?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not really, no. For example, they weren't in favour of the increased loan portion.

Mr. Cassidy: So the minister is-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As a matter of fact, there was some comment that maybe the grant portion should be increased.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They did have a halfway recommendation involving some of Wright's recommendations as far as student fees were concerned and as far as the grants were concerned but, of course, not to cut off after three years and for the grant to continue until the student finished his education. They were, naturally, accessibility bent, if you don't mind the phrase, and it was obvious that they would be unhappy with the recommendations.

Well, right now-

Mr. Cassidy: In other words, the minister simply overruled or ignored the committee which his department or which he or his predecessor had set up in order to advise on student awards?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wouldn't say that. The committee wasn't set up entirely with the idea of recommending what the amount of a loan should be or what the amount of the grant should be vis-à-vis the loan. As far as the Treasury is concerned, shall we say, the committee does much more than that, particularly in relation to the administration of these loans.

The government had to make a decision and even CUA wasn't entirely satisfied with the decision. The attitude of CUA was that if you're looking for more revenue, these are the areas where revenue can be obtained. We asked them to list the order of changes in priority and, of course, changes in the loan portion of the award were very low priority as far as CUA was concerned.

As for discussions with the Canada student award people to change the cost of living allowance, the parental contribution, we feel, is a little high. We have made recommendations to the Canada student award people that it be reduced from about \$18.30 to about \$12 per student. The federal government, based on this submission by us, has promised to study it and to make recommendations. That's the—

Mr. Cassidy: But you wouldn't move to make the small adjustments which were suggested in 1971-1972?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'm not aware of what those were.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Bethune could tell us what they were.

Mr. Bethune: Yes, Madam Chairman, the recommendations made at that time were not going to ease the problem at all for the student. What they did was apply a five per cent cost of living factor which, of course, increased what they were taking off on one side against what the parents have to put in on the other. There was nothing to be gained by the parents.

The \$18.30 a week, for example, which is expected to be contributed by the parents—if they're in the income bracket where this is levied against them—for each child who is attending post-secondary was increased from the previous figure of \$15 something, I think. When they started playing around with these dollars, they took it away from one hand and gave it to the other, but all within the concept of the assessment procedures.

Mr. Cassidy: Was the effect to reduce or increase or leave about the same the parental contribution in any given level of income?

Mr. Bethune: Because they worked on the basis that average incomes had gone up, the parental contribution naturally increased. At the same time they increased—

Mr. Cassidy: At a given level of income, did the parental contribution decrease or stay still or increase?

Mr. Bethune: When you talk about a given level of income, we're talking, I assume, about the net income when we enter the parental contribution table? In that case, for those who did not increase their income—their net income remained the same—there was an alleviation in the contribution table and that was taken into consideration by us.

Mr. Cassidy: That is at the point at which Ontario refused to allow parents, at a given

level of income, that reduction in order to offset the increase in living costs.

Mr. Bethune: No, we put the parental contribution table into effect as soon as we received it. This year we've received the parental contribution table. We're using it now. It will not come into effect, so far as the federal government is concerned, until after July 1, officially, because we have to go and say we agree with everything else that is in the programme.

Mr. Cassidy: Why, then, did the letter from you to Mr. Rubinoff say that Ontario was not implementing the new parental contribution table until the 1972-1973 year, although it was brought in for Ottawa for 1971-1972?

Mr. Bethune: I am trying to think what factor there was in it. We didn't buy it holusbolus, but—it wasn't a major factor in the overal contribution. As a matter of fact, I would have to check into this; which I will in a minute or two. If I may, Madam Chairman, hold off on this until I can look that up; and I will let you know.

Mr. Roy: Of course, when you are talking about giving with one hand and taking it with the other, that is exactly what you did with your summer student programme for work. You are waiting for them in the fall with \$23 million in extra tuition. I just thought I would get that in there.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, there is really no relation.

Mr. Roy: No?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Roy: Well isn't it a fact that you could have given them \$21 million in the spring; and they are waiting for them in the fall to get back \$23 million from them?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Are you saying that because we are giving \$21 million or \$23 million for a summer employment programme?

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, I would say that the students will probably earn anywhere from \$700 to \$1,000, maybe even more, over the summer months. Depending on what year he is, he might be assessed for \$300, he might be assessed for \$500 or \$600; so there is a difference.

Mr. Roy: Wouldn't you have been better off, Mr. Minister, to forget about your sum-

mer student programme and forget about your tuition increase; and you would have come out even with all the students?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. We want them working for one thing. It is something to do and—

Mr. Roy: And you want them paying more in the fall?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —and we want the students who can afford to pay, to pay to go to university; the ones who can't, we will support.

Now, the hon. member talked about living allowances. He assumed that they were the same in every part of the province; that a small town was the same as a large city. My information is that for students living away from home in private accommodations—boarding houses—the amount is established by the province, based on the average cost in the region concerned. For students living away from home in university residence, it is the actual cost of residence fees.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Minister, I wish you had taken more detailed notes, because in fact that is not the point I was making.

The point I was making is that it is a lot tougher for a family living in Metro Toronto, with two or three kids and earing \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year, to afford the parental contribution than for a family living up at Kaladar—for the sake or argument—and earning the same amount of money and, shall we say, owning their own home.

It is much easier for that family out in a small town or village—say in Tweed or some place like that—to afford the parental contribution than it is for somebody here renting a home in Metro Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, but isn't the parental contribution taken into consideration in that respect?

Mr. Bethune: No, sir.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The gross income less certain deductions.

Mr. Bethune: Well, I think what the hon, member is saying, sir, is that he would like a parental contribution table to be designed for every community across the country. I think it would be most unreasonable to expect any such award system to apply with any expeditiousness. I think students would be waiting for years to get their awards.

Mr. Cassidy: Without going to that extreme it certainly is possible to take into

account regional variations in living costs as they affect the family of the student; in the same way as you would take it into account as it affects the student himself.

Mr. Bethune: Madam Chairman, everyone will admit quite openly, for example, that a farmer on the same income as a person in the city lives better. There is little argument on this, I was raised on a farm and I think this is quite true. But are we going to have a separate contribution table for farmers and for those who live in Kaladar, and those who live in small fishing villages in Nova Scotia, and for those who live elsewhere?

I think that when the federal survey was done, which was done by a consulting firm, they took a survey across the country and they used the then Bureau of Statistics figures, and they came up with the best that they could. I think, like anything else that is along this line, some gain and some lose. I would like to point out that in the parental contribution table the changes you were referring to a minute ago amount to two cents a week for anybody who has a net income under \$3,000, so it wasn't significant enough really to get excited about.

Mr. Cassidy: What is the change then for someone with a net income, let's say, of \$6,000?

Mr. Bethune: No change at all. There is \$18.30 flat across the board once you get above a certain net income of roughly \$3,000.

Mr. Cassidy: And that was raised from \$15, is that right?

Mr. Bethune: I was out a year; it was raised the year before to \$15.

Mr. Paterson: Madam Chairman, on this some point raised by Mr. Bethune, in reply to Mr. Cassidy. In Mr. Cassidy's opening remarks he indicated the parents who had a gross income of \$20,000 wouldn't be concerned with these raises at all, or concerned as much as those with \$10,000. I don't think he can generalize like that and I am sorry the minister tended to agree with him at the time.

Often a person who is generating that income has tremendous borrowing at the bank and is subject to repayments of several thousand dollars, plus being in a higher tax bracket and having to carry insurance to ward off an eventual disaster. He is probably in worse shape than the fellow with \$10,000 and this isn't taken into account.

Mr. Cassidy: It is very hard to prove.

Mr. Paterson: This happens all the time in the farming community. This is my big beef with this programme. I have people up to here in debt trying to eke out a living. They may be making \$12,000 or \$13,000, but they owe so many thousands of dollars that their net take-home is peanuts.

Mr. Cassidy: That point is well taken, as far as farmers are concerned. I know farmers who are \$70,000 and \$80,000 in debt and have a gross income of \$20,000 and a net of \$6,000.

Mr. Paterson: And they can't qualify.

Mr. Cassidy: That is right. I don't know if they can qualify or not. I believe they can, because their expenses can be taken off.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is no question about it; the people who are most affected by these changes in our OSAP are those people who are somewhere between \$6,000 and \$10,000 in gross income. They are the people who are going to find it the toughest.

Madam Chairman, the hon. member asked why the cost-of-living index wasn't considered in making the awards. I think in the criteria for both groups of students we are considering the actual cost, the cost of fees, the cost of rent, the cost of everything existing at that time. So, I would think the increase in these costs as a result of the general cost-of-living index will, in fact, be a part of the assessment in making an award.

The hon. member made a point regarding parents' contribution, particularly the situation where students are ostensibly categorized in group A, but for some reason or other the parents are not willing to contribute toward the cost of the education of the student or where there has been a falling out between the parents and the student. The only thing I can say to that is that the whole rationale behind this programme is that parents are expected to contribute to the educational costs of their children. It is not a substitute for parental assistance. The programme is not supplementing the parents.

I think if you read that pamphlet you have there that that is one of the basic criteria set out in the programme. So, if that principle is to be changed, fine, but at the present time until a student moves from group A to group B, because of certain circumstances, the parents who can afford or who are eligible to contribute will be requested to do so.

I am not sure about the administrative manual that the member was asking for. If it is top secret you can't have it; if it isn't, you can have it only after these estimates are over.

Mr. Cassidy: I have some points I wanted to raise.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Those are the ones that end up tabled in the Legislature.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. Meanwhile, Madam Chairman, the minister has promised me to table the administrative manual after these estimates. I sense there a certain desire by the minister not to be questioned in detail.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't want to make you any more knowledgeable than you are now.

Mr. Handleman: You can't keep the hon. member in a state of ignorance forever.

Mr. Cassidy: I have a couple of other points to raise. The first really is a philosophical point which I will make very briefly. In the Manpower forecasting study there are several comments we think are germane to what the minister has done.

First, the authors point out that young people, in making a career decision today, do not regard a university degree to be a ticket to a well-paying job as did even the minister's very recent cohorts. That is obviously an influence.

Second, besides suggesting that education is desirable in itself as well as for its economic reasons, and that education probably helps to make people more adaptable to changing technology and the changing work environment, they state specifically that education is a long-term investment and decisions about educational investment should not be guided only by immediate circumstances.

Most secondary school leavers who do not go on to university within a few years of matriculation will probably never go. Without significant social and institutional changes these youths will be lost to the potential pool of highly qualified manpower. That is one major point I want to make out of this.

Another is that in decisions about public expenditure there is always a problem of over-reaction to a perceived crisis. Given the very rapid growth of the educational system during recent years, the present danger from over-correction is great if there is a lack of caution in cutting expenditures or even in restricting rates of increase. It

would be most unfortunate to take action which would turn a possible surplus of several categories of highly qualified manpower into a general shortage in five years.

I think those two points are very important, because I think that the government has been guided by immediate circumstances only in making its decisions about the loan ceiling and the tuition fee increase. I think there is a real danger that we will lose people and that careers and lives will be grievously affected by the government's decision. I think that the warnings about over-correction are very germane in relation to what the minister has done and that in fact it does amount to over-correction.

I would just like to ask the minister if in fact the directive had come to him from the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) that he had to save a certain amount of money because his original projections on the cost of universities and community colleges and on the cost of student awards were too high. Why was it that the minister chose to discriminate or limit the increase in enrolment on economic grounds rather than academic grounds?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We didn't.

Mr. Cassidy: You did.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Cassidy: Let me just back that up. You could have talked to the universities and told them that your budget for the coming year simply doesn't allow more than an 11 per cent increase in your spending on universities, colleges and student grants, but your projections indicated there was going to be a 13 per cent increase. The difference between those two is about \$10 million and therefore, you could have told them, we want you to find means of saving us, representing the taxpayers of Ontario, that \$10 million.

Had you said that, it would have then been perfectly simple for the universities to say, "Okay, we will restrict our increase in enrolment in such a way that we will not spend that extra \$10 million you say you don't have." And the restriction would have excluded a small number of students who are marginal academically, rather than excluding a rather larger number of students, or maybe the same number of students, because they are marginal economically.

It seems to me that that would have been a much fairer and much more honest way of doing what the government set out to do than this under-the-table kind of technique of making it tougher and tougher and psychologically more and more difficult for people to go on to university. If one talks specifically about grants and awards, you sought to hold back the increase in grants and awards to the figure of only \$2 million.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Two and a half.

Mr. Cassidy: Now it might have been \$6 million or \$5 million had you not done that. You are talking of a couple of thousand students at the maximum who would have had to be refused admission to universities on academic grounds.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am amazed at the hon. member's callousness.

Mr. Cassidy: Not at all. I think this is a legitimate kind of step to take if the government has decided that it is no longer willing to have universal accessibility. In fact, the government's definition of universal accessibility has all along been that post-secondary education should be available to those who qualify.

As the minister knows, there has been, I think, fairly generally an upgrading of admission levels, or admission standards, in Ontario universities over the past few years. It used to be you could get into University of Toronto with 50 per cent average. Now I believe it is 62, or 65, or 67 per cent.

That, in other words, sets a threshold and excludes a number of people who might have the desire to go to university but who can't get in, because they haven't got the academic qualifications. It would simply be an extension of what is already practised for them to raise the notch maybe to 68 per cent or to take an academic step of that nature. Why wouldn't you do it in that way, rather than restricting some very good students—students who are marginal on economic and not on academic grounds?

A final point just before this. Would the minister give us figures for the last three years on the amount given to Ontario students in student loans, that is, the amount which has been channelled to students from the Canada student awards plan?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The hon. member quoted from some reference to the need of trained manpower, and suggested that our changes amounted to an over-correction and lack of caution which will result in a shortage of certain types of manpower. Again, I don't think this will happen. I don't think there will be a shortage of trained people in any

of the disciplines as a result of these changes. Certainly, our professional schools will be up to enrolment and we will have the same situation as we have had for the past few years, where there will be more applications turned away than accepted.

I don't really think, as I have said before, that there is going to be any material decrease in enrolments because of changes in OSAP. If anybody looks at the history of OSAP he will see that what we have done is, in fact, not a drastic change, so as materially to affect the number of students graduating from university and entering various professions and vocations.

The hon. member made the suggestion that we should be discriminating on academic grounds rather than on economic grounds. I, again, attempt to be consistent. I think this would have a very substantial effect on universal accessibility. I think it would be a questionable step. As a matter of fact, I think that enrolments would be decreased more on that criterion than on any changes in our OSAP. I am amazed, particularly after all the—

Mr. Cassidy: It is a very precise tool.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pardon?

Mr. Cassidy: It is a very precise tool that one could use.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are really turning away the so-called marginal student, the student who is marginal academically. There are too many students who enter university with a percentage of about 60 per cent who turn out to be very successful graduates. I don't think that this should be the tool we should use in order to cut university costs.

Mr. Cassidy: But you start by accepting a student from a family with \$20,000 a year who was marginal academically and he takes the place of a student from a family with a low income who has got an average of 75 per cent and has done outstandingly well.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I disagree with that statement entirely and, as I say to be consistent, I have been disagreeing with it all week. I disagree that these changes in our OSA programme will discriminate in any way against the student from the low-income family. Now getting back to what I—

Mr. Roy: Just before you leave that point, I think you said fairly that when we disagree as to whether it is going to limit them, we are guessing and you are guessing and only time will tell who was right.

Do we have an undertaking from you that you will be watching this programme very closely this year, and even in midstream, it you feel there is a decrease in enrolment in universities and that this can be attributed in some way to your present policy that this will be reviewed? Do we have that undertaking?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, you have that undertaking.

Now getting back to what the hon. member was saying, he said somewhat callously that this may exclude a couple of thousand students and save the universities \$10 million. They may agree to doing this, but really there's a conflict under our BIU formula. You are taking away income by asking them to artificially decrease enrolment, because the more students they have the more money they get. And there is a percentage of student increases where they are, to use a very common phrase, making money on certain students in certain disciplines. So it's important that enrolment be as high as possible at most of these institutions.

Now you are talking about-

Mr. Cassidy: But you are taking away BIUs by artificially restricting enrolment too.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We aren't artificially restricting enrolment. I don't agree with that. One of the first questions I was asked when we started these estimates was: How do you expect the universities to pay these \$300 bursaries? Now you are asking them to lose approximately \$10 million based on your proposal of restiricting people because of academic standing.

Mr. Cassidy: We happen to disagree with the—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now if they can't afford to pay the bursaries, how can they afford to comply with your suggestion?

Mr. Cassidy: We happen to disagree with the axe that the government is putting to education in the first place. I'm saying that if that was your policy, that you wanted to save \$10 million—you could tell me the figure that the Treasurer gave you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well to me it is a lot more agonizing, a lot tougher, a lot more destructive than any changes that have taken place recently in OSAP. One of the other questions that you asked was about the amount of Canada student loans to Ontario students. In 1969-1970 it was \$32.7 million; in 1970-1971 it was \$36.8 million; and we don't know the final figure yet for the last fiscal year but we are estimating it at \$37.3 million.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Cassidy: Just one final question, Madam Chairman. Would the minister agree for next year's estimates to get a decent survey of incomes of families in the age range that mainly has university students of post-secondary age, and then to measure that in the survey against the income distribution of families of students at universities and community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I have at least part of that answer; I haven't got the age designation that you may be asking for. For example—and I'm giving you the net figures here; you had some percentages on gross incomes yesterday—as for the distribution of grants by net income for those families under \$3,000, the percentage of grants for those students going to universities and colleges was 80.97 per cent. In the area of \$3,000 to \$4,999 it is 15.88 per cent; from \$5,000 to \$6,999 it is 2.77 per cent; from \$7,000 to \$9,999 it is 0.34 per cent; \$10,000 and over is 0.04 per cent.

Mr. Cassidy: That's not the point though, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I didn't think it would be.

Mr. Cassidy: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You don't like those figures!

Mr. Cassidy: Right. What the figures show is that the bulk of the grant money goes to kids from families with low incomes which is as it should be.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Cassidy: The point that we are making, though, is does the income distribution of the families of students who were studying in post-secondary institutions, reflect this society or is there not, in fact, still a very pronounced discrimination in favour of—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Of the low-income group.

Mr. Cassidy: -students from higher income group?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Cassidy: Of students who enrolled at university?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, of the students who are benefiting from our programme, there is a distinct discrimination in favour of the low-income group.

Mr. Cassidy: Of course—but that's like saying that the public housing programme benefits families with incomes of under \$5,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, but you were saying the exact opposite.

Mr. Cassidy: I am saying that postsecondary education is much more accessible to families in the middle and upper income groups than it is to families in the lowincome groups.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't agree with you, particularly when you include the middle-income groups in that comparison.

Mr. Cassidy: I have the figures here, Mr. Minister.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Cassidy-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will bet you, for one thing, that you will have more problems about parental support and a student qualifying under group A in the middle-income group than you will in the low-income group.

Madam Chairman: I wonder if we could get along with Mr. Bounsall.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, we've had enough of this member. He is monopolizing.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman-

Mr. Roy: Madam Chairman, I asked about those figures yesterday and if I might ask one question of the minister. When he talks about the income, is he talking about net income?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Roy: What do you mean by net income? Is that taxable income?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is the gross income allowable under OSAP which for the most part correspond, shall we say, to the Income Tax Act.

Mr. Roy: We could relate what you say about net income pretty well to what the taxable income would be.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Would that be right?

Mr. Bethune: No, not necessarily.

Mr. Roy: No?

Mr. Bethune: For example, if you had a family making a gross income of \$10,000-

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Mr. Bethune: —the first thing we take off is the income tax which has been paid which is, say, roughly \$1,550.

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Mr. Bethune: We take off what they pay to OHIP for their medical insurance for the family, \$310. There is an \$1,800 general allowance across the board which is a technical thing to prevent us having to work in negative income figures. For a child who is over 18 years of age \$970 is allowed, which is much more generous than the tax Act.

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Mr. Bethune: If the child is between 16 and 17, it is \$785; between 12 and 15, \$630; between zero and 11 years of age \$360. These figures are all based on an eight-month year—an academic year—so if it was over 12 months, of course, it would be more. We take that figure off.

In this case, on \$10,000 income with one child going to university, we have allowed this parent \$4,639 reducing his net income or the discretionary income or the index factor to \$5,361 which is what the parental contribution is based on. This is on a scale which has been adjusted. We don't take everything he's got. It's a matter of policy.

Mr. Roy: Okay, thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: Madam Chairman, with respect to the programme itself, I have a few questions and a few remarks. I'll stay off the overall topic of financing because I think it has been fairly well detailed and covered except to say that now the minister realizes that the main burden is falling on the families whose gross incomes are between \$6,000 and \$10,000. I hope that we can look forward to changes in the programme for next year that will reflect a lessening of this burden that you've mentioned. Or perhaps I should phrase that in a question: Can we expect this to occur?

The second point under the programme it was intriguing to me from the very time I heard of it—and that relates to the parental contribution. You only get into class B if you are 25 years of age or over; under that you are expected to have some parental contribution, I gather. I don't know, Mr. Minister, if you could find anyone in this room who wasn't either married, or independent, at age 25.

Oh, well, there's someone who was supported by his parents to a disreputably old age.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You didn't say that; you just said married or-

Mr. Bounsall: No, I said "or;" I didn't say "and."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, I had a great picture.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, there are many, many students, I am sure, under the age of 25-21, 22 and 23- who are effectively independent. They may not be married, but they are effectively independent. And where it says age 25 before you can expect to be out from under the parental wing, in any real sense or in terms of their contributing to your education, is-well, words almost fail me to describe that sort of attitude. Let me say that it will certainly screw up one's calculations as to how much one should put into the student awards programme. But I would hope that that age would creep down, and creep down pretty quickly; 24, 22 eventually 21.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Age never creeps down.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. The age at which you set as the part B criterion in your programme will decrease from age 25. I'd like to hear the minister's comments on that. It's a tough question, because whatever age you pick there are going to be people who do not have support from their parents; who have been, in effect, kicked out. But it is just not realistic to say that up to age 25 you can expect parental support.

Secondly, reading through your brochure, I wondered if there has been a rewording for this year's brochure. Does it represent a change in policy, or what? In the section where you are expected to make a contribution towards your own educational costs, there's a category for cars in here. It reads this year: "It may be assessed as part of your resources." My question is: In past years has it read "must"? It seems to have been taken into account, and of course, led to many—

Interjection by an hon, member.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. Fine! I heard that reply. But it has certainly led to many irregularities on the part of students, as the branch probably knows. If the student has owned a car, they simply put it in their brother's name and merrily go on their way. Well, if you want some names, I can provide them. I may provide them, but—

Interjection by an hon, member.

Mr. Bounsall: —probably not. But I gather that this "may" in the programme has been interpreted to the awards officers as being only "may," in the sense if it's justified for their transport to and from a particular university or college.

In a sense I am glad to see that, because I wouldn't want to have that "may" applied right across the board and have different awards officers interpreting it differently. However, I would like to make the argument that there are sufficient cases of cars being placed in the names of brothers and sisters in order to get around that part of the programme, that I think it is probably advisable to abandon that whole category for consideration in terms of calculating the student award.

There are two other points that come out of the brochure. It is in a sense interesting to see that there is a difference between males and females in terms of summer employment. I know in the women's bureau and in the Department of Labour they are dedicated to ensuring that there is no discrimination jobwise between males and females. They haven't quite got there yet and, therefore, I deplore the fact that there still is the difference; but I am glad that at least it is being taken some cognizance of by your department.

However, if you are going to do that, then there is one area that you have not covered here. All students entering their fourth year have a standard summer assessment of \$800. Again, there is some percentage of those fourth-year students who are females. So, if it is justified in the second and the third year that their summer work assessment be \$100 less than males, I can't understand why when they get to the fourth year that it is totally disregarded again. I would hope that that part of the programme is looked at.

There is another part of the awards programme also that is of interest to me. This is the citizenship part of it. It was of some minor concern at least at some of the community colleges this year. I can well appreciate the fact that you don't want to be

inundated by people coming to our province to get their education, solely on the basis that the moment they get here from other countries they become eligible for the student awards programme.

However, there have been instances where you have immigrant families, or a brother of a family that is already established here, who in his first 12 months here cannot qualify for a student grant-loan, but ends up at a community college because of lack of employment. Perhaps the sponsor doesn't realize the degree to which he should be sponsoring this person.

Some of the course which he or she has taken has involved English. When you look at the case that person appears certainly to be a bona fide, legitimate, honest Canadian immigrant: yet for that first year in which he has not been able to get steady employment and is trying to make some good use of his time, particularly by going to a community college, there is no way he can get some monetary assistance through the grantloan to get there.

I don't know quite how one would administer this. But I might suggest that a smaller number of months might help in this. Instead of having to be here 12 consecutive months as a landed immigrant it might be reduced to something like four or five, which would catch most of those students-primarily, I suppose, from the United States-whose tendency might be to come over just to take advantage of the grant-loan situation. It would thereby distinguish between that kind and those landed immigrants who, we have every reason to suspect, are bona fide landed immigrants both from their circumstances of their coming and the countries from which they have come. Here I mean, basically the situations arise, with European immigrants. It has provided a hardship which I think is unjustified for some of these newly arrived immigrants.

However, the second main point I want to talk about is the-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The second?

Mr. Bounsall: That's only the first. That was under the programme heading. The second is the efficiency of the administration of the programme. Having been elected since just last October, I have no long history of this, but I come from a university and my riding contains a university, and while it probably isn't true of those who come from ridings that don't, certainly in this particular year it has been my feeling that unemploy-

ment insurance and student awards run neck and neck in terms of the problems that have arisen—in terms of receiving the money, and so on. I would be hard pressed to choose which programme, in point of fact, causes the most problems to people who are eligible for it. It's been a real problem. Let me indicate where some of it has—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You know you're in the clear on both of them, don't you?

Mr. Bounsall: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You're in the clear on both of them.

Mr. Bounsall: No, not really. You get, of course, students who apply at the normal time, that is, fairly early on. They may get their loan portion on time, but for no explicable reason run weeks late on the first payment of the grant portion.

When I get a call from them I do the normal, obvious thing-I check with the awards officer at the university. The awards officer is -in that particular case as well as a whole host of others that haven't found their way to me-absolutely in frustration: "It should have been here three weeks ago. Other people have followed the same route as that student and got their cheques three weeks ago." You press him, asking if he can run a check on this particular student, and very resignedly he "Well, there's a meeting coming up in Toronto in three weeks. I'll take down a great long list of students who, for no reason that's discernible, have not got their awards coming through yet." I then phone the department, the student awards office, thinking that maybe my intervention might cause a check that the student awards officer can't find. And you get a very interesting response when you phone. You get a very interesting response.

The first time I phoned I was told in very frosty tones from the person who answered the phone—the initial contact—"There is no way, no way, that we can pull out and make a check on an individual student." They give you a long story about how many students they're servicing, etc., etc., and there is no way. You then go a little further and call other people in the department and the answer comes back pretty well the same, only maybe not in such frosty terms, "We're doing as good a job as we can." They again run through the figures of how many people are being serviced by the programme, until finally, by doing enough phoning, I found one person in the department who, within the

day, can tell me the exact status of any case I phone on.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You couldn't find any-body?

Mr. Bounsall: I found one person who can, within the day.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Bethune?

Mr. Bounsall: Not, it is not Mr. Bethune. No, it's not. I'm not going to reveal the name, but this person can tell me in very good detail what the situation is. I happened to stumble upon this person—I don't phone anybody else any more—and this person can tell me if the cheque went out two days ago and whether it should be sitting there in the office tomorrow, whether it has just gone to the computer for cheque payment, whether it went a week and a half ago—or within an hour in one case, "My God, it got in the wrong pile. It got in the wrong pile, and we're picking it out and processing it now."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Human error.

Mr. Bounsall: So why do you get this official story on the one side and yet there is someone—it is probably not in the context of her job to get the official line—who, in point of fact, can find this stuff out for you?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For one thing it's a woman and they're more efficient. Secondly, the branch is greatly understaffed and worked too hard, frankly. We need more help up there. I hope you're listening, Darcy.

Mr. Bounsall: What was the increase in help that went into that office this year over last?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There has been no increase in staff.

Mr. Bounsall: No increase?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You know there's a constraint programme.

Mr. Bounsall: Right.

Mr. Roy: If you don't solve that problem by next year there will be people—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Does that carry?

Mr. Bounsall: Still, if the efficiency of the programme can purely and simply be based on staff, then I think you've got a very solid argument, Mr. Minister, to argue very hard for increased staff.

I gather there was a Cummings report early this spring that investigated the efficiency of the administration. If the results of that Cummings report are not an official secret—apart from, I believe, hiring a liaison officer; maybe that is an increase of one—what else did the Cummings report find out about how the efficiency of administering the programme could be bettered?

Just to indicate as well the efficiency of the programme, I think there were only four universities in Ontario that ran an intersession programme—that is, it is a summer programme like a summer programme but it runs in the six-week period between the end of the university year and the beginning of the normal July 1 summer programme. It is a slightly different programme, but I would have thought the computer and the payments set-up would have been able to accommodate something like this not too badly.

I gather that the University of Windsor now can report that 80 per cent of their applications for grant awards for students in intersession—the six weeks we are into now—have been kicked out of the computer because of improper programming, or perhaps incomplete programming, of the computer. So 80 per cent of the applicants from the University of Windsor currently in this intersession programme will get their cheques at the end of the programme, if not later.

Another thing concerns the audit and verification branch of the programme, which was set up in 1970-1971 to conduct investigations of individual cases for accuracy of assessment and reliability of information that the student had provided as a check to see that the programme wasn't being misused. The question I would like answered is how many students who got awards this past year went through this verification and audit section and had a check made on the accuracy of their case? If possible, I would like to have it by campus of origin.

I ask this for a particular reason, because I would like another statistic out of this as well. Apparently either the awards officers or the department, in deciding whether to recommend a student for verification and audit and so on, will accept anonymous phone calls and anonymous letters with respect to an individual student. I think that is a practice that should halt.

I don't mind someone writing in and saying, "A fellow student of mine is taking advantage of the award programme," and signing that letter or indicating who he or she is over the telephone. But I think it's repre-

hensible to cause an investigation of a student to take place because of an anonymous letter or anonymous phone call and to hold up that student's loan portion or one of his grant portions by somewhere between three and six weeks.

Along with that figure, I would like to know how many irregularities were turned up among the students whose cases were put through the audit and verification section and caused their amounts to be adjusted. What was the percentage of those students—and preferably by campus if you have them?

Getting directly to the estimates figures, I think there is going to be a certain number of students who will not turn up for university this year because of the tightness of money. But for those who do turn up, because of the increased grant portion, increased fees and escalating costs, how firm a figure is this \$31.7 million? That's what I would like to ask. How far can the awards officer go in helping students when they see cases of hardship coming up? How far can they go? How far, in total, above the \$31.7 million might that figure be allowed to slide before the minister might feel he has to come back to the House and ask for a subsidiary estimate?

If it goes \$10 million or \$20 million above I suppose you would have to come back. How many millions could it slide upward before the minister might have to come back for a supplementary? Noticing the expenditures in other years, I notice that in many areas when the figures finally come in they do slightly over-expend the approved estimate.

If the programme could be allowed to slide a bit I would hope the awards officers are being given some feeling that in the individual cases of hardship which they encounter they can be more generous perhaps than they were in previous years.

Finally—for the moment—one other question. I should know but don't; are the current awards officers at our universities both hired and financed by the universities or are they really employees directly of the ministry?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What students are those?

Mr. Bounsall: Are the student awards officers hired, financed and therefore directed entirely by the universities or are they hired and financed by the ministry?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: After that letter to the editor I hope they are financed by the institutions.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay. Finally, again it ties in with the efficiency of the administration, and that is I understand-correct me if I am wrong; I would like to know the current situation with respect to nursing-there is not enough time this year for awards officers to be planted in our schools of nursing. They are going to go into the college system in any event. I gather that any student going into nursing, who is going to encounter the tuition fees-and perhaps the residence fees, depending upon the institution-this coming September, can apply directly to the awards office here in Toronto for the student grant-loan support. If not, what way is provided for them? On these applications, can we expect the Ontario student awards programme administration, from central administration here in Toronto, to be a bit more efficient than my impression and my findings indicate it has been in the past?

I'm glad to know that through the student award programmes Ontario supports students going to other provinces. They apply directly to the office. Here again, I've had cases of students from my area who have done this and the delay has been—let's use the term unreasonable as the weakest possible word I could use to describe it.

I think it was the end of January in one case when one student, having applied at all the proper times, got her first indication that she might be getting a grant-loan. The loan portion subsequently came through not too long thereafter and the first grant portion came through two or three weeks after that. But she went through to the end of January before she really knew whether she would get any support.

The support, when it came, was quite substantial but she was in really dire financial straits—particularly in the month of January—attending this out of province university. The letter at the end of January saying she was eligible really didn't help when the cash wasn't there. It was well into February before she first saw the colour of the money.

One other final point: I would hope that your programme could be adjusted so that somehow the net family income figure could be taken into account rather than the gross. I'll put it in terms of an example.

The oldest boy in the family of seven next door to me, a family that doesn't make all that much, is to enter university next year, and if you go on simply gross family income in determining his average award then you don't take into consideration the other expenses falling on the family, six other children running down to age  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, I'll attempt to answer as many questions as possible. Most of this deals with the administration of the student awards programme. On certain administrative policies maybe Mr. Bethune can answer in more detail than I can. However, I will deal with the few points here that are basically policy.

The age-25 requirement seems high now, I admit that, particularly in view of the fact that we have reduced the age of majority. It was 21 a few years ago, but it was found there were a number of abuses and it was increased to 25. Again, as I say, the criterion or rationale behind this programme is that the programme is intended to supplement, rather than replace, family and/or student resources. The assessment of family and/or student resources used in determining the amount of any award is based on criteria developed jointly by the federal government and the provincial governments for the Canada student loan plan.

I will admit that we have a certain amount of flexibility ourselves in lowering this age and, as the hon. member knows, we have a modified A group which in some way helps to offset this, not necessarily in direct relation to age but certainly in qualifications particularly in respect of gross income. We are thinking, frankly, of reducing the age at least by one year for the next school year. We want to know pretty accurately what this will cost and whether or not it will still keep us within approximately the \$32 million figure.

There have been great differences of opinion, particularly among student awards officers themselves, about lowering the age to any great extent in a short period of time. As I say, we are looking at that, but we want to make sure that with those students who are living at home, who are considered dependents by their parents, in the event that there is a possibility of contribution from the family, this be made.

Mr. Bounsall: Isn't there some way of getting this in some regulatory form that doesn't tie it to age though, Mr. Minister? It perhaps invites abuse if you simply include those who are living at home and are dependent upon their families, but what that does is sort of imply that everybody in Ontario is dishonest and they would take advantage of that. I don't really think everybody in Ontario is dishonest, just all the students in Ontario are dishonest.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): I am sure you don't want that on record.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, you have your big audit and verification branch there, Mr. Minister, that would—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Getting on to the next point, we talked about the question of qualification, the residence requirement of 12 consecutive months.

I don't quarrel with that. I think that is reasonable. This is a requirement of the federal government as far as its loan programme is concerned, and therefore our programme really can't go ahead on its own with any different criterion.

I think, for example, even if a student used to live in Ontario and moved away from Ontario for a few years and then comes back and hasn't got the full 12-month residence, he can't apply for the full benefit of our programme. So, we apply this criterion to Canadian citizens in a different degree. I think for new Canadians or immigrant families, to obtain support of this kind, the 12-month residence period is a reasonable requirement.

Mr. Bounsall: There were some hardships this past year I know, anyway.

Mr. Foulds: Could I just interrupt for a minute? Does that affect people who are normally resident in the province and find work out of the province for the summer?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, only if you have given up residence or domicile in Ontario. The hon. member suggested the same problems that apply to unemployment insurance payments apply to student awards. I will let Mr. Bethune talk about that. I think that the problem here in many respects is the application itself. Some misunderstanding in processing the application, some questions that weren't answered clearly or correctly usually will turn up when the application comes back to Queen's Park.

We hope that the cheque or the payment is sent out as soon as possible, but we have to have at least some sort of a verification that there is a correction. For example, a simple thing such as an address sometimes will delay these payments.

Mr. Bounsall: They are all sent to the student awards office at the particular university.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Some of these applications go through an audit and verification. Sometimes a minor answer to a question, particularly if there has been a complaint, may cause delay and may mean some more correspondence and an unreasonable delay in the mind of the student.

I think the one question that the hon. member asked me and should be answered is that if we find the amounts of the awards exceed the figure of \$31.7 million that is in our budget, can we go over that and apply for a supplementary estimate.

Mr. Bounsall: How far can it slide before you have to?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I am saying is—and I can make this statement now and unequivocally—that any student who meets our requirements for an award under OSAP will receive assistance. No student will be turned back because we have run out of money.

The other point that the hon. member raised was whether student award officers were employed by us or by the institution. I think it is by the institution.

As for nursing students, we are attempting to co-ordinate our student awards programme to facilitate the applications at each one of these institutions, so they won't in fact have to apply direct to Toronto.

Mr. Bounsall: There will be a sort of awards officer there?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Is it the idea to have one who will maybe serve more than one institution?

Mr. Bethune: No, actually what's happened now, because of the changes in the health benefits, or at least the subsidization by the Department of Health of certain programmes, like radio technologists, lab technicians and so on, instead of working with three people at one institution, which would come about because these people are now coming into the programme, we would like to have a co-ordinator at that institution. Now there isn't a great number of nurses in each of these institutions and it is not worth a full-time job as a student awards officer, but we have had workshops and all the nursing schools have sent representatives. They have had a rundown of the administrative procedures and are aware of what goes on, so we are now trying to get one person we can deal with; they in turn will deal directly with the student awards officer in my branch who is handling the institutions other than Ontario universities and colleges.

Mr. Bounsall: So applications from nurses to the programme should go to some person in the teaching hospital itself at the moment.

Madam Chairman: Shall item 7 of vote 2002 carry?

Vote 2002 agreed to.

Mr. Laughren: Is there not an opportunity for one short question here?

Madam Chairman: If it is very short.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, it is very short. I can assure you I have no wish to prolong it unnecessarily.

Madam Chairman: The item has been carried, but you are allowed a short question.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Regarding the problem of part-time students getting grants, has the province made any representations to Ottawa for this purpose?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You mean loans?

Mr. Laughren: Loans, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is something that the Ontario Committee on Student Awards raised with us, and it seems to me that it was difficult to work them into the programme we have at present because of the method of qualifying under our student awards programme as far as income is concerned, as far as assets are concerned, as far as being there a certain length of time is concerned. The problem is categorizing them in one group or the other; it would have to be an enlarged programme.

I'm told that the committee was asked to make suggestions to the ministry as to how this could be accommodated, how this type of support could be extended within the criteria or the rationale of the present awards programme, particularly if it involved a loan and involves the Canada student awards programme as well. Mr. Gordon, are you aware of this? Maybe you can expand on that.

Mr. A. P. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister): Yes. The major problem, of course, is one of defining need for a part-time student, most of whom are working, and of defining who is eligible. Under the normal requirements of the Canada student loan programme, for example, because they are working and have an income they aren't eligible.

Some other type of approach is going to have to be made; we are still searching for it. I believe the Committee on Student Awards is still preparing its recommendations on this question. The whole question in some sense was also delayed a little perhaps by concern as to whether there should be a complete reorganization of support for students.

Mr. Laughren: Just as a corollary to that, Madam Chairman, I noticed that the mature student enrolment in universities in the last two years has gone down, whereas it seems to me that it should be going up. We should be encouraging the mature students. Some of them who may very well have jobs at the time they are considering going back to university are being discouraged, and there perhaps needs to be a fresh look at how you help mature students get enrolled in university, because the figure has gone down between 1970-1971 and 1971-1972.

Mr. Gordon: But not for part-time students; it has gone away up.

Mr. Laughren: No, this is full-time.

Mr. Gordon: But the number of mature part-time students has gone away up.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

On vote 2003:

Madam Chairman: Vote 2003. Item 1.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I might just say in answer to that question, in order to give some encouragement here, I had some university students working in my office for the summer. They are working with the students loans committee, and one of the items they will be looking into is the whole area of part-time students—can they be accommodated in some way and should they be?

Madam Chairman: Shall item 1 carry?

Mr. Laughren: Madam Chairman, what are you doing to us?

Madam Chairman: Did you have a question?

Mr. Laughren: For item 1, the Centennial Centre of Science and Technology, yes. I was wondering if the minister has any plans to extend the kind of concept of the Centennial Centre into places in other parts of Ontario. I think, for example, people in the north have tended to resent some of the things that have gone on in the south—not

because people in the north are anti-culture people; or not because they don't want the people of the province to have things such as Ontario Place or a large museum or superhighways or centres of science and technology; but rather they feel—or they know—that they are paying for that just as surely as the person in Toronto is paying, and yet is it very difficult for them to take advantage of these things.

I am wondering if you have any plans, or would give consideration to this problem of the people in the north not being able to partake of some of the cultural things in the province?

I don't know to what extent a portable kind of Science Centre would be possible; I have no idea, but I would ask the minister to comment on that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the hon, member will appreciate, Madam Chairman, that it would be physically difficult to travel with a lot of the exhibits, shall we say, that are at the Science Centre; probably more them than anything, certainly more than those at the museum for example. The whole physical plant and what is contained therein is pretty permanent.

A lot of these exhibits, and an awful lot of the equipment, are large, awkward and permanently installed units. It may be difficult to have some sort of a mobile or travelling exhibit of science and technology.

As the hon, member knows, the Science Centre is open all week, seven days a week. There are price concessions as far as tours are concerned. Students particularly are given some concession; especially where there are tours the charge is quite reduced from the normal entrance fee.

Mr. Omand, the director of the Science Centre is here. Maybe you would like to elaborate on that, sir?

Mr. D. N. Omand (Ontario Science Centre): Madam Chairman, the problem with moving the Science Centre around is that you need a fairly substantial technical backup in terms of personnel and equipment to keep the type of exhibits we have running. We have, on one or two occasions, tried putting small exhibit areas into county fairs and things of that nature, as a pilot plant operation essentially. Our experience was that it was very costly in terms of manpower and maintenance problems, and we have decided, within our budget at this point, to discontinue the practice.

The Ontario school children are admitted at no cost, along with their teachers, if they book on a pre-book basis. In addition to this we have discussed with the Ministry of Education the possibility of a dormitory sort of situation in Toronto, which would enable busloads of children from other communities to come in and spend possibly two or three days in Toronto seeing the museum and the Science Centre and various other things that are around here. This hasn't particularly materialized yet, although it is still definitely under discussion.

Mr. Laughren: The other part of my question, really—the portable thing was just one part—was the possibility of establishing, for the lack of a better term mini-centres elsewhere. I can think of one, perhaps at Thunder Bay; or one at Sudbury, for the people in those areas.

Mr. Foulds: Why not a science centre?

Mr. Laughren: You could establish pollution meters in them too if you want to, in the Sudbury area, to show the marvels of that science, that technology.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I don't see why that couldn't be done. I think the hon, member will agree that size sometimes enhances the type of activity that goes on in a facility such as this, but there is no reason why, if we can have our museum-mobiles and local small museums—this type of cultural facility—why we can't have the same for a small centre of science and technology.

I think probably Mr. Omand may agree that in certain parts of the province there may be some discovery or some area of science that has been perfected as a result of the location, and because of the development in a particular region of the province it may make sense to extol that in that particular area. You have the Junior Chamber of Commerce sometimes doing this type of thing, but I think if the government can do it on a more elaborate basis, that can be historical as well as cultural, this could very well be an arm of this centre. I think that that makes sense, and this is the direction we should be looking in the future.

Mr. Laughren: I am sure that it is not revealing anything new to the members of the government to point out that they surely are aware of some vibrations of discontent from northern Ontario and that this would just be one aspect of ameliorating those rumbles?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The only thing is, there are an awful lot of people—I am sure there are an awful lot of people in this room—who will exchange the Centennial Centre of Science and Technology and all its glory for the fishing, hunting and fresh air you have in the north.

Mr. Laughren: Would you like to elaborate on the fresh air bit? Living within eight miles of the superstack I would like to add something to that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will exclude Happy Valley.

Mr. Laughren: Okay.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Handleman?

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, just following along that line, if there is any degree of mobility achieved in this-this is just a suggestion, not really a question-as you probably know we have in Ottawa the National Museum of Science and Technology, which operates on a very small scale compared to the Ontario Science Centre. But it would seem to me there could be an exchange of exhibits of a mobile nature, and certainly since the taxpayers are paying for both it would be very desirable to have eastern Ontario and Toronto take advantage of each other's exhibits if they were mobile. That wasn't a question, just a suggestion, Madam Chairman.

The question I had was whether or not the centre has received any communication from Educanada in Ottawa, which is an organization which sponsors tours of secondary school students from all across Canada, They come to Ottawa for a period of two weeks in rotation. There are about 150 to 200 students every two weeks and they were expressing some interest in using the dormitory facilities that you mentioned on a one-day visit or a two-day visit to Toronto where they might visit the Science Centre as well as Ontario Place. Almost everybody from across Canada, when he or she comes here, seems to want to go to Niagara Falls and I think the students would be in the same category. Have you received any communication from that particular organization?

Mr. Omand: We have had a number of cross-Canada tours of one kind or another. I don't recall the term Educanada specifically, but there are sponsored tours and there are provincial interchange arrangements with Quebec and some of the other provinces.

Visitors from many of them eventually do come to our place and are given the full red-carpet treatment. But I don't recall Educanada specifically.

Mr. Handleman: Educanada is sponsored jointly by the Department of the Secretary of State in Ottawa and local boards of education who underwrite this. There also is some small fee paid by the student; I think it is \$30 for the two weeks. You hadn't heard of that one though?

Mr. Omand: No, I haven't heard of it. I would be glad to check it out though.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Roy?

Mr. Roy: My question flows from what Mr. Handleman mentioned—the Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa. I was just wondering, does any communication at all go on between that centre and this one here, or does the province make any contribution, financial or otherwise, to that centre in Ottawa?

Mr. Omand: Madam Chairman, I am in regular communication with Dr. Baird who is the director of that organization. As a matter of fact we recently had an exhibit—it was a moon rock—which emanated from that institution. I am not sure what they may have of ours up there at the moment. There is a fairly free interchange of material and equipment and so on, depending on the event that we happen to be doing. We are certainly in regular touch.

Mr. Roy: Has the admission to the museum been increased? Was that not in the budget?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No change.

Mr. Omand: No changes have been applied up to now.

Mr. Roy: There have been no changes?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Omand: No.

Mr. Roy: Are there any contemplated?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Heaven forbid.

Mr. Foulds: What about the cabinet forbidding?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What?

Mr. Foulds: What about the cabinet forbidding? You said, "Heaven forbid" but there is a sort of local authority here. Hon. Mr. Kerr: It won't even get to cabinet.

Mr. Roy: Madam Chairman, my last question was in relation to the increase from last year of \$46,000, as I can see here. What does that encompass?

Mr. Omand: That is represented mostly by salary changes which have taken place by negotiation over the year.

Mr. Roy: There are no capital works or anything involved in that?

Mr. Omand: Nothing but our normal input of exhibit rebuilding and a number of fresh exhibits which are planned for the year.

Mr. Roy: Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: Just two points, Madam Chairman. First of all I would like to emphasize the point made by my colleague for Nickel Belt. I think the Science Centre—within its limited means, and I think we all understand the limitations—really should be taking a hard look at possible travelling exhibits. I recognize the minister's point that some of them are so huge they don't travel well. But connected with that it seems to me—I'd like to know if the centre itself actively goes out into the province looking for exhibits to come down to the centre here in Toronto.

Mr. Laughren: Would you like a superstack?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You can't move that, as you know. It survived that wind.

Mr. Bounsall: Just the plume moves!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I might say that when the Science Centre was being contemplated and being built and the various assets and exhibits and equipment were being placed there, there was certainly some emphasis put on acquiring the type of exhibit which had something to do with Ontario's past—for example, the Banting and Best lab—as well as the technology of the future, and related a great deal to activities within the province. I would assume, Mr. Omand, that you are still looking for—

Mr. Omand: Yes, we are.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —suitable exhibits that would still be appropriate in a centre of this kind.

Mr. Omand: We are in the market, Madam Chairman, all the time, of course. We are looking more for something that will indicate a process or technique rather than an historical artifact per se.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, right, that's-

Mr. Omand: This leads us into some pretty weird fields at times, but this, essentially, we see as our main thrust.

Mr. Foulds: I would like to conclude on this one item. I would hope that the department, or this branch, would consider readjusting some of the priorities in terms of getting that transportation and communication allotment upward and perhaps some of the others downward to meet the needs so that the people of Ontario as a whole can feel that the science centre belongs to them.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Foulds. Is item 1 carried?

Carried.

On item 2:

Mr. Foulds: Madam Chairman, I think we have to wait until the scene changes here; at least the cast of characters.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

**Mr. Foulds:** The scenery remains the same and the leading actor is still in his place. Bearing up very well.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: I would just like to start with a couple of rather mechanical questions, really. It is regarding public and regional library services.

First of all, how many regional library services do we have in the province? What kind of services does the department grant to them? What are their reasons for being? What is the function of a regional library?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There are 14 regional libraries now, and I think that somewhat along the same, shall we say, rationale as larger units of municipal government, it was felt that in many areas the libraries just didn't have the backing or the wherewithal to really provide a proper service to the people in that area. They thought that by joining groups together into regions they could offer

better service as far as cataloguing was concerned, film libraries, educational programmes, as well as the books themselves, you see?

The libraries, in their budgets, have emphasized a certain amount of upgrading for the areas that really were substandard, and by having regions they were then able to link these various regions together by networks, and generally I think improve the service that these facilities were given to the people.

Mr. Foulds: If I could just develop that a little bit, Mr. Minister, and if I may speak from experience in my own region, I think the regional library in northwestern Ontario is, frankly, doing a heroic service. It's fantastic some of the miles that those people have to travel in a bookmobile, and there's no doubt that they are providing a very real need and service to a large number of small communities in northwestern Ontario.

I remember very well when I was teaching in the isolated community of Armstrong, Ont., the bookmobile couldn't get up because the road very frequently got washed out. But when the two metal boxes of books arrived at the school it was an event for the whole town.

It seems to me to be one of those areas where we on this side of the House would fully support an expansion of service. There are many of those communities in northern Ontario which don't have the wherewithal to develop local libraries to the full extent that they should.

I'm very glad too that the regional libraries are going into areas other than just books. I know that the northwestern Ontario region also ships out sculpture and paintings and this is very, very valuable. It's the kind of service that those of us who have lived for any amount of time in small communities in the north feel is very badly needed to overcome some of the cultural deprivation that we naturally experience, and which we give up, to some extent, to experience those pleasures that the minister mentioned earlier, fishing and relatively clean air, but we would like a balance.

### Mr. Bounsall: And blackflies!

Mr. Foulds: And blackflies, yes. One of the other areas I'm concerned about, and I know the people personally who work up in the northwestern Ontario region, is sometimes—suspicious is too strong a word, but for lack of a better word—the suspicion that small community people feel towards the regional library people, in that they have worked for often 20 or 25 years in their small community building up a small local library. They feel very proud of it, and rightly so, yet there are gaps in it. What kind of relationship works between the regional library and a small municipal library board?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At the present time there's the Ontario Library Trustees Association, and this is a division of the Ontario Library Association. Then we have the regional library boards.

There has been, shall we say, a more cautious outlook and viewpoint by the library trustees' association, which represents small local libraries, on such questions as county and regional libraries. I think the regional library boards are attempting to overcome this by bringing these people within their association, by having people really representing both groups on both bodies, by interchanging representation.

I think for people who had some concern, this is being overcome now by a more positive approach and by the ability by the regional boards to convince these other trustees that they want them to be part of this whole provincial picture, that there is a place, and that their upgrading really reflects on them as well.

There's been a proposition from these various associations that we should have a provincial plan for public libraries, that the province should show a little more leadership, particularly by the public and regional li-

brary services branch. This is what we are looking at right now.

I think that probably some of the things that these associations are suggesting to us, such as more correlation between libraries may be a course. This is something for which we don't have an answer for them; but maybe there should be a little more support; maybe we should even be into the area of capital support. These are suggestions that are being made to us and, I think with some response from us, any feeling there will be done away with.

Mr. Handleman: Madam Chairman, since we are near the adjournment hour, I wonder if you could tell us what the sitting hours of the committee might be tomorrow?

Madam Chairman: The committee will not be sitting in the afternoon. The House will be dealing with legislation and the Department of Education. We will meet tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Laughren: That is a change since yesterday.

Madam Chairman: Excuse me, before you move the adjournment, could I not have a vote on this item 2?

An hon. member: Cancel my date.

Mr. Foulds: Madam Chairman, I'd really like to hold the vote, because I'd like to continue the dialogue with the minister. I think we are getting to a rather fruitful point.

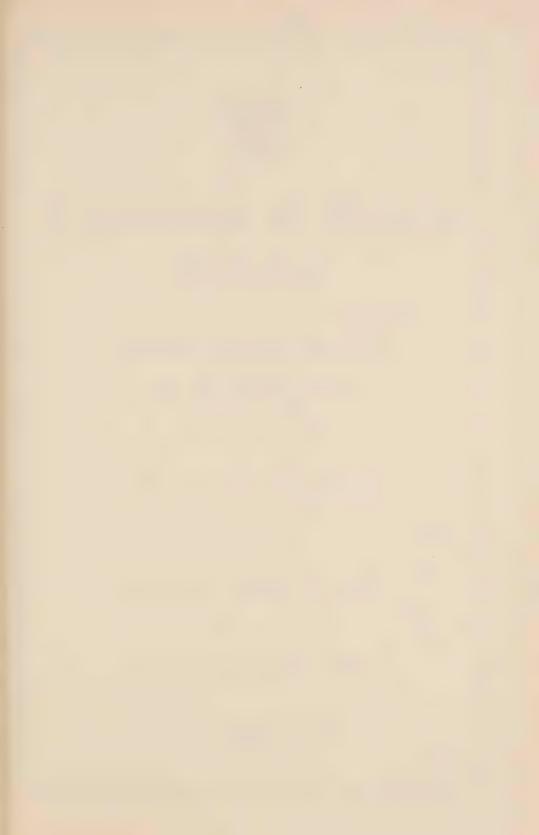
The committee adjourned at 6:05 o'clock, p.m.

Wednesday, May 24, 1972

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, May 25, 1972

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER TORONTO



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1972

The committee met at 8 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mr. S. B. Handleman in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2003:

Mr. Chairman: The committee can come to order.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order that we are sitting while legislation is being discussed in the House?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. This committee sits concurrent with the House regardless of what is in the House.

Mr. Laughren: Why did we not sit this afternoon?

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mainly because—

Mr. Laughren: I understood it was because legislation was being considered.

Mr. Chairman: No, the minister had to go to a convocation.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, that is certainly an acceptable reason.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): I was going to say when we did the estimates last year of the community colleges branch I believe it was, at the time we were doing the estimates in the Department of Education it was being transferred, exactly concurrently, to the Department of Colleges and Universities, and we kept going up and down stairs. I say that just for the edification of the member.

Mr. Chairman: So the transfers are going to prevent that from happening this year.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Roy substitutes for whomsoever you have. Who is on the committee?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. B. Newman, Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. Bullbrook: And who else?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Paterson, Mr. R. S. Smith, Nipissing.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is he on the committee?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

When we adjourned last night we were on vote 2003, item 2. Mr. Bounsall had the floor. Shall that item carry?

Item 2 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: On item 3, this is going to be very awkward because I am going to declare interest, leave the chair, and leave the committee, which destroys our quorum.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He could stay as chairman, couldn't he?

Mr. Chairman: No.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As long as he keeps his mouth shut.

Mr. Chairman: It is okay, we have one over a quorum.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is there really any great conflict of interest in your acting as chairman?

Mr. Chairman: It is not a question of conflict of interest. I think-

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, from your own point of view you'd prefer not to, is that it?

Mr. Chairman: I would prefer not to be involved in the committee hearings at all on this point.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well that is okay. That makes a difference. I just want to record that I have no objection, nor does our party, to your acting as chairman.

Mr. Chairman: And I request Mr. Beckett to take the chair.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh no, leave him there. Bernt, are you on this committee? Come over here and handle this gavel, and don't put up with any nonsense.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): They have got me trained.

Mr. Chairman: We are on item 3 of vote 2003.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I just want to record the fact that the member for Carleton (Mr. Handleman) surely to goodness doesn't have to sit there. Not for one moment would we consider any conflict of any kind. I wish he would join us here at the table.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): I would prefer to sit here.

Mr. Bullbrook: All right, if he wishes to do that on a personal basis, fine.

As is somewhat normal with me, I suppose —I remember last year being involved with Headway Construction in connection with Ontario Housing Corp. and with Skinner Bus Lines and transportation. I feel that I undertake vendettas at times and it is not meant as such.

But I think you will all agree, without being platitudinous, that our responsibility in opposition is to truly oppose in a constructive fashion and to attempt to ferret things out and to get answers. We are not going to get answers, I suggest, in these particular estimates because of formula financing.

I think perhaps we've made an impact, and the minister and his staff recognizes that. I don't digress unduly when I say that notwithstanding our belief in the integrity of purpose of boards of governors of universities and colleges and the high calibre of people who populate those boards, they don't have the responsibility of taxing, which we do.

We go before the people of Ontario in our respective ridings and we say, "We will raise your tax money to operate your services and your government." We say to them concurrently with that, "We'll also report to you in connection with the expenditures of those moneys."

I think there is a fruitless aspect to this—but perhaps collaterally fruitful. From private conversations, not necessarily with the minister, I feel that there is a recognition in connection with the significant transfer payments.

Gentlemen, when you think of \$600 million, that is not a drop in the bucket. We have not had the opportunity in the past, nor this year, of really undertaking our responsibility in connection with the establish-

ment of total priorities in the field of postsecondary education and the spending concurrent therewith.

Now I am going to talk about ETV. Unfortunately I got into this last year in public accounts. You will recall that it was pointed out that of all the aspects of the then Department of Education, ETV was the one that spent more money in their last fiscal month than any other. The proportionate amount was 42 per cent of their total budget in their last month.

Today I took up in public accounts, and I want to record in Hansard again, an affidavit that has come before me that has to do with the operation of ETV. I want to record before I do so the fact that I've been most prideful of the quality of enterprise that ETV has shown, and I'm therefore not taking issue with that. I'm not taking issue with that quality. First of all I'm not in a position to do so. I don't have the capacity to evaluate that.

They take great pride in a sale to NBC of \$3 million of their work. The first question I am going to ask the minister on this vote is to let me see the contract, or to table the contract between the communications authority and NBC, that gives to the government of Ontario without reservation or without equivocation, \$3 million. I say it doesn't exist.

NBC is not that stupid that they would buy—and it isn't the custom of the business that they would buy—under contract, items of this nature for \$3 million. If they have, so much the better. But I don't think they have done it in that fashion.

I would want to ask the minister that we would have this available to us. I don't think that they have bought \$3 million worth of the enterprise of the authority without any strings attached. If they have, then I congratulate the authority without reservation.

I want to talk to you about what the authority has done. I want some explanations in line with the expenditures this year. I want some explanation of how they spent their money in the past, and why in the fiscal year 1969-1970 they got into such significant expenditures at the end. I want to talk about the filing of this affidavit.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wonder if that is relevant.

Mr. Bullbrook The minister makes a very valid point and it is a point that is not novel. The point I would suggest that he is making in his comment, "Is it relevant?" is

probably that we are talking about moneys to be spent in the future—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bullbrook: -not moneys that were spent in the past.

If that's the point then you are going to have to rule on it, Mr. Chairman. I want to say in support of the minister's interjection that perhaps he is right. The fact of the matter is—and I ask my colleagues and your self and the minister to recognize that—I would suggest, spinning off the top of my head as Mr. Cassidy is wont to say, 60 per cent of the discussion of estimates has to deal with expenditures made in the past.

How can you evaluate the propriety of expenditures in programmes in the future if you don't analyse those expenditures in the past? We have had decisions on this before and I'm unhappy to say to you that the decisions of chairmen in the past have gone against me. They have said in effect that we are dealing in estimates with expenditures in the future.

The position I've always taken is that we can't adequately protect and analyse public expenditures if we don't talk about what the various departments and departmental branches have done in the past. I want to talk about what has happened in the past. If the minister in his interjecting is asking that I be ruled out of order in talking about expenditures of ETV in the past, then I am going to ask for your ruling as to whether I may do so.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I would say, Mr. Chairman, is that the Ontario Educational Communications Authority came into existence in June of 1970. I think that discussions of expenditures prior to that point are irrelevant.

I have no objection to comparisons being made with this year's estimates. For example, if there is a substantial increase—or an increase, period—in some item over a previous year, I think there has to be an explanation. But the explanation really deals with this year's estimates. But to delve in detail into past years' estimates, and to ask questions regarding those items that have gone by, I think is not part of the duty of this committee.

Mr. Bullbrook: As I say, I appreciate the position taken by the minister. But may I cite as an example the expenditures relative to the report on post-secondary education? The minister means in effect that we are not entitled to talk about what the report did in the past.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, you are-

Mr. Bullbrook: Technically, we are not entitled so to do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, it is not quite the same. You are asking—

Mr. Bullbrook: Perhaps you can-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are asking for a total here, really. I would assume—

Mr. Bullbrook: I am not asking for a total.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —in dealing with COPSE you are asking for a total expenditure to date. Because the COPSE report is one particular report dealing with a particular function of this ministry. The duties and the commission are not completed. It seems reasonable that you would want to go back to day one as to the expenditures of that committee which is still sitting and whose duties and commission are not as yet completed. There seems to be a difference.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I say to you that I see no difference? I say this most respectfully to the hon. minister, that the communications authority is going on. It is going on, just as the Commission on Post-secondary Education is going on and the fact of the matter is that when we get to the Wright report there is going to be significant discussion as to the aspects of that. But if you hold forth the technical rulings in connection with estimates, then we are really not technically able to talk about what they have done in the past because it is based on money spent in the past and we can only talk about what is going to happen in the future.

And I say to you there is a complete analogy between that and the communications authority. It is an ongoing thing; it is a branch of government that is ongoing—albeit not ongoing so long, but it is one in which I take a particular interest and on which I want to speak.

If it is out of order, then may I say to you that I can make no further comment because I just can't properly assess the expenditures of the authority unless I can talk about what they have done in the past.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3 carried?

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, no. May I ask you to rule on whether I am permitted to talk about the operation of the communications authority in the past?

Mr. Chairman: I think the member for Sarnia is a reasonable man. I think he understands that we don't want to thrash over something that's in the past and carry this thing on unduly.

Mr. Bullbrook: There is no repetition whatever, Mr. Chairman. No member of this committee has discussed, in any way whatever, that which I will discuss in the future. The fact of the matter is we have had significant repetition. And part of the problem, of course, in assessing estimates, is—I can recall very well, my colleague who sits on my left, brought up certain aspects of the Wright commission report in connection with the adoption of increased tuition fees—I think it was Tuesday, and I brought it up a week ago Tuesday.

But the fact of the matter is, Mr. Chairman, nobody wants to restrict any individual member from his opportunity and sometimes it is repetitive.

What I am going to get into is not repetitive; it has not been discussed at all before this committee. It deals with the operation of the authority; it deals with how they do business and how they spend their money—not the quality of their work, because I am not talented enough to assess the quality of their work, nor should I.

Mr. Chairman: If what you are discussing goes back previous to June 26, 1970, then it is out of order.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am wondering why you could pick that day, sir.

Mr. Chairman: That is when OECA came into effect.

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, prior to June 26?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, prior.

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh well, it doesn't, not whatever. I am sorry—it might deal with ETV; it might deal with the educational television branch of the Department of Education which, of course, is the predecessor of the authority.

Surely to goodness nomenclature isn't that significant? This is an ongoing thing and a propulsion forward of the same branch really.

The authority is nothing more than what educational television branch of the department was before. I might talk about that—surely I might, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Can one speak on this ruling, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Surely.

Mr. Roy: I can see the point the minister is trying to make, Mr. Chairman—that when a body changes its name, as it has in this case, you can trace it back to one particular date. But surely when you are discussing estimates you are discussing philosophy; you are discussing approaches and when you are discussing this overall system you shouldn't restrict yourself to any particular date. When the hon member for Sarnia wants to explore this particular aspect of philosophy, he should not be curtailed from doing so because a date, for instance June, has been set.

I am sure the minister, being a fair individual, a fair minister, as he has exhibited in the past here in this committee, would not want it said that my friend from Sarnia was curtailed because of a date. Even his affidavit is dated after June for something that happened before—so if you are going to start splitting hairs we are getting into a very, very difficult area.

Mr. Chairman, I would not want to see a ruling on that particular point. I think experience has shown in the past that the member to my right has been objective and he will not start wandering back to 1924 or anything else, that he will keep within—

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): He might.

Mr. Bullbrook: I was just a glint in my father's eye in 1924.

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): You were well grown by that time.

Mr. Chairman: All right, go on, Mr. Bullbrook.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes. Well, I want to discuss then the Lorch situation, which was brought up today in the public accounts committee. I premise my remarks by saying, as I did before-and this is no apologia for what I am going to say-but I want to, if I might, convey through these estimates a degree of objectivity-I have been amazed frankly in the quality of productions that have emanated from this branch. But I say again, as I have said before, I am not entirely content that we as a committee, or the Legislature collectively and in particular the department, the present minister, but more so his predecessor, the incumbent Premier of the province (Mr. Davis), have really been that concerned with the expenditures of public funds.

I think we have too great a tendency in connection with post-secondary education—

to a great extent education itself—to regard it as a sacred cow. And when I say those things, I say them with great hesitation because it conveys to me in the shadow or the reflection of the comments themselves an almost red-necked, Wallace-like quality and I don't like that.

But the fact of the matter is we don't do our job. We don't do our job in analysing the expenditures of funds and the reason we don't do our job, Mr. Chairman, is because we don't have the ability to do our job. When we get involved in these estimates, as I said in my opening statement, we continually seem to be involved in an analysis of the philosophical implications of education—which is very important, but which we must leave to a great extent to the academics.

I recall this afternoon in the House listening to one of the hon. members—a man of great talent and wisdom and ability—talking about the concept of security of tenure in connection with the University of Waterloo bill. As you know, in the United States security of tenure is being looked at, not a second time, but a third time because it is an anachronism. It is a complete anachronism. It is not worthy of contemporary thought. It is a waste of public funds in many, many instances.

And as far as ETV is concerned, we haven't done our job, Mr. Chairman, in looking at how they are spending their money. I want to know why. I want a full and complete explanation from the people who are responsible as to why it is incumbent upon this particular branch to expend that proportion of their budget funds in the last month of their operation.

You see, last year when we talked about it, Mr. Chairman, it was regarded as another fishing expedition by the opposition to find out what they were up to. But the fact is that we now recognize as a result of the courage of certain members of the public service and private citizens that in many instances funds were expended for the sake of being spent—and for no other reason.

I want to talk about this and I have already asked the minister one question of which he has taken notice and I trust that he will answer that. I would ask his departmental officials, certainly the branch officials—I am sorry, the authority officials—to give us some explanation as to why in the past such a great proportion of their funds has been expended in the last month.

I therefore say that we are no longer dealing with formula financing. Surely the minister

now can have his officials say this to us? They brought before him a pro forma budget as to what they are going to expend and surely they can tell us when they are going to expend it.

I want to know in the fiscal year 1972-1973 what their intentions are? When they are going to spend that money? For what they are going to expend that money?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You are arguing in favour of formula financing, are you?

Mr. Bullbrook: I am not, surely to goodness—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You see, with formula financing, we really don't care when they spend it.

Mr. Bullbrook: I don't find formula financing that abhorrent. If we must digress backwards, the thing that is unacceptable to me, in connection with formula financing, is the inability of the individual member of the Legislature to acquaint himself with the intentions of the various administrative boards in expending public funds. That's basically it.

I am saying now, that since we are no longer dealing with formula financing, but we must be dealing with budgeting in an estimated budget, of course, then surely the authority officials are able to tell us tonight what they intend to spend their money for in significant detail. They are able to, since they have assessed this amount of money. They are able to tell us what they are going to spend it for, and when they are going to spend it. I am interested in being assured now.

As I said—and there is some repetition here, for which I beg your indulgence—I am interested in knowing that we in public accounts, when we are looking at fiscal 1972-1973, during the years 1974-1975, if we are still here, will see, not necessarily an amortized monthly expenditure, but at least not what has happened in the past—a bend in the expenditure at the end of the year—for the sake of expenditures.

Now, getting down to the instant case—and getting down to it the bell rings, and we go up on the Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have a few minutes.

Mr. Bullbrook: T. Lorch and Co.—and the information I have has come from Mr. Lorch, who was the president of that company, and I must say that I believe it to be a limited company, although certain of the contracts

drawn by the then branch of the department did not treat it as a limited company, but it might well have incorporated subsequently—Lorch and Co. had been involved significantly with contracts for the then branch, for the production of certain enterprises on behalf of the branch. They carried on that work, and they carried it on, I understand, extremely well, and they entered into a contract with the department in 1969, for the sum of \$30,000. According to my information this particular expenditure covered 181 days of production availability to the branch.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: When was this?

Mr. Bullbrook: In 1969. I cannot give you the exact date; I don't have a copy of the contract itself. Perhaps you might be able to provide us with a copy of the contract. It had to do with the production—

Mr. Chairman: We will have to recess for just a few minutes.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, I think we were involved in something similar to this a week or so ago, and we had to wait about an hour before the vote. Couldn't we continue on until the whips—oh, of course, you are a whip, Mr. Chairman, now.

Mr. Chairman: That's right.

Mr. Roy: I'm sorry about that.

Mr. Chairman: All right, we will recess for a few minutes.

The committee recessed at 8:40 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 9:10.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Sarnia on item 3, vote 2003.

Mr. Bullbrook: Thank you, sir. I am going to have to shorten my remarks, much to the chagrin I am sure of everyone, because I want to go back upstairs to be involved with the Insurance Act.

This afternoon I brought to the attention of the public accounts committee an affidavit that had been produced to me by Mr. Lorch, to whom I referred before. Mr. Lorch had for some time been involved in significant and continued production of certain programmes for the then ETV branch. They still run as a matter of interest, sir, so they must have been well done.

He eventually entered into a contract—a copy of which I don't have, as I mentioned to the minister—that involved the payment of \$30,000 by the branch to Mr. Lorch's com-

pany for certain productions and which called for full-time availability; in effect 181 days of production availability. Mr. Lorch advises me that he noticed that the branch were not availing themselves of this amount of time and he brought to the attention of the branch that he thought something could be done to better use his facilities since the branch were paying for them.

In essence, my information is that of the time to be expended—181 days—only 27 were ultimately used under that contract; 154 days—for which the branch paid at a cost of \$25,410—were not used. These are Mr. Lorch's figures as given to me.

After he became involved in this discussion with the branch, his information to me is that he received correspondence which ultimately led to no further work from the branch itself. He advises me that he was told by the branch that certain charges he was making were not acceptable to the branch and that they were able to secure such services for a much more reasonable sum, and that they quoted such sums to him.

I hope eventually that the public accounts committee will have Mr. Lorch before them so that they might investigate the matter further. He has advised me that he took up with his competitors, named in the letter from the branch, the quantum of payments for services that they were prepared to provide to the branch, and they advised him that nothing was further from the truth; that they couldn't possibly operate in that fashion. In essence, however, the culmination of the matter was that he had no further work.

Now collaterally, Mr. Chairman, he had been involved with a particular contract and as a result of the cessation of his activities or employment by the branch, he eventually had financial difficulties. It was brought to his attention during the course of such financial difficulties, by auditors or other persons, that in their opinion the branch still owed him or his company \$5,000. He took this up with the branch at that time, in 1970, and had considerable correspondence with Mr. Cook, the superintendent of development and creative services, in connection with the payment of the sum of \$5,000.

Such involvement, Mr. Chairman, led eventually to a settlement and payment of the sum of \$2,500 under the term ex gratia, which in effect, as you are well aware, is similar to an admission that there is no admission of liability on the part of the branch toward such payment. He was asked to sign a release, a copy of which I have in

front of me. The exact amount of the payment was the sum of \$2,420, and this release was signed on Sept. 23, 1970.

My information is that Mr. Mills, who is general counsel for the branch, a private practitioner here in the city of Toronto, did advise the department in connection with their liability. I am also advised that the department requested of Mr. Lorch, in effect, a written statement that his criticisms of the department, or rather, the branch, were unjustified.

I read into the record of public accounts today an affidavit that I want to read in again. I don't have information, sir, as to whether this affidavit was prepared by the branch, by their solicitors, by Mr. Lorch himself, or by his solicitor. I do have information from Mr. Lorch and from other persons that this is the written statement.

I don't have any evidence that they requested an affidavit. But they requested a written statement from Mr. Lorch that his criticisms were unjustified.

I say to you, frankly, that in my respectful opinion a release is adequate. I can read in the release if you want, but it is a normal form of release, concurrent with any release of liability.

This is the affidavit that was sworn before one Lillian Edgar on Sept. 23, 1970. It says:

- I, Tony Lorch, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, executive, make oath and say:
- 1. I am the president of T. Lorch and Co. Ltd.
- 2. That I, through my said company, have provided filming services for the educational television branch of the Department of Education at various times during the years 1968 and 1969.
- 3. That I and my company have been paid in full for all of the work that we have respectively done.
- 4. That I am informed, and verily believe, that some of the statements which I made during the course of recent contract dispute with officials of the educational television branch were interpreted by them to be criticisms of some of the personnel and of some of the practices of the branch.
- 5. That I did not intend to be critical of the branch, and I am satisfied that my statements must have been misunderstood. As a relatively small businessman, I feel sometimes that I, and others like me, are at a disadvantage in negotiating contracts

with larger organizations. That I wish to make clear that I have no serious criticism of the way in which the educational television branch has been operated in the past, or of the way it is now being operated. And, in fact, I have great admiration for the almost impossible task that it has successfully undertaken during the past three years.

6. That this affidavit is made by me, at the request of the branch, to clarify the misunderstandings mentioned above.

Now, I say this to you. I have no evidence as to whether this document, or the tone of this document—which to me borders on being offensive; it is so self-aggrandizing on the part of the branch itself; so motivated, it seems to me, with some desire to make themselves above reproach or to, as I say, aggrandize themselves—I have no evidence, Mr. Chairman, that this was drawn up by the department.

The fact of the matter is that it was accepted by the department. I believe it was accepted concurrent with the release. This is the information that I have that these were the documents that were provided, concurrent with the payment of the funds.

I want to say to you, sir, without reservation, that in my opinion the judgement of whoever accepted that type of document, lacks a value that I would want a senior official of any branch of a department of government to have. That's the type of thing, those particular type of words: "I have great admiration for the almost impossible task that it has successfully undertaken during the past three years." This man has great difficulty with the English language; I have spoken to him. He certainly can't be the author of those words. But, really, when I read this affidavit—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Why does the hon. member say that?

Mr. Bullbrook: Pardon me?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Are you questioning that he didn't know what he was signing?

Mr. Bullbrook: No, I said he can't be the author of those words. I don't believe he has sufficient facility with the English language to be the author of the words themselves. I am not saying that necessarily your departmental officials were the authors of the words. I am saying that perhaps his lawyer was the author of the words.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bullbrook: I'm saying, in effect, that somebody, for some purpose, asked him to sign this affidavit to settle a lawsuit with that branch, to settle a claim, at least, with the branch. I want to know why. I want to know why the branch or now the authority, which is the successor in responsibility and title to the branch, feels it incumbent upon itself to be involved in that type of arrangement. That's beneath the dignity of any government body.

You don't request a person asking for a settlement—which is legitimate, nobody can argue with that. Because if they say they didn't owe the \$2,420 they never should have paid it to him, never, ex gratia or not. They are public funds. You shouldn't have paid it to them. Mr. Mills shouldn't have let them pay it to him—to be involved in this type of thing.

But that didn't finish it, you see, and what concerns me is—on the information that I have it didn't finish it. It was just finished recently—as a result of his problems he came back and tried to get the other \$2,500. I am told that Mr. Latimer—I don't know the gentlemen, I'm told he is a man of significant position in the government of Ontario, in the office of the Prime Minister of Ontario, who was then responsible, of course, for this particular branch—has been involved.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is all hearsay, isn't it? It's all hearsay?

Mr. Bullbrook: I'm not under oath here. I'm giving you representation as the member for Sarnia, good, bad or indifferent. You know, Mr. Minister, you're a lawyer, so am I. I am not restricted as to hearsay.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, but you are going behind-

Mr. Bullbrook: I am restricted to responsible comment, and surely you must recognize that I have tempered everything that I've said by saying, "This is the information that I have." I've told you whether I have proof or not. I read the affidavit into the record. There is proof of that. There is the affidavit.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Bullbrook: I haven't said who prepared the affidavit. I don't know who did prepare the affidavit.

I'm saying to you that my information is that Mr. Latimer was involved in this, a person, whom I'm told, is in a significant position, an executive assistant to the Premier of Ontario, who happened to be also—and this isn't innuendo for the sake of innuendo—who happened to be the minister responsible at the time. I'm told, in point of fact, that a letter went out recently from the present minister to Mr. Lorch, saying that they resisted his ultimate claim and that he had given a release, in point of fact.

And, of course, they are quite within their legal rights. This release is an unequivocal release itself. There is no problem there at all.

But this is what causes concern. I am going to shorten the remarks, as I promised to do. I have to go upstairs and I want to be involved in the debate on the Insurance Act. Not that I minimize at all, for one moment, the feeling that I have.

The reason that I wanted to read this matter into the record and ask for some explanation and background is the fact that a citizen of Ontario has come to me and I have an obligation to take this up in the context of responsibility. I don't take it up for the sake of necessarily creating difficulties for the communications authority, or their predecessor, the branch.

I have an obligation in this respect. This citizen of Ontario said they were wasting money; that they wasted \$25,000. He says the reason for it was that it was a proper type of approach, but the quality of producers that they made available in connection with the productions anticipated under that \$30,000 contract wasn't there. He said it worked previously, and it worked very, very well. He told me, in point of fact, that he wasn't happy with the treatment that he received from the branch.

I have no doubt, as in everything, that there are two sides to the story and this is the reason for bringing this up, because I want to have the other side of the story. The reason I want the other side of the story is that I want to know basically, even though it is in its infancy, why we were confronted in public accounts last year with the branch having expended such a significant amount of its budget in the last month. I want to know, more importantly, through you, Mr. Minister, in some detail if I may-and I think really now we are getting down to the colloquial gut issue of this, and let's find out now, give it to us now-exactly where the branch intends to spend its expenditures of \$6 million. They must have given this to you. They must have some idea where they are going to spend it, and they must be able to tell us when they are going to spend it.

I reiterate this for a purpose. No more should the authority put itself in the position that the branch was in before, that it spent money that way, because really I wasn't satisfied, nobody has been satisfied at all, and the government has come under tremendous public scrutiny. I want to say to you frankly I have had some volume of mail from all over Ontario saying to me in effect, "Continue, Mr. Bullbrook"—and I am sure Mr. Deacon and other members of the public accounts committee have had this—"continue to investigate where these moneys are going."

That is the temper of our times now. Without being unduly philosophical, the temper of our times is that people just can't afford it any more. They just can't afford the taxes that we are burdening them with and they are looking upon members of the Legislature and the minister, the minister too—well, you shook your head and now you are agreeing with me, right, because you know what I am going to say.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wish the member for Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) was here.

Mr. Bullbrook: You certainly don't need his defence. You can handle me any day with both hands tied behind your back. Well almost—one hand then.

In any event I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that what I am interested in now is give me one response on one vote, tell me now—Mr. Ide will help I am sure. I invite him—if you will permit him to talk about this—to tell me what has happened in the past, what your investigation has shown on this Lorch situation.

I want to know. I want some response, so I can write back to that citizen and say: "This is my information." Why did that affidavit come about? What type of self-indulgence propelled somebody to draft an affidavit like that? I mean really, just the concept that somebody felt it incumbent upon them to provide an affidavit of that nature is completely abhorrent.

The fact of the matter is, as a lawyer, as you recognize, that that affidavit is of no consequence at all. It is the most amateurish thing that I have come across. You have in your practice had people come in and say: "I want an affidavit that says that I am of the opinion of such and such." An affidavit only gives credence under oath to a certain set of facts; that is all it does; that I did on such and such a date see something or do some-

thing or hear something. An affidavit that says: "I think you are a good guy" is no affidavit at all.

So I want to talk about that, but mainly—and I appreciate your indulgence in letting me talk about the past—I would like to have some comments on this Lorch episode. I would like to know where the money is going in the future? I would like to know how much we are paying for legal counsel? How much is in the estimates for Mr. Mills? He is a private practitioner. I want to know what his retainer is? Let's find out what we are paying. You see, we couldn't find this out in community colleges; we couldn't find it out.

Hon, Mr. Kerr: Because he wasn't working for them.

Mr. Bullbrook: He wasn't working for them, but I get back to community colleges. The lawyer for our local community college quit. He was a member of the board of governors, but he quit; he became their lawyer. A lot more money in it, because he was acquiring a campus. The chairman quit to take over as dean of men. It is a family compact par excellence really. Mr. Sisco, you know exactly what I am talking about.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Don't nod your head!

Mr. Bullbrook: Don't nod your head, Mr. Sisco. But trying to get information out of community colleges is like invading the nunnery really; you just don't get anything at all. I want to say, being a good Catholic boy, I have never invaded the nunnery.

Those are my remarks and I appreciate your indulgence. I want to have some answers.

Mr. Chairman: Does the minister want to reply to the member?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will have one of the officials from the authority reply to the question regarding the affidavit. All I would say is that the hon. member might refer again to paragraph 5 of the affidavit.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's the beauty, that one.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It would appear from the affidavit that Mr. Lorch had made statements that were critical of the branch. I suppose that the branch is conscious of its reputation and its image as much as any other body of this kind. As a result of discussions between this gentleman and the representatives of the authority, he had indicated that he did not

intend to be critical, but because of public utterances—maybe there were language problems, who knows—the branch felt that it had been unfairly criticized.

Now, the only prime evidence that we have here is a document signed by Mr. Lorch and sworn—

Mr. Bullbrook: Do you have the original?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Pardon?

Mr. Bullbrook: Do you have the original?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This would appear to be the original, yes—and sworn before a commissioner and I—

Mr. Bullbrook: And by whom was it prepared, can you tell me?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I really don't know.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, all right. You don't have the firm name on the back?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, nothing.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Mills didn't prepare it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So that's all I can say—that I don't know we can really go behind this affidavit. If you are questioning the reason—

Mr. Bullbrook: Permit me. If there is validity, Mr. Minister, in what you say—and I can understand that, I try to be reasonable at times—then: "That I did not intend to be critical of the branch, and I am satisfied that my statements must have been misunderstood." End. Paragraph. He did exactly what you wanted.

But why do you go on and say, "I have great admiration for the almost impossible task that it is successfully undertaking during the past three years"?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Probably hadn't had enough money.

Mr. Bullbrook: What type of self-aggrandizement is that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, you want the reason for this affidavit? Is that what you want, the reason for the affidavit?

Mr. Bullbrook: But why do you accept that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Let's have the reason first before we judge-

Mr. Bullbrook: All right.

Mr. D. S. Mills (Legal Counsel, OECA): Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Mr. Mills, the infamous Mr. Mills.

Mr. Bullbrook: You aren't infamous at all. Heavens no.

Mr. Mills: I appear to be so far-

Mr. Bullbrook: No, not at all.

Mr. Mills: —and I would like to explain the documents. First—

Mr. Bullbrook: Now Mr. Mills, please. We must understand each other. In my mind, you are not infamous at all, sir. Believe me you are not. If I have said anything that you regard as being in any way deleterious, I didn't mean to do so.

Mr. Mills: Perhaps I misunderstood, Mr. Chairman, and I shouldn't have made the comment. May I explain very briefly—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You just want to know how much he makes.

Mr. Mills: -may I explain very briefly, then, the facts surrounding it?

To answer your question, I did prepare the affidavit. They are Mr. Lorch's words.

Mr. Bullbrook: You did prepare it?

Mr. Mills: I did prepare the affidavit.

Mr. Bullbrook: Did you not tell a reporter this afternoon that you didn't prepare the affidavit?

Mr. Mills: No, I told the reporter I did prepare it. Mr. Del Bell?

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes.

Mr. Mills: Yes, I told him I prepared the affidavit.

Mr. Bullbrook: All right. Go ahead.

Mr. Mills: I was consulted by the officials of the ETV branch on a problem involving Mr. Lorch, who was a party to a contract which had been terminated. I was asked to give an opinion on whether the authority was liable to Mr. Lorch or his company in any amount.

In the course of the investigation of the matter, I was given material by officials of the branch and I concluded and gave an opinion to the branch that I didn't feel the authority—sorry, the branch; the authority wasn't even in existence then—that the branch had any liability to Mr. Lorch.

Mr. Lorch, however, was making a number of allegations, I was told—I hadn't spoken to Mr. Lorch—and some of them were allegations of criticism against senior officials in the branch.

Mr. Bullbrook: Can you tell us what you heard?

Mr. Mills: I am sorry, I was called from my home tonight and I don't have my file. I am going by memory.

Mr. Bullbrook: Your recollection then.

Mr. Mills: I don't have a recollection as to what the allegations were, but rather that they were nasty allegations. I have a very real recollection that he was using the allegations—and I hesitate to use the word "blackmail"—but it was in that context. He was saying—I was told, please understand—that he was saying: "Now I know these things about the authority and if you treat me right I won't say anything about them."

Mr. Bullbrook: You can't recall what he was saying?

Mr. Mills: No, I am sorry I can't. I have it in my file, I believe.

In any event, as a result of the information that I had received I gave the opinion and Mr. Cook subsequently wrote a letter to Mr. Lorch setting out the branch's position, and I believe you have a copy of the letter. I don't know whether it has been read into the record—

Mr. Bullbrook: I do, I do. I hope you will.

Mr. Mills: Well, perhaps it will be helpful, because it summarizes very simply the branch's position.

Mr. Bullbrook: Which letter do you want?

Mr. Mills: This is the letter of July 17, 1970, addressed to Mr. Lorch and to his company, and it reads:

Dear Mr. Lorch:

I have now had an opportunity to discuss this matter further with the responsible officers here at the branch and with Mr. Mills, our legal counsel, and we are prepared to settle your claim along the lines recommended by Mr. Mills. This would involve an ex gratia payment by the branch to your company of 50 per cent of the balance which you claim is owing, in return for a complete release from you and your company, as well as a written ac-

knowledgement from you confirming that the allegations which our people understood you to make, and which you assured us were misunderstood, have no basis in fact.

I, in the course of my investigations of the matter have checked these matters out carefully and I am satisfied that there has not been any impropriety on the part of the branch. If these terms are acceptable to you I will ask Mr. Mills to prepare the necessary documents and I will requisition a cheque for settlement of payment. Alternatively, if these terms are not acceptable, our position will remain that the contract was terminated at your request. Moreover you have not suffered any damages which would be compensable even if it had been the branch that had terminated the agreement, and this, of course, we strongly deny.

I, as you know, feel that the settlement is the best way to deal with the matter from your standpoint and from ours. I personally hope that a cordial relationship between your company and the branch can be re-established. Since it takes a few weeks for cheques to be processed I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as you have had an opportunity to discuss the matter further with your solicitor.

Prior to that letter going out Mr. Lorch had been told by Mr. Cook, following receipt of my opinion, that the branch's position was that they denied liability but on legal advice they were prepared to settle on this basis.

Mr. Lorch didn't accept Mr. Cook's statement of the facts and he asked to see me. Mr. Lorch came in to see me and we had a session—I would say by recollection of about an hour-and-a-half—at which he went on at great length—

Mr. Bullbrook: Was anybody else present, sir?

Mr. Mills: No, I don't think anybody was present at the meeting. It was in my office.

Mr. Bullbrook: You don't recall Mr. Cook being there?

Mr. Mills: I don't think Mr. Cook was present. Mr. Lorch asked to see me alone, in my recollection, to explain his side of the facts. And most of the session was taken up with his explanation of the situation.

At no time during that meeting was he critical of the branch, or any of its officials, nor was there any mention of it until I brought up the subject. I pointed out to him

that it had been reported to me that he had made these statements and had been using the statements to try to force the people with whom he was negotiating in the branch to pay the money that he claimed was owing. I made it very clear to him that my instructions were that he had no right to make such statements and—

Mr. Bullbrook: Could you recall now what the statements were?

Mr. Mills: I can't. I am without my file, I am sorry. But obviously they were serious enough statements that people were bothered by the fact that he was making them and they were saying he was making them without any foundation.

He said in reply that he must have been misunderstood, that he didn't make any such statements. And the wording that is in this affidavit is his wording, which I wrote down at the time, in which he said he had the greatest admiration for the branch, that they had done an almost impossible task because they had such a little amount of money to work with and yet they had produced programmes which had been award-winning programmes, and that they were really showing up the industry in what they were doing.

His comments to me were so contrary to the reports that I had received from the staff about what he was saying about the branch, or about people in the branch, that it was my recommendation to the branch that before they should make any ex gratia payment to him, they should have this question of the allegations settled. Either he would acknowledge that he didn't make the statements, he was misunderstood, or that he did make the statements and we would have it out and cleared up, because they were serious allegations.

He insisted that he must have been misunderstood—and I have already told you what he said—and I insisted that, if he wanted this settlement, that it would involve the *ex gratia* payment, the signing of a release, and a written acknowledgement—and at that stage all we talked about was a written acknowledgement—that he was misunderstood. That was confirmed to him in this letter of July 17.

I told him to go away and discuss it with his lawyer, because he told me he had been discussing it with his lawyer. In fact I asked him to bring his lawyer into the meeting, but he declined to do that.

He eventually wrote back to Mr. Cook and I assume you have a copy of the letter—

Mr. Bullbrook: I do.

Mr. Mills: —in which he said, "I want to accept your offer." I believe he closed the letter by saying, "I refer to the paragraph in your letter where you say, 'I hope we'll re-establish our relationship"—

Mr. Bullbrook: He wanted some business, Mr. Mills.

Mr. Mills: Sure he wanted business. But during the course of my meeting with him, when I talked about his attitude on the matter, he asked, if he settled the matter, would that mean he would be back on a contract for the branch. I made it very clear to him that the settlement would have nothing to do with future work for the authority—the branch, I am sorry. The branch would give no commitment.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why would Mr. Cook gratuitiously put that in his letter?

Mr. Mills: Put what in his letter?

Mr. Bullbrook: "We hope we can reestablish the—"

Mr. Mills: Well, because the branch seriously did hope that. But if you knew, Mr. Bullbrook, what has happened since this settlement, and the steps that Mr. Lorch has taken, then you—

Mr. Bullbrook: That is post factum.

Mr. Mills: That is right. But the fact is, at the time, the branch honestly was prepared to consider giving him more work. It is my understanding that the authority is still prepared to give him work, if an appropriate opportunity arises. But the fact remains that he didn't get work subsequent to that contract, up to this time.

### Mr. Bullbrook: Right.

Mr. Mills: But, however, he did suggest to me—and I recall this vividly—that, if he settled the matter, did that mean he would get work. And I made it very clear to him that, "No, it did not." He got no commitment of future work. Then when he wrote in, saying he wanted the settlement, I prepared the documents. I used his wording, and I agree if you read that affidavit out of context, or without knowing the facts, it appears to be offensive. But it is, nevertheless, his wording. It is not, as I understood from the same Mr. Bell that you referred to it—you said this morning—maybe you didn't say this—

Mr. Bullbrook: I probably didn't.

Mr. Mills: But he reported you as saying, "What kind of an organization was this that would make people agree in advance never to be critical?" Well, that isn't of course what the affidavit says, with the greatest respect.

Mr. Bullbrook: I don't recall whether I said that.

Mr. Mills: Whether you did or not I don't think it is material. The point is, this affidavit is simply a statement of fact, that what Mr. Lorch said in my office was unequivocally the the set of facts, and that he was prepared to acknowledge them.

Now, the reason I drew it in an affidavit, rather than ask for it in a letter, is that I insisted that he take these documents—the release, the offer of settlement and the affidavit—to his own lawyer, to be checked by him, and to get his advice, so that if he went through with the deal, he could not come back and say he didn't know his rights. I wanted him to be completely satisfied.

My advice to the branch was, that if he wasn't prepared to meet those conditions, they should simply deny him any payment and let him sue and have the matter out. But I also said to the branch that I didn't think it made sense for them to pay legal fees to fight an action, even though I was satisfied they were going to win when they would tie up their own personnel as well. It was better to settle. You, as a lawyer, I think would agree with me. There is always a proper time for—

Mr. Bullbrook: Are you on an annual retainer?

Mr. Mills: No, I am not. I am paid on an hourly basis.

Mr. Bullbrook: An hourly basis.

Mr. Mills: Right. And so he took the documents and went away. It took him until some time in August, I believe, to come back with them signed. The money was then given to him, and the matter was closed, as far as I and the branch were concerned. It wasn't until some months later that he apparently had second thoughts about it, and then started to take the first of many proceedings that he has taken since then, trying to say that this should be altered, and the last of which is approaching you with it.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Mills, you are not infamous, believe me.

Mr. Mills: No. I am sorry if I made the-

Mr. Bullbrook: But may I say this to you, that, since you have told me you prepared the affidavit, you are not in the same halo of unreproach as you might have been. I just can't for the life of me—Are you saying, in effect, that you prepared this affidavit because he was going to take it to his lawyer? Is that it?

Mr. Mills: No, no. I prepared it to begin with.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why did you prepare an affidavit?

Mr. Mills: Mr. Bullbrook, I prepared an affidavit, rather than a letter, because I wanted to be sure that he got legal advice on it.

Mr. Bullbrook: I can't grasp that.

Mr. Mills: Do you understand me? Mr. Lorch when I suggested he bring his lawyer to the interview he asked for with me, declined to do it.

Mr. Bullbrook: You prepared the release concurrently?

Mr. Mills: I prepared the release and the affidavit. The reason I prepared it in affidavit form was that I wanted to be sure that he had legal advice before he signed it. I am sure you, as a solicitor, would agree that that was a reasonable precaution to take. Well then we have a difference of—

Mr. Bullbrook: We have a difference of professional opinion there.

Mr. Mills: Fine. But in any event, that's why I drew it as an affidavit. The reason the wording I used in the operative sections that you find offensive is it was his very wording to me, without any question. Therefore that was the appropriate wording, in my view, to use.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, may I say to you, it is obviously his wording. He swore the affidavit.

Mr. Mills: Well, certainly.

Mr. Bullbrook: We don't have to worry about that.

Mr. Mills: But you see, Mr. Lorch subsequently came to me with the same type of talk he had been using in the interview which I had with him about—I am sorry, not the

language he had with me, the language it was reported he had had with staff officials, about saying, "Well now, if you do this, then I don't do that."

Mr. Bullbrook: What did he say to you then?

Mr. Mills: To me? He said, "Mr. Mills, the affidavit that you prepared and I signed, I have had some legal advice and I believe that you are in trouble with the Law Society for preparing that document. I just thought I would let you know that I am going to the Law Society. However if you could make sure that I get some work back at the authority then I would be prepared to forget it."

Mr. Bullbrook: I see.

Mr. Mills: And I said, "Mr. Lorch, in my books that is called blackmail and I won't take it from you." And I put the receiver down. Mr. Lorch—

Mr. Bullbrook: You were quite justified, if those were the circumstances.

Mr. Mills: Mr. Lorch subsequently-

Mr. Bullbrook: You were quite justified in saying that.

Mr. Mills: Mr. Lorch subsequently went to the Deputy Attorney General's office and complained that I had accused him of blackmail. The Deputy Attorney General's office investigated the matter and was apparently satisfied with the facts as I explained them and exhibited in documents. So when I was told this afternoon by the reporter that these statements had been attributed to you and being critical of me, you will understand I came readily tonight, all excited—

Mr. Bullbrook: Critical of you?

Mr. Mills: That was the-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Critical of the affidavit.

Mr. Mills: Critical of the affidavit.

Mr. Bullbrook: You see, I had no information that you prepared the affidavit sir. I am critical of you now for preparing the affidavit, but I wasn't before.

Mr. Mills: At least you understand why I did it; and I will have to stand on that, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, I don't think it was a good move at all. That's a matter of judgement. I don't think it was a good move at all.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In light of subsequent events—

Mr. Bullbrook: I don't care whether the man told you his wife was sick in bed. You don't put that in the affidavit really.

Mr. Mills: Mr. Bullbrook, the reason that I prepare a document like that, in circumstances where someone is reported to be threatening to take certain action, is to foresee that this will probably happen again and to have an answer that may slow him down. This document—Mr. Lorch is a very tenacious person—

Mr. Bullbrook: Obviously!

Mr. Mills: —and he has gone after this thing. But in fact it has certainly not, I don't think, done us any harm. Those who have gone into the facts have been satisfied that it was a proper document and that the facts warranted it.

Mr. Bullbrook: Do you not agree, sir, that the release is a complete release without reservation?

Mr. Mills: The release has nothing to do with statements which he is alleged by the staff to have made, and which he denies. The release simply dealt with the debt, or the alleged debt.

Mr. Bullbrook: The release abandons any claim, contract, accounting, payments and demands whatsoever.

Mr. Mills: But Mr. Lorch, if he wanted to make something out of these allegations that he had been putting forward, would not be making a claim for damages. He would be simply trying to embarrass people—in my view unjustifiably. Therefore when he had made these statements in advance, and yet denied—I am sorry—when he was reported to have made them, and he denied it emphatically in my office, it seemed to me the proper thing to do, to get that down in black and white; not in my office, but on a document which he took to his lawyer, had explained to him, signed and brought back voluntarily.

And he didn't bring it in the next day. He brought it in about six weeks later. I was therefore satisfied that he had advice and had acted on it.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well you realize of course that the affidavit hasn't inhibited him at all, really. We wouldn't be here tonight—

Mr. Mills: The affidavit has inhibited him to the extent that until he had an opportunity

to have it aired in the public accounts committee, he has been turned down in every step that he has taken.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes; really!

Mr. Mills: I am not saying that he doesn't have another course open to him. That course, as I told him in one of the many telephone conversations—in one of the few telephone conversations that I have had with him since then—was to go to his lawyer, to whom he is always referring, and to take action; have the document set aside, have the settlement reopened, say that he signed the documents under a mistake of fact.

Mr. Bullbrook: He doesn't say that at all.

Mr. Mills: I know he doesn't.

Mr. Bullbrook: He doesn't say that at all. We are not talking about mistake of fact here at all; we are talking about the propriety of this particular document.

Mr. Mills: I am prepared to stand on having prepared the document under the circumstances that I have explained. I think it was perfectly proper. You obviously disagree with me; so we have a professional disagreement.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, I don't say that the preparation of the document was improper; don't misunderstand me. I say that the content that was necessary in the document leaves a great deal to be desired. Whether they are his words or not, surely to goodness you don't have to involve yourself in comments of the almost impossible task that it has successfully undertaken during the past three years."

Whether he said that, Mr. Mills, or not, the essence of the affidavit was, "I did not intend to be critical of the branch and I am satisfied that my statements must have been misunderstood." That is the essence of what you were trying to do.

Mr. Mills: That is probably true, but the fact is that he used those very words and it seemed to me appropriate to use his words.

If I had drawn an affidavit that didn't sound like him, then I think other people would attack it very quickly, saying this isn't the way this man talks. That is just the way he talks.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I say to Mr. Mills and the minister, through you Mr. Chairman: I don't allege this; but you understand, Mr. Mills, that it is a two-way street. It might well be—and I don't allege this—that he signed these documents and said those words because he wanted to get his payment. That, in point of fact, is open.

Mr. Mills: That's open; but if he had he wouldn't have waited the six weeks, because he said that he was desperate for money.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is it not a fact, Mr. Mills, that he attempted, even this year, to secure the balance of the payment?

Mr. Mills: Not to my knowledge. I know he continually attempted to obtain work from the now authority. But I am not aware of his having attempted, other than in his telephone conversation with me, which wasn't—he didn't want the \$2,500. Incidentally, the amount paid—well it is insignificant, but it was \$2,420.

Mr. Bullbrook: I thought I corrected that.

Mr. Mills: He didn't want the money and he said it. "It is not the money I want, it is work." He really wanted to have me before the Law Society. That was when I called an end to that.

Mr. Bullbrook: I assure you I won't be a party to that; but I will be a party to investigating this a little further.

Mr. Mills: I am quite happy to make all the facts available.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Mills, I think that you have certainly enlightened us as to your involvement in it. Let me reiterate, if I may, that infamy was never intended, believe me. Perhaps there was a lack of judgement. But that is a value decision that you and I have to part ways on; okay!

Let's, if we can, talk with Mr. Ide, or the minister, or you, about the \$30,000 contract. Let's talk about that, about his allegation that the branch was wasting a tremendous amount of money in this respect; and let's talk about why didn't he get work afterwards, after he began to criticize.

Mr. T. R. Ide (Chairman, OECA): I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I was not involved with this particular contract, nor do I know the details of the contract, but I understand that the dispute we have just discussed arose out of the dispute over the payment from the contract.

Mr. Lorch did approach me some months ago at the authority and said to me very much the kind of things that you have reported that he has said to you. Again I investigated and

I discussed the matter with Mr. Cook and Mr. Mills, and I became satisfied that Mr. Lorch had in fact been treated fairly and justly. However, I also indicated to Mr. Lorch that it was not the policy of the authority to deny work to any competent individual because of some past experience.

I referred him to the general manager and suggested that he be placed on the list for cameraman work and editing work. I understand that he refused this type of work as not being suitable to his particular talents.

Mr. Bullbrook: It's like asking Mr. Weston to sell bread, but in a less exaggerated situation.

Mr. Ide: Well, perhaps-

Mr. Bullbrook: This man was producing for you to the tune of \$100,000 and then you want him to be a cameraman.

Mr. Ide. No, no.

Mr. Bullbrook: No?

Mr. Ide: No. No. I really think that's not appropriate—

Mr. Bullbrook: You don't have to say what's appropriate for me, Mr. Ide. You don't have to say that at all.

Mr. Ide: No, I mean I don't think it is appropriate to say that he was earning \$100,000—

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, I see. We misunderstand each other then.

Mr. Ide: I think that he was working on contract on television programmes for the ETV branch of the Department of Education. I don't think that the kind of work that he wanted to do for us, for the authority, was work as a producer. Perhaps Mr. Bowers could tell you the kind of work that was suggested to him and the kind of work that he expected from the authority.

Mr. P. G. Bowers (General Manager, OECA): I have had, I think, two meetings with Mr. Lorch since January of this year. In January we had committed all our productions for the balance of the fiscal year so there was no uncommitted work to be undertaken. I told Mr. Lorch that this was the case and until the new fiscal year there was just no possibility—

Mr. Bullbrook: This is 1969 fiscal year?

Mr. Bowers: No, this is 1971-1972.

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, I am sorry.

Mr. Bowers: It was in January of this year when I first met Mr. Lorch.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, he hasn't had any work since the 1969 fiscal year, has he?

Mr. Bowers: I don't think so, no.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3 carried?

Mr. Bullbrook: What is this, item 3 carried? We are just right in the middle of a dialogue, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I thought you were through.

Mr. Bullbrook: Item 3 carried? He just paused for breath and—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: We will adjourn then until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What? No, no. We are going to adjourn until 3 on Monday.

Mr. Chairman: All right. We will recess till-

**Mr. Bullbrook:** Why do we recess? We are going up to vote and we can come back and perhaps pass this vote.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There won't be any time.

Mr. Bullbrook: I want to finish then, and I want to finish because I can't assure you that I am going to be here to complete this, and therefore apologize to you. It might be that somebody would want to carry this forward, but may I say to you frankly that the estimates of this department have carried on and carried on, which happens at times. I hope to be here Monday at 3 o'clock to continue.

I want to record, if I might, my acceptance of the explanation by Mr. Mills of the background of the preparation of the affidavit; I want to record again, sir, that I don't think it was in the best interests of the branch itself to prepare an affidavit in such glowing terms of the branch really, recognizing that we all like to look upon ourselves in that fashion, but I just don't believe that is it. I would hope that we could carry this forward. I can't assure you, unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, that I am going to be in a position to carry forward on this on Monday because of another commitment that I have.

Mr. Laughren: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, are we sitting tomorrow or not?

Mr. Chairman: No, we are not. I understand the minister can't be here tomorrow.

Mr. Bullbrook: Could we probably not continue on Monday and just continue on Tuesday?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, we will be here Monday at 3.

Mr. Bullbrook: You see, there is deference for the minister but no deference for the opposition. Do you agree with that, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Don't agree with that.

Mr. Chairman: All right-

Mr. Bullbrook: No, I am not finished. I just want to say this—the bells are ringing and we will let them ring—

Mr. Leluk: For whom the bells toll!

Mr. Bullbrook: I am not satisfied, Mr. Chairman, I am not satisfied at all. And I hope that it will be recorded in Hansard, whether I am here or not, what the reasons were for the lack of utilization of the facilities and talent of Mr. Lorch and his associates and company under the contract itself. Why?

I want to find out whether only 27 days of the 181 were utilized, as he alleges. If that is all that were utilized, why in heaven's name did you enter into this type of contract? It is really wasteful in the extreme—to the tune, according to his information, of \$25,000. Why did you utilize his talents, and continue, in effect, to show programmes in whose production he was involved—certainly involved in the technical aspects of them, if that is the appropriate word? Why did he cease to have the opportunity to continue to work for the branch, and why does he still not work for the authority itself?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Let me ask you one question.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: And I don't want you to impugn improperly anything that I say, but I just want to ask you one question.

Knowing what you know now, and what has been said here about the activities with the authority or the branch, and Mr. Lorch, and assuming that what has been told to this committee is correct, if you were the head of this authority, would you continue to give Mr. Lorch work?

An hon. member: A good question.

Mr. Bullbrook: That certainly begs the question.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, it doesn't. You are asking why he has no work now—

Mr. Bullbrook: Let me say this-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will just ask you that one question.

Mr. Bullbrook: I did not ask why he is not working now. I told Mr. Lorch—as a matter of fact, I said, "Mr. Lorch, if I investigate this publicly, you recognize you are finished as far as I am concerned. They will never hire you."

I want to know whether there is any validity in his assertion that, when he first criticized the department for wasteful expenditures, that from then on he got no work. That is what I want to know, notwithstanding the protestations of Mr. MacDonald. That is what I want to know.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Bullbrook: So that it does beg the question.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not really.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): At this point the quorum has been driven out.

Mr. Chairman: We shall adjourn until 3 o'clock on Monday.

The committee adjourned at 10:05 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Colleges and Universities

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, May 29, 1972

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Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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#### CORRECTION OF PAGE NUMBERS

Please note that the printed reports of the Standing Committee on Supply, Numbers S-20 through S-24, have the pages incorrectly numbered. This will be corrected in the final bound volumes of debates, but in the meantime readers can facilitate their study of the individual committee Hansards by noting the following and making the changes if desired.

No. S-20 should be numbered pages S-591 to S-610

No. S-21 should be numbered pages S-613 to S-643

No. S-22 should be numbered pages S-647 to S-672

No. S-23 should be numbered pages S-677 to S-707

No. S-24 should be numbered pages S-711 to S-727



### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Monday, May 29, 1972

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (concluded)

The committee met at 3 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

On vote 2003:

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order, please. Vote 2003, item 3, carried? Mr. Laughren.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): We haven't carried it yet. I wonder if there was a task force set up to examine the open university in the UK with a view to examining our OECA and, at least, the possibility of structuring it along the lines of the one in the UK? Did such a task force go to the UK and what were its findings?

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Minister of Colleges and Universities): I might let Mr. Walker comment on this. I don't think the idea, as I am aware, was necessarily to compare OECA with the open university concept in the UK. There may have been somebody from OECA but as far as the ministry is concerned this was in light of the terms of reference of the Wright report and some of the comments and recommendations in the interim report dealing with the open university concept.

I know there were some people from the ministry who attended early this year in Great Britain to look into the whole aspect of the open university in the UK, and particularly its relation to the use of educational television and just what part it played in the overall curriculum. Did OECA have something specifically?

Mr. R. Ide (Chairman, OECA): Yes, Madam Chairman. I was a member of the party that visited the open university. As the minister has stated it was really a fact-finding visit and we were fortunate to be able to talk to a number of people there, both at the university level and at the BBC. We were impressed with what we saw but its application, I think, to the Ontario scene is some-

thing we would have to study. What is appropriate in Britain may not be appropriate in Ontario, although certainly they have been extremely successful.

Mr. Laughren: Out of that \$6 million, is it possible to get an idea of how much of that is spent on the programmes that go into the elementary and secondary schools as opposed to those in the evenings?

Mr. Ide: The minister stated in his opening remarks that we are really talking about two votes: A vote under the Ministry of Education for \$6,888,000 and a vote under the Ministry of Colleges and Universities of \$6 million. From the point of view of the OECA, our estimated expenditures are \$12,888,000. This is based proportionately on the amount of programmes which are devoted to those sections of the educational field under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and those sections under the jurisdiction of Colleges and Universities. In other words, 461/2 per cent is under Colleges and Universities, and 531/2 per cent is under the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Laughren: I see, so none of this \$6 million would be spent on programmes going into the elementary and secondary schools?

Mr. Ide: No.

Mr. Laughren: Or virtually none.

Madam Chairman: Is item 3 carried?

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Three, did you say?

Madam Chairman: Three.

Mr. Paterson: I'd like to raise one question, Madam Chairman, in relation to grants to local museums.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is item 4.

Mr. Paterson: I am sorry.

Madam Chairman: Is item 3 carried? Item 3 agreed to. Item 4, Mr. Paterson. Mr. Paterson: Yes, under the grants to local museums there is an amount of \$96,000. I believe, from my recollection, that the grants are available to a maximum of about \$1,200 per museum and this has been the fact for at least the past 10 years, to the best of my knowledge.

From time to time numerous groups have approached me in relation to the possible setting up of a museum somewhere in my county. I have relayed to them the fact that there is a maintenance grant of approximately this many dollars. I realize a lot of people get excited and enthused about such an undertaking and then all of a sudden things go flat when they find there aren't greater amounts of money available, whether or not their particular project is worthwhile.

I wonder if your department has ever given any consideration to changing either the nature or the amounts of the grants, possibly to stimulate the inception of the museum initially and secondly for the continuing maintenance of such a project?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you mean whether or not we go over and above the item that we have in here, of \$96,000?

Mr. Paterson: Am I correct that the limit is about \$1,200 for local museums and for maintenance only?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is \$1,000.

Mr. Paterson: It is \$1,000? Do you feel this is adequate to stimulate the beginnings of museums of some types in various parts of the province or is this just tokenism on the part of your department?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As you know, usually the county is involved in assisting local museums. A lot of their support is generated locally. There are private contributions, both by way of items as well as cash and this is another source that these local museums have traditionally relied on.

Certainly, \$96,000 doesn't seem to be a very large amount for the operation of local museums when you realize that there are a number of these in the province. The only thing I would suggest is that most county budgets and many local budgets include some sort of assistance for museums. It is a lot like the library situation really; we don't feel by any means that our contribution or our support is anything more than supplementary.

Mr. Paterson: It isn't stimulation in any sense?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No. I'd like Mr. Styrmo to comment on this, particularly from the point of view of special grants because of a particular exhibit or artifacts or things like that. Is there some type of assistance to stimulate a particular type of museum?

Mr. V. N. Styrmo (Historical and Museums Branch): Madam Chairman, sir, this grant is available to museums which are owned and operated by municipal corporations, conservation authorities or Indian band councils. It is a maintenance grant programme based on a matching arrangement of up to \$600 annually for maintenance costs plus an addition of one-third of the curatorial salary to a maximum of \$400. With the \$600 and the \$400, the total maximum grant available to any municipally owned or qualified museum is \$1,000 a year.

Mr. Paterson: When was this last changed, sir, or has it ever been changed from those amounts?

Mr. Styrmo: The proportions or the maximums have never changed since it was begun, I think, back in 1959 or 1960; somewhere around then.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Deacon - I am sorry, were you finished, Mr. Paterson?

Mr. Paterson: On that particular topic. I have other questions under this vote.

Madam Chairman: Fine. Mr. Deacon.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Yes, I wanted to ask the minister, first of all, on the matter of the Art Gallery of Ontarioare they not in the course of a major construction programme? I thought the provincial assistance or contribution to that was a lot more than that shown in this item.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. The Art Gallery of Ontario—you mean the item of \$900,000?

Mr. Deacon: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is a transfer payment. It is really for assistance in operation. They were given a \$12.5 million capital grant over a 10-year period. Actually, the government made a grant of about \$25 million to ROM and the Art Gallery of Ontario and they are splitting it evenly. This is to be paid over a 10-year period. The art gallery right now, as a matter of fact, would like to advance some of these annual payments because, as you say, they are in the midst of a large expansion programme.

Mr. Deacon: How much of a commitment is there from the art gallery to move their exhibits around the province? Is there any commitment in this acceptance of assistance to take the exhibits around the province? I understand they are doing something but I was wondering what the understanding is.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They have certain exhibits at some of the art exhibits—for example, I think there is going to be one in Windsor in the next week or so—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, the art gallery will have presence there, you might say, of a particular type of exhibit. If it is featuring a particular artist, for example, the art gallery will have some paintings or works of that particular artist and will enter them in or be part of a regional exhibit outside Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Deacon: So there is a definite programme for moving some of the better-known works around the province?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. I see here that the art gallery last year had about 48 shows offered outside Metro Toronto and they are listed in a circulating exhibition catalogue. I am afraid we haven't got a copy of that here.

Mr. Deacon: To reinforce this whole programme, how many of the members of the Art Gallery of Ontario are from outside the Metropolitan area? How many members of the board? Do we have representatives from around the province to make it clearly the Art Gallery of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you mean members of the board or members of the gallery?

Mr. Deacon: I am talking about members of the board because they are the ones elected to operate the gallery on behalf of all the members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will get you that.

Mr. Deacon: Is there a system of rotating the board to ensure there is a continual input of new ideas from new people?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: In the new legislation, a bill that is now before the House, we are staggering the times of expiry of the terms of office. Before, they were all pretty well reappointed at the end of a three-year period or something like that. Now people are being appointed for one year, two years and three years and at the same time we attempt, as much as possible, to have provincial representation because it is a provincial facility.

Mr. Deacon: Right, I think it is very important. I was wondering if there is going to be a year's gap between any possible reappointment, so that they can't be appointed, after they have served a term of three years for at least a year after that in order to ensure that there's a continuity. There tends to be a repetition of the same names year after year if you don't do that sort of thing—not that we don't value these people's services but it is just a matter of keeping new ideas going through the operation. Three years is perhaps a short time in that bill.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Deacon: Maybe five years should be considered? On the matter of the McMichael Conservation Collection, I note a fairly substantial increase in the grant. Is there a special change in the programme?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As you may know, we expect to have a substantial capital expansion this year at McMichael, particularly from the point of view of the—

Mr. Deacon: This is for the entrance way?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, for the entrance way. My information is that there is an increase only of about \$6,000 in our estimates this year over actual expenditures last year.

Mr. Deacon: Fine, so it is really handling it. On that, are you planning on instituting the same sort of admission charge arrangements that you do in the other galleries and museums and things like that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At this present time, there isn't any plan to increase the admission charges.

Mr. Deacon: There isn't any charge of course for people-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, right. That is right. There isn't any plan at this time. The future may bring a change but at the present time it is, as you know, considered somewhat as part of an environment or conservation asset or facility. Like most of those types of facilities and exhibits in our conservation areas, it is free.

Mr. Deacon: Actually, this one isn't within a conservation area so there isn't any charge to enter the property as there is in conservation areas where they do have a charge but—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, some area in a park—that is right.

Mr. Deacon: It is doing a great service. Of course, the McMichaels themselves commit their full time and attention to it at virtually no cost to the province so we really are grateful for what they are doing. I am glad to see that it has now come under this branch which is, I think, more logical than what it was under before.

I am, though, very concerned about the next item and that is the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the very small amount that's committed to support that foundation. I don't see much progress being made by the foundation in building up a substantial fund to help carry out the function it originally was set up to do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is something that, as you can appreciate, came to this department as of April 1. The item that's in the budget, of \$37,000, is just assistance toward operating costs. A great deal of the work of the Heritage Foundation, of course, is financed from private sources and assistance from private sources.

Mr. Deacon: The main reason I am bringing this up, Mr. Minister, and Madam Chairman, is that the growth of the assets of the foundation is not nearly what I think it would be were more money put in here as a catalytic agent so it would be a much stronger catalytic agent in gathering substantial funds for carrying out this very important work.

There are substantial private funds available for this sort of work but it does take some vigorous follow-up. I think if you examine the operating expenses of the foundation, you will find there is a mere pittance goes for the director and his work and unless one is able to get much more force here, we are not going to make much progress.

We have a situation locally in my riding where we are hoping to work with the foundation in the restoration of Unionville and gather substantial private funds, but we are amazed at the lack of provincial assistance toward the work of the foundation.

I think it isn't serious—really serious—support the province is giving and I would like to hear the minister say something about what he intends to do in this.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think the hon. member may know there have been substantial government grants from various ministries or departments toward the work of the foundation. Private donations, for example, totalled about \$250,000 last year. So that really the item we are looking at is a grant, or a sum of money, toward operating costs; in other words toward the administrating of the foundation. That certainly isn't involved in acquiring any assets or—

Mr. Deacon: No, I understand that. I realize this is just a fund to see the foundation is operated all right. I would suggest that there could be a lot more than that going into the foundation.

You think of the bequests that go into many other causes and we are just getting a mere pittance—\$250,000. I really feel that we could do much better in providing funds to restore some of our important heritage.

I am very pleased to see the items under the Council for the Arts and the Royal Ontario Museum. I think they are doing quite a good job. The participation of the public in the museum over the last few years has increased tremendously. It was reasonably good before, but I think it outdoes the Science Centre in drawing crowds. I think it's a tremendous credit to that organization.

I am wondering what is the arrangement at the Council for the Arts for rotating the personnel in it to ensure there is a continual flow of new ideas and influences in its direction. It is doing a first-class job in encouraging many community projects, community orchestras and things like that, but is there something under its Act similar to the Act covering the Art Gallery of Ontario that provides for full provincial representation?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, the present council is made up, I think, of quite representative people from all art background. The council is—when you think of people like Dr. Bissell, for example, Anthony Adamson, Arthur Gelber.

Mr. Deacon: I was just asking though—are these the same people year after year or is there provision for rotation? It seems to me there is a fair continuation of the same names year after year and again, although we appreciate their contribution and these people do in a very important wav—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The expiry dates of their terms are staggered—

Mr. Deacon: Is that provided for?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. For example, it consists of a chairman, vice-chairman and 10 other members and I see that seven will—six, I am sorry—will expire October, 1973; there are three August—

Mr. Deacon: There is a gap in time before they can be reappointed.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Some October, 1973, some August, 1974, and some October, 1974.

Mr. Deacon: Fine, that is the principle I was after.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I agree with you, you shouldn't have the same people being reappointed term after term by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. I think there should be some effort to change them. There is one piece of legislation—I am trying to think of it right now—that I think prevents more than two terms. Isn't it the one on the Council for the Arts, or at least one of the bills that we have affecting these councils? The Art Gallery, for example, only allows two terms.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren, you had a question?

Mr. Laughren: I wondered if in this entire programme of cultural and general education the minister had a section in his department, which would tend to express the interest of regions in the province.

For example, I suspect that most of the ones on—I know most of the ones there—are to the benefit of southern Ontario. I know the Elliot Lake centre receives grants, but not a very large amount. I am wondering if there is some way in which your ministry could direct its efforts to seeing what could be done for more cultural activities and general education facilities in northern Ontario. To say that they are down here, are available, that the schools are informed and that there are continual bus trips down is not enough.

And indeed I would suspect that when somebody from northern Ontario comes down here and sees the tremendous facilities of the Royal Ontario Museum, the Ontario Science Centre, or the Art Gallery, that they must—I know they do—marvel at the kind of money that is available for such things. They feel perhaps even more alienated than they did when they didn't know, were not

aware that all those things were in existence down here.

I think that what really caused the feelings in northern Ontario about Ontario Place—which I appreciate is nothing to do with this ministry—was the fact that \$20 million or \$30 million was going into something which they regarded as a frill—even though it might add something to the tourist industry of the province and the well-being of the populace at large. People in northern Ontario never seem to get the benefits of these spinoffs in technology as regards something like Ontario Place, the Council for the Arts, or botanical gardens or whatever.

I am wondering if there is some way that you can make sure that your ministry is kept aware of all the possibilities for such developments in northern Ontario and I suspect at the present time that this just doesn't occur.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I appreciate the hon. member's remarks. I know that this is important because it certainly seems that most of the permanent facilities are down in this section of the province. But the Royal Ontario Museum is now purchasing two museumobiles which will tour the province. These will go to every little town, as well as shopping plazas, parks, and schools throughout the whole province. It will probably take about nine or 10 years to cover the province in that detail, but they are going to be on the road from early spring to late fall. We have already mentioned the idea of exhibits outside of Metro Toronto by the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Certainly the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts attempts to help as many small groups as possible outside of Metro; they are not all located in Metro and I am particularly thinking of summer theatre which, I would suggest, is all outside of Metro. They are getting help from POCA. But I appreciate the remarks of the hon. member -because this type of cultural activity could be tied in with local museums, even if it just means using the the facility of the local museum in having what you might call a present day or futuristic exhibit of some kind. I don't think there is anything incongruous about using museum facilities. This is the type of thing that I think could be of big help to other parts of the province.

For example, during our centennial year, there was a great deal of mobility on the history of Canada and what's happened in our country in the last 100 years—that type of thing. It was found that you could, in fact, bring very worthwhile exhibits on wheels to various parts of the province and the local people showed great interest in this type of thing. I don't necessarily mean coming in for a couple of hours to a local circus ground or anything like that. I mean an actual exhibit that could be there for a period of time in conjunction with any amateur theatre productions that may have been part of an overall programme. Of course, you know about the reconstruction of Fort William.

Mr. Laughren: Yes. Is it safe to say at the present time, there is nothing in these estimates that would bring about any kind of thrust for northern Ontario in terms of cultural development?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I wouldn't say that. As I say, you've got the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts \$3,400,000—I would think some of that would go to northern Ontario. The museum is going to pay around \$100,000 for these museumobiles and there'll be the operation and staffing of those; that would be part of their budget that you see before you. Elliot Lake, I guess you would consider that as a northern facility.

I think that if we have the requests—an awful lot of this is based on local initiative, if you will pardon the expression—it's a matter of applying to us. We would, I think, consider these on their merits. Part of the consideration would be that it helps to bring culture to the north, shall we say. If you have two or three similar requests from this "golden horseshoe" area and the same thing from the north, I can't help feeling that the north would have some extra consideration compared to the other three requests.

Mr. Laughren: I noticed in the release on the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts awards granted on May 20 that in drama and dance, for example, out of \$665,447, \$4,935 went for an identifiable northern centre. Some of those northern centres will benefit but none that I can identify in here. It was the same with film; out of \$7,900, \$1,000 will go to Thunder Bay.

I'm not thinking of some kind of special consideration for the odd request that comes in for existing programmes. I'm thinking of something that your ministry could do that would establish more permanent centres in the north. There is nothing like that in these estimates, I believe.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As you know, until recently anyway, the thrust has come from the Depart-

ment of Tourism, the old Department of Tourism, with the idea that this was a summer programme. It wasn't really something that would be on a year-round basis, which would be a permanent facility, although it might use permanent quarters.

I'm thinking of Moosonee, for example, and the development of Moosonee as a tourist area. Certainly, at the same time, in line with their new educational facility up there, there's no reason why culture cannot be part of that whole programme.

With the particular history of the north and the particular cultures that make up the people of the north—particularly native people—I think there should now be more contribution from us. In this work, as you say, we lay the seed rather than waiting entirely for suggestions from the local people.

I'm told that most of these organizations listed here in fact, are travelling in some way, at least during the summer months, in various parts of the province. For example, POCA has set up a regional office in the Lakehead now. I would hope that not only would they consider applications for requests from various cultural groups and little theatre groups but, with a permanent office in the Lakehead, they may very well create different types of programmes that can be taken up by the people locally in these northern centres.

Mr. Laughren: What bothers me about that is that, while it's better than nothing, of course, it smacks of the kind of mentality that thinks that tourism is the answer to northern Ontario's problems. But it's not. It doesn't provide any kind of base for the north. I think the same thing here—a travelling exhibition does not provide something in the north which the northern people can identify with and which is their cultural contribution to the province. Of course, it would aid in tourism indirectly in the summer months. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Laughren. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Yes, thank you, Madam Chairman. The minister earlier mentioned the various exhibits that go around the province concerning the arts and he mentioned that Windsor would be having one shortly. Let me assure the minister that that's really appreciated in the community. I think it's the proper approach to be used by the department. I think you could go one step further, Mr. Minister.

Now that you simply take various art exhibits and lend them to art galleries throughout the province, you should consider the Science Centre on the same idea, too, and have some type of a mobile unit by which you could take some exhibits from the Science Centre and bring them to the various communities. It's a lot easier to have the youngsters visit even a small exhibit in their own city than to travel, in my instance, 250 miles to Toronto to see the thing.

In fact, on the train this morning was a group of students from the city of Windsor who were not coming down to the Parliament Buildings, primarily because I've discouraged them. I told them there were better places by far to see in Toronto and one was the Science Centre. Imagine elementary school students coming, sitting in the Legislature and getting something of value out of that! Sure they will get something of value—

Mr. Laughren: What about the museum?

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Why don't you speak, Bernie?

Mr. B. Newman: —but think of the value they would get out of the exhibits at the Science Centre!

I think that if you developed mobiles or some type of mobile units by which you could take exhibits from the Science Centre and do exactly the same as the museum is doing, you would be doing the communities a real service.

I also wanted to mention to the minister that you've got to bring more of this type of stuff—I shouldn't use the word "stuff"—this type of culture into centres that border the United States or you're going to have our citizenry completely brainwashed and completely Americanized. We have the advantage of being able to see, probably, a lot of top-notch talent and exhibits in the city of Detroit but we would still prefer to see what a Canadian has done, what an Ontario citizen has done—his contribution to the arts.

While I'm talking here, I would like to bring to the attention of the minister a resolution that was passed by the Windsor city council on May 23. You can see, Mr. Minister, it isn't even a week old! This concerns your department and it has probably been forwarded to your department or to you. It's a resolution submitted by the Windsor public library board to council and adopted by council on May 23. I'll read the resolution and you can comment on it:

Whereas provincial grants toward expenditure for debt charges for public library facilities were withdrawn in 1970, and whereas provincial grants have not been provided for capital purposes for art galleries and museums, and whereas the Commission on Post-secondary Education in Ontario in its draft report recognizes the educational role and cultural value of libraries, galleries, and museums in the municipalities of the province, and whereas the city of Windsor is constructing a major central reference library and is planning a new art gallery, with the capital cost to be borne by the residents, be it resolved that the corporation of the city of Windsor urge the Minister of Colleges and Universities and the Minister of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs to devise regulations whereby specific provincial grants would be made available to municipalities to aid in the construction of public libraries, galleries, and museums in On-

Is the department considering this?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As I mentioned before, particularly during the item dealing with public and regional library services, this has just been transferred to this department. Up to now, there has been no assistance for capital construction for libraries. There has been assistance for some of the other items that we are considering now, so that the policy would be changed as far as library services are concerned. We are just assisting in their operating expenses.

Libraries have been for the most part a local facility. They are for the most part supported and financed by the local municipality and by the regional or county municipality. So it's a local facility, and how much cost sharing should be extended in this type of facility? Are we going to treat it as we do schools, or are we going to treat it as we would treat works department facilities? One has a policy as to percentage of government assistance; the other hasn't.

I don't know. I am looking into the whole area of library services to see if they have been deprived in some way, because they haven't received this assistance from the province. In other words, is there a shortage of good library facilities in this province, or have the municipalities and others, particularly private contributions, been able to provide an adequate service? I am looking at the idea of a whole provincial study. There is no reason why other institutions, as you say, like

museums and art galleries, could not be included in such an assessment.

Mr. B. Newman: The resolution does not strictly stick to public libraries.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. B. Newman: It includes the galleries and museums. When the minister does visit the city of Windsor, I hope he does take a look at the library, the Carnegie library, in the community. The library is a substantial one on the inside, but from the outside it leaves much to be desired. The city has embarked on a very substantial new library right on main street, adjacent to a senior citizens' highrise. The location, in my estimation, is excellent; but the big problem is as always the lack of finances by municipalities. They are being forced to provide all types of other services for the community. As a result, you know yourself that culture too often becomes the last service that is provided to a given

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What is the name of that big distiller in Windsor?

Mr. B. Newman: The big one, the "joy juice" people?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, that! The name slips me, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Walker?

Madam Chairman: Hiram Walker?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What a great opportunity for Hiram Walker, eh!

Mr. B. Newman: You are absolutely right. I think industry in a community should make a far more substantial contribution to culture. I think the Ford Motor Co., Chrysler, Hiram Walker have been negligent in not providing a lot more to the community. When I look at Detroit and see what Ford Motor Co. and the dealers have done across the river and I see probably one of the largest manufacturers of alcoholic beverages in the world, and they only—

Mr. Laughren: Could they do it better than we could do it ourselves?

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Laughren: Do you think that if this government taxed those industries better they wouldn't have to rely on them?

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I'm not going to get into the philosophical—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Do you know how much of that booze you drink is taxes?

Mr. B. Newman: I really do think, as you made mention Mr. Minister, that the industry in a community has a greater responsibility than it has shown in the past—not only to provide job opportunities, but also to provide some of the culture that goes along with it.

I wish Hiram Walker would spend more than just the \$40,000 that they contributed to a Walker museum in the community. I'd like to see them spend about \$10 million—it would only be a drop in the bottle for them.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Paterson?

Mr. B. Newman: We would even name the institution after something that they would like to have it named after, if they would contribute. And even at \$10 million, that's absolutely nothing. I think their profit picture last year was some \$330 million on their world-wide organization.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, I thought you were going to say that was generated in Windsor.

Mr. B. Newman: We would like to have some of that in the community. We would like to have a major portion of it, if we could possibly have it, but we would be willing to share that with other areas of the province. We aren't going to try to concentrate everything as it is concentrated here in the Toronto area. We'd like to share, but we'd likewise like Toronto to share some of the cultural activities with other parts of the province.

I had one other thing to ask the minister and that is concerning the Council for the Arts. Do they make grants for such things as children's theatres? A fellow by the name of McNea, who operated on Detroit television, a Windsor man, has developed a children's theatre in the community called "Fantasy Playhouse" and it's solely for children. Just as the Shaw festival is in the St. Catharines area and you have the Stratford Festival in another part of the province, he's trying to build a fantasy land through using puppets and so forth; a production, or a theatre that has drawn a considerable amount of attention from our American friends.

Thousands of them come in from the

States, but he is having difficulty in surviving simply because of the lack of personal finance. Are there not funds available through the Council for the Arts to assist individuals to develop that type of a cultural activity?

Mr. L. Applebaum (Council for the Arts): In fact, the area of support to organizations wanting to work in theatre with children is a fairly substantial part of our concern. We do have funds available, and I think you'll find that we have made grants to operations of that kind throughout the province—not only in the Toronto area.

One of the major operators in this field has been Prologue for the Arts, which is a non-profit organization designed to put quality programmes into the schools, in theatre, as well as in opera and dance and so on. We have been making grants to non-profit organizations. Do you recall, sir, whether this particular organization is a non-profit one or is a—

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know. It is owned by himself and the family, so I wouldn't care to say as to whether it's profit or non-profit. I would think that his first interest is developing the idea of the children's theatre in the community, and he wants to make it fairly large. Now, whether it's non-profit or profit-making, I don't know.

Mr. Applebaum: All I can say is that we would be happy to entertain a request, because his interest and ours seem to be parallel and if it falls within the area of our operation we'd be happy to consider it.

Mr. B. Newman: All right then. I'll send you the information on it, and then you people can look into it. If he qualifies it certainly would be appreciated, not only by the individual himself, but it would be a contribution to art at that level in the community itself.

Mr. Applebaum: It's something we're very deeply into and we would like to develop it as much as we can.

Mr. B. Newman: Right, thank you very much.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Newman. Mr. Paterson you had a question?

Mr. Paterson: Yes, Madam Chairman. I don't want to prolong these estimates—I think possibly they could conclude this afternoon—but I would just like to recount to the minis-

ter a problem confronting some of the smaller communities which came out of his remarks in reply to Mr. Laughren concerning the distribution of the Ontario Council for the Arts grants. I notice a little broader application of these in the report that was given to us a few weeks ago.

Approximately two years ago in my riding there was a group called the Leamington Choral Society and they made application for some financial assistance in order that they might go to Wales to attend the World Singing Festival. I think they lent every effort to finance themselves, which eventually they did do, and to try and entice some support from the provincial and federal governments.

I might state that I know I did everything in my power because I was quite familiar with Mr. Carman from his base here in Queen's Park, and the name of Mr. Gelber is not unknown to me either. But we were unsuccessful in our attempts on behalf of the 75 people to procure any assistance. It turned out that this particular choral group was not only the best in Canada and North America, but the second best in the world. And of course they came back as conquering heroes much to the pleasure of all of us. But subsequent to this, and I think this is where we must involve more of these smaller outlying communities, the country of Hungary which I believe had the world's number one choral group, wants to come back into Ontario and Canada to make a tour and have this organization sponsor it. They have given up hope of any financial assistance because of the attitudes that prevailed a couple of years ago, so I do hope that if they have a change of heart, and do decide to invite this choral group from Europe to visit our province, the Council of the Arts might give some consideration to this particular project.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. A lot of this is by way of cultural exchange programmes, which, for the most part, had been in the Department of Education—and I think maybe are still there—but I am thinking of a choral society, I would think is more of a cultural group than necessarily an educational group. I know that the outlook for exchange programmes generally between Ontario and other countries is much better than it has been in the past. I think this is getting to be the thing now, not only between provinces, cultural groups, and language groups, but also between countries.

Mr. Paterson: Well I think we can do better than the little plastic pins from our province.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. Or a picture of the Premier (Mr. Davis).

Madam Chairman: Item 4, carried?

Item 4 agreed to.

Vote 2003 agreed to.

On vote 2004:

Madam Chairman: We stand recessed, or should I go on?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Was that a vote?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, let's try 2004.

An hon, member: It was carried.

Madam Chairman: No, no, no, 2004, item 1. Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson: Madam Chairman, very briefly I had the pleasure of dealing with Mr. McOuat over a number of years on various items. I just wonder if it might not be a worthy suggestion on our part that possibly the Department of Records and Archives might do a brief, one-page summary on the private members of the Legislature for the first 100 years in our province. These facts are buried in there, I know. I got interested in doing this. I had hoped to publish sometime during my political career a brief documentation on the members who held the riding of Essex—or Essex South in my case—since the inception of our province. And I do have numerous facts that have been provided to me.

I think it could be of general interest to the members and the people in their own ridings, who are interested both in history and political affairs, to have a simple tearsheet with the statistics of the private members. It might be a worthwhile undertaking possibly by some students some summer under the direction of Mr. McOuat and his branch.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it would be a great idea. As you know, the Ontario historical series is going to do a biography of certain provincial premiers, and certainly I would think that the archives and records management branch would have an index and information on every member of this Legislature, even if it's something that's taken from the Parliamentary Guide. There should be information about the record here, of some background, and it could probably be up-

dated to a certain extent as to what that person has done since his retirement from the political world. I think it makes sense. Mr. McOuat would you like to comment on that?

Mr. D. F. McOuat (Provincial Archivist): Yes. Of course, a certain amount of work has been done in this regard. There is a detailed study of the members of the first Legislature of Upper Canada, for example, and there have been various articles on Ontario history in other professional journals. But we could pull together, given time, more details on all members. You are thinking of members from the beginning right up to the present time—Upper Canada and Ontario both?

Mr. Paterson: Yes, just a very simple sketch.

Mr. McOuat: Certainly, it could be done.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: A good summer project.

Madam Chairman: Item 1 carried.

Mr. Laughren: No, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: All right. We will recess then until after the vote.

The committee recessed at 4:15 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 4:35.

Madam Chairman: Vote 2004, item 1. Mr. Laughren, please. Could we put these two items together Mr. Laughren? Do you have something to speak about on each item?

Mr. Laughren: Very briefly.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You can wander either way.

Mr. Laughren: Oh I see, fine.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Gives you a broader chance.

Mr. Laughren: In the section on archives, I am wondering if the minister is aware of something that's been requested of his ministry, and whether or not he is prepared to spend the necessary money out of these estimates to cover it?

It deals with a quotation over the doorway to the memorial chamber in the House of Commons, and the quote is, "All's well for over there, among his peers, a happy warrior sleeps," and it is by a man named J. C. Jones, who is buried in Sultan, Ont. I visited the grave in Sultan, which is a small lumbering community 150 miles north of Sudbury, and the gravesite is in a deplorable condition, it's just not kept up at all—it's overrun with weeds, it's got a raunchy, old wire running

around it, and the whole graveyard is in a state of disrepair.

I am wondering if your estimates allow for the erection of some kind of marker at that grave for the man whose quote is in the House of Commons?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Madam Chairman, there is no reason why, in the figure we have here, the estimates wouldn't allow for the work that the hon. member suggests should be done. This is being considered now by the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board. We're aware of it. There has been a request and I am told that a report will be coming to me for a decision, and notification right away. Mr. McOuat would you like to comment on this?

Mr. McOuat: Yes, the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board did, in 1966, give some consideration to this, but at that time they didn't feel it warranted very high priority. They can look at it again. The important thing about John Ceredigion Jones is that he wrote that couplet-at least now the belief is that he did-although there were some doubts at the time because the rest of his poetry was doggerel largely. He wrote nothing else of any great value whatsoever during his life except for this one wonderful couplet. The other reason the board gave was that he wasn't really associated with Ontario particularly and they felt that the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada-the federal board-should do something about it, in the publications and brochures in the federal Parliament Buildings-attribute this couplet to him. This was the place for it.

Mr. Laughren: They've done that.

Mr. McOuat: They have done that now? The board recommended that. But as far as his grave or his career, or his ability as a poet other than that one couplet was concerned they had some doubts whether he should be commemorated particularly from a provincial, from an Ontario point of view because the couplet is universal—it has nothing particularly to do with the history of Ontario. However, I am sure the board would be willing to consider it again at its next meeting—consider your request then.

Mr. Laughren: Can you imagine how seldom a small community gets the opportunity to have something that would indicate that someone—

Mr. McOuat: This is right.

This is why we did, for example, Louis

Hemon up in your general area. He was a prominent figure and had merit overall from a literary point of view.

However, I am sure the board will take your suggestion up again and consider it.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you. Under the records management estimate of \$263,000, I notice that salaries and wages are \$207,000—actually I would like to group archives together here with the records of management—where you get the salaries being an enormous proportion of the total dollars to be voted. For example, under archives, \$446,000 out of \$649,000, and I am wondering, does the proportion have to be that high?

If we are saying: "No we don't see fit to erect a marker on the grave" which would cost maybe \$500—yet we are putting that large proportion of our estimates into salaries; records management I can understand, but the archives I cannot.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The item of \$446,000 includes 43 staff people and then we have the Ontario Heritage Foundation. I think that part of that, Mr. McOuat, refers to some people there. Records management—the \$207,000 applies to 22 people. I think probably it is a question of whether or not these people are needed rather than the amounts. The amounts seem to be appropriate for the number of people that are employed.

As the hon, member can appreciate this involves a lot of recording and classification and this general type of office work as well as staff. I believe there is a facility in Cooksville as well. Would you like to comment on that, Mr. McOuat?

Mr. McOuat: Perhaps I could comment on this. I think you have to remember in the first place that the archives is primarily a research organization and that the percentage we have for services equipment, this type of thing, will always be small.

For example, in the archives proper we have something like 30,000 cubic feet for the historical manuscripts of this province. If these are to be of any use to writers or researchers or lawyers or the many thousands of other people that use our resources they have to be studied, analysed, catalogued, and finding aids have to be prepared, and this is a very time-consuming business.

You also mentioned records management, but you must remember that the archivists and the records analysts, of the records management programme, have to work very closely together. For example, there are something like 86,000 cubic feet of records in our record centre and a tremendous number of schedules have to be written in order to achieve this economy. Before these records are identified and kept, let's say, in the office of origin for a certain period, then put in low cost storage, then destroyed, the archivists have to work with the records analysts in order to study these, to analyse them, to sample them. This is a most time-consuming business. Basically the archives is a research organization and the great budgetary item, I think, would always be the personnel to handle the research.

Mr. Laughren: I don't question that at all, Madam Chairman. It is a little hard to accept looking at the two together. You get service really, which I assume is what the department performs, totalling \$75,500 and \$7,000—so out of a total of \$912,000 we get about \$83,000 for services.

Mr. McOuat: No; for example, we do a large amount of photocopying for the public who do research in the archives and in order to develop positives we have to pay for commercial services. Some of that, incidentally, is recoverable but unfortunately it doesn't go back to the archives; it goves back to the consolidated revenue fund. It comes out of our budget which it doesn't show the intake of revenue there. If we print finding aids, for example, that order goes to an outside firm, that's a service. This doesn't mean service, perhaps, in the sense you're thinking of—a service to the public. That kind of service is what our staff provides in directly aiding them with their research.

Mr. Laughren: But is that not the purpose of the archives and records management people, to provide these services?

Mr. McOuat: Oh, definitely-

Mr. Laughren: The whole purpose of them is to provide those services?

Mr. McOuat: Yes, but the item under services isn't directly helping individuals; our staff do that themselves. That's to help a certain physical function, such as photocopying or getting our finding aids and so on and so forth. I think you'll always find a topheavy percentage in the staff item in a research institution.

Madam Chairman: On vote 2004, are items 1 and 2 carried.

Vote 2004 agreed to.

On vote 2005:

Madam Chairman: Should we take those three items together?

Item 1. Would you like to speak, Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Briefly. I'm wondering about a couple of things. One is, what is the role of the Committee on University Affairs right now—if it's changed at all or if there are any changes being anticipated? Secondly, what would the role of the Committee on University Affairs be under a system of co-ordinating boards? Third, why the drastic cut in the amount of money to be voted to the Committee on University Affairs this year, from \$255,000 last year to \$85,800 this year? That was the estimates for last year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The Committee on University Affairs is basically an advisory body to the ministry, considering all aspects of post-secondary education. For example, their activities have included questions dealing with community colleges as well as univerties.

The committee works closely with the Council of Ontario Universities, which is made up of university presidents, as the hon. member knows. In areas of budgeting, it has a very important role, working closely with COU and with the ministry in its relationship with Management Board.

It will, of course, in the months ahead be a very important body in considering any recommendations of COPSE, particularly after the submission of the final report.

The committee is as representative as possible. There will be a number of changes in the makeup of CUA as the result of some resignations. Its role, really, in an advisory capacity is to deal with many items that are on my platter at the present time, such as the future of church-affiliated universities: post-secondary institutions; questions such as the recommendation dealing with the role of the two post-secondary institutions in Thunder Bay; the future of Cambrian College; the future of the educational facilities in North Bay, the BIU for the next fiscal year-all the relationships vis-à-vis the ministry and these post-secondary institutions. The main reason for the decrease was the transfer of the estimates for research out of this item of the vote. This was transferred to the general item, which we dealt with earlier in these estimates. The hon, member knows we discussed research, I believe, under the first vote.

So that is the main difference between

the \$255,000—do we know the actual yet for the last fiscal year?—and the item of \$85,800. Last year we spent just a little over \$154,000, so that item I guess was higher than necessary.

Does that pretty well answer your question?

Mr. Laughren: Yes. How many people have resigned from the CUA?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have had three resignations since the first of the year. Mrs. Phyllis Grosskurth, Sylvia Ostrey and the student representative Beatty—and, of course, Dr. Wright has also resigned, so that is four.

Mr. Laughren: Is it safe to say—well, it wouldn't be safe sitting where you are, but might it be a reasonable assumption that the reason for at least a couple of resignations was the Committee on Unversity Affairs appeared to be at least losing any meaningful role it might have had in the past?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think Mrs. Grosskurth felt that the committee was in fact not as independent as she thought it should be. Of the other three, of course, Dr. Wright has resigned because he is Deputy Provincial Secretary for Social Development; Sylvia Ostrey, because she had just taken on the new job as head of Statistics Canada; and Mr. Beatty is going to be a candidate in the federal election. So really I would assume that those three were quite happy with the role of the committee. But Phyllis Grosskurth did feel that the committee was not quite as autonomous or as independent as she felt it should be.

Mr. Laughren: I couldn't help but wonder, when I saw the reduced appropriation, if perhaps the role was to be reduced to the extent that it would be reflected in the reduction in moneys they voted.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, seriously—I'm not completely aware of what the role of CUA has been in the last couple of years, but certainly I can promise you that its platter for the next 12 months will be much fuller.

Mr. Laughren: I know that they are concerned—well, I think one way it was put was that CUA was merely a government smoke-screen.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Heaven forbid.

Mr. Laughren: Go ahead. Did you wish to anticipate the remainder of my remarks?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think I've got an idea of what you are going to say.

Mr. Laughren: I think the problem was compounded by that now-infamous cabinet document that everyone says is confidential or secret and of course isn't any more. I think there are questions in the minds of many people—not just Phyllis Grosskurth, but many people in the universities whom I've had correspondence with—who feel that the direction has been charted and that anything that the CUA might do, or that the COU might do, will be considered if it fits in with the overall plans of the government, the cabinet, and so forth.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All I can say is to repeat what I have said in the House about the Treasury document. It dealt with all departments, of course. This type of consideration and discussion goes on between Treasury and all departments, particularly in respect to long-term budgetary forecasting. It was written for the most part by one person in Treasury. The idea was that here are areas that should be looked at from the point of view of possible savings; and direction as to policy which would affect expenditures. There was no attempt, really, to direct or dictate, but just questions for discussion, and areas of discussion. I think probably the lady who resigned didn't appreciate the role of Treasury in-

Mr. Laughren: I would say that's a true statement.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right. She didn't appreciate the role of Treasury in dealing in detail with the expenditures of each ministry. That is, after all, the responsibility of the Treasury, particularly now under the new setup involved with Management Board. That, I think, was coupled with the fact that she didn't appreciate some of the recommendations of the Wright commission. I think her beef, shall we put it that way, was more with COPSE than with CUA.

It was possible, certainly, at the first of this year, to see some similarity in what was going on with some of the recommendations in COPSE. Therefore, you could get the impression that Treasury was dealing directly with COPSE, that there were some suggestions that seemed to be involved in COPSE that were quite similar to some of the recommendations of that Treasury report.

Then, of course, on the subsequent increase in tuition fees, Mrs. Grosskurth said in so many words: "You see what I mean. That is what I have been telling you all along." I think a certain amount of naivete existed here and it was some reading in of things that weren't necessarily so.

Mr. Laughren: Who was president—may I get the right terminology here?—who was chairman of CUA in all of 1971?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Dr. Wright.

Mr. Laughren: Who was head of the Wright report of 1971?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Dr. Jones.

Mr. Laughren: I know. It's the same fellow who wrote the couplet. Can you not see that there was some kind of—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: -conflict there?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He's like the Scarlet Pimpernel you might say.

Mr. Laughren: That's right. I could even ask you, for example, to see what kind of response I'd get, what was Dr. Wright's income from both sources during 1971?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think it totalled around \$40,000. Would that be right?

Mr. Laughren: That is from-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There was no pay from the commission.

Mr. Laughren: No, but-

Hon. Mr. Kerr: His salary as chairman of CUA was that amount.

Mr. Laughren: That is really not what my concern is, although I think it is a little hard to swallow when you see the — I know they do get per diems and so forth on the COPSE report. And also his role in CUA of helping the government formulate policy and make recommendations to them; and at the same time being chairman of the COPSE report. I think that was bad judgement, that he would have been allowed to continue in that during the whole year.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, really I think for the most part, particularly in the latter part of last year, before the reorganization, I think you will find that Dr. Wright was not that active on CUA. There has been an acting chairman as long as I can recall and I think while he was involved, particularly in the formulation of the interim report, that he wasn't really that close to CUA. But I can see that there would be a definite liaison there — shall be put it that way?

Mr. Laughren: It is nice to see you so perceptive, Mr. Minister; it is very encouraging for this ministry.

Madam Chairman: Vote 2005 carried?

Mr. Laughren: No, Madam Chairman; I did want to discuss briefly items 2 and 3—not at great length, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: I think we had better recess then. It is 5 o'clock and it is the private members' hour and some of the members want to attend.

Mr. B. Newman: We didn't recess last time, Madam Chairman; so why should we now?

Madam Chairman: Well there are particular reasons because the—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think somebody up there really wants support.

Mr. B. Newman: If the minister has to leave, I can understand that; but if the members have to leave I think we should finish off. It is only till 5:20; why don't we finish off?

Madam Chairman: Well, it is up to the minister.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: How long would it take to finish?

Madam Chairman: Five minutes?

Mr. B. Newman: How long do you need, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well I think we could do it in 20 minutes. We have got to go to Oshawa.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Yes, we have got to go to Oshawa.

Madam Chairman: All right, then we will stay and finish.

Mr. B. Newman: If you have to take the minister, then we would be more than pleased to accommodate you.

Madam Chairman: All right, fine. Mr. Laughren, would you like to continue then?

Mr. Laughren: I would like to talk very briefly about the Ontario council of regents for the colleges of applied arts and technology. The other day, as a matter of fact it is about a week ago now, I asked a couple of questions about it and I was ruled out of order by the chairman before I had received an answer to my question.

What I was trying to get at, Madam Chairman, was some idea of just where the public accountability is in the entire Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology system. When you talk to people in the community colleges around the province, they continually complain that no matter who they talk to, they get a circular kind of run-about.

The president will say: "Well, that will be brought up at the board of governors meeting." The board of governors will say: "We have received direction from the council of regents that we are to act in such and such a way, and therefore we must act that way." When you go to the council of regents and what is your policy on this, they say: "That is up to the board of governors of the community colleges."

It is virtually impossible, for example, for the faculty associations of the community colleges to find out where responsibility lies for decisions that have been made. I am sure that Mr. Sisco knows full well what I am getting at here. I am not too sure whether it is the fault of the council of regents, or the fault of members of boards of governors or presidents. I think it could very well be the way that the entire community college system is structured in the province.

I would like some kind of statement which would put the final responsibility either on the council of regents or the board of governors for decisions regarding salaries and things like grievance procedure; any matters that are not dealt with internally in the college; and where decisions must be made outside the institutitions. Where is the final decision-making taking place in the system?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The council of regents is both an advisory body and has executive powers. For example, if there are certain policy decisions that are to be made relating to the system generally, these would be made in conjunction with the ministry. For example, capital expenditures, the enlargement of the campus, the expenditure of money for buildings and facilities for the college, the question of curriculum, courses and things like that, are things that involve the council of regents as well as the board. The board has very definite local powers dealing with this particular college within the terms of whatever its budget happens to be. That budget was reviewed by the council, it was considered by the ministry, and by Management Board and government as a whole. So that this in turn, after this phase, gives the local board certain powers.

Now they have—the board of each college has—the power, of course, to hire faculty, for example—teachers, and any decisions in respect to tenure. However, as has already been mentioned, the CSAO will, in fact, be part of the bargaining facility—collective bargaining facility—for the community colleges, and the council will, in fact, represent the community colleges in such bargaining procedure. In other words, it will be done on a central basis rather than each college bargaining or negotiating with its staff.

As the hon, member has indicated, there are certain powers given to the board, there are certain powers given to the council. It's almost like—I was going to say not a bicameral system but it's a two-tier system, certainly, which subjects certain decisions of the board to council approval. There is nobody here—as the hon, member knows—there is nobody elected by the citizens, either on a local board basis or the election of members of the council; these are all appointed. I think the council really has, you might say, the individual boards is concerned. You might want to enlarge on that, Mr. Sisco.

Mr. Laughren: If anyone else in the room now understands it better than before I asked the question I wish they would come to my aid because I don't, I am sorry.

For example, and I will go back to the example that I used before because it was not answered the other night, the council of regents recommended that a six per cent retroactive increase be granted to members of faculty as of Sept. 1, 1970, I believe. They put in the letter that went out a form of disclaimer clause—I'm not too sure that's technically what you call it—but which would allow the individual colleges to vary from, or to stray from, that recommendation.

If you went to the council of regents, if you corresponded with them, as I have done, then you got the answer back that that's up to the individual college. And if you go to the college, they say, "Well, you can see that the council of regents tells us that we don't have to do that." It's the old story of dividing and conquering—there's just nobody—and I would suggest, Mr. Minister, by the way you replied that you really don't know where the final decision-making is in the system.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think that instance is with the council. Do you want to answer that?

Mr. N. A. Sisco (Council of Regents, CAAT): I don't want to get all tied up again in the intricacies of collective bargaining, but—

Mr. Laughren: This has nothing to do with collective bargaining.

Mr. Sisco: The regulations state that the director, faculty, and so on and so forth, will be hired by the board of governers at rates and working conditions to be determined by the Ontario council of regents. This was in a sense challenged early by the boards of governors which felt that they were the employers and it was resolved by setting up a joint committee.

Now we got into a situation where we were in an absolute freeze or a deadlock, as you know, where really I think the CSAO had legal bargaining grounds when the colleges were declared to be Crown agencies by the Labour Relations Board.

The other group within the faculty took out an injunction and hung the thing up for something like 15 or 16 months. In the meantime a whole year had gone by in which it was impossible to do any really collective bargaining and the faculty was getting uneasy over settlements made by other government boards—the school management board, for example and by the university and the school sector.

The council of regents discussed it and recommended to the minister for his approval that the salary guideline be raised by six per cent across the board, retroactive to the previous September. That was meant to compensate those people who had gone that year, through no fault of their own—I suppose you could say that it was their fault that they got into the hassle with the two unions, or the two groups, but really the average individual teaching in a college was a victim of circumstances. So we felt that as this was the average settlement throughout government it should be extended to the colleges.

But just about coincident with that they came up with this formula of signing a special agreement based on the bill that died a year ago and collective bargaining actually began. So that in effect, I think, as soon as collective bargaining started, the advice from

the experts in that type of thing was that you shouldn't give them the six per cent now because the logjam was out of the way, the collective bargaining was taking place. It was obvious to everybody that they were going to get a settlement of at least six per cent, and to pay it out immediately would be to compromise the collective bargaining regulations.

It is in this area that I think your feeling of fogginess is evident, and certainly it wasn't only shared by the people out in the faculties. Those of us working in government, those of us trying to resolve the thing, spent weeks trying to iron out the technicalities in order to get the thing moving, and it was a period of very great confusion with regard to salary scales and the whole collective bargaining operation within the colleges.

Mr. Laughren: But in the regulations that created the colleges it states very explicitly that the boards of governors who are appointed shall pay the members of the teaching faculties according to the guidelines as laid out by the council of regents. But that has not happened.

Mr. Sisco: I would suggest that it has happened. I think that the one case that you are mentioning was a difference in interpretation with one board which accepted the maximum figures.

We have tried not to encourage the type of system by which people are paid for years of service and paper qualifications. We want them paid for the responsibilities they undertake within the college. We fought a double philosophy within the colleges in this regard because some people brought from the old institutes of technology the system whereby you got paid for your years of service and your paper qualifications regardless of what you were doing. In the effort to get on a common base in this regard I think there has been a difference of interpretation.

I think there is some validity to the interpretation that says you start at what you bargain for and from there on you are treated as you progress through the college in years of service and an increase in responsibility and so on. The position that you bargain for initially is the value that you put on yourself in the day's market the day you sign the contract. Something that comes along subsequently doesn't automatically get added to the top of where you stood with your eyes wide open as a mature adult bargaining for an initial salary at a particular period of time.

Mr. Laughren: Do you have anything in the works now that will allow for the election of the boards of governors?

Mr. Sisco: That is not a policy question. That is a governmental question.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What was that again?

Mr. Laughren: You had indicated earlier that you were in favour of some form or some way of selecting some of the boards of governors in the community colleges. I wonder if you have anything in the works now that would indicate that this is going to be treated in a serious manner and that they will be elected in the near future?

Hon, Mr. Kerr: There is nothing in the works now. I had indicated that the draft report had recommended that there be more direct representation by both students and faculty in the post-secondary institutions. I am sure that this included the CAAT, and giving my own opinion on that, I agree with that.

I think that the time will come when the makeup of the boards of governors of the community colleges will be similar to the governing bodies at our universities. Whether or not it will be unicameral, I don't know. At the present time there is only the one body at community colleges as opposed to two at most universities, but the universities do not have a body similar to the council of regents.

Assuming that the community colleges will, I feel, remain unicameral, I think you will see that a number of those people on that body will be more representative and some of them will be elected.

Madam Chairman: Is vote 2005 carried?

Mr. Laughren: I did want to mention very briefly a couple of things about Franco-Ontarian post-secondary education in the province. In the COPSE draft supplementary report dealing with post-secondary education for the Franco-Ontarian population they raise a couple of very important questions, I think.

One is the suggestion that Cambrian be designated a bilingual institution, the way Algonquin is, I think the minister mentioned earlier that as of now there were no plans for that and that there were no extra moneys available in this year's estimates for that, is that true?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right, yes.

Mr. Laughren: So it won't happen this year anyway?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Laughren: How about the special grants that are given to bilingual institutions? To what extent, for example, does Algonquin get extra grants because it is bilingual and does Laurentian get extra grants because they're bilingual? Is that based on costs, or is it based on the formula financing thing as well?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, it is based on the extra costs involved in bilingual instruction—the cost of textbooks—

Mr. Laughren: How about libraries?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Library facilities, where they exist. It is separate and apart from the formula grant to that institution.

Mr. Laughren: Why would the COPSE report then have included recommendation 12—"that appropriate municipal, university, college and secondary school libraries be encouraged and supported to provide for books, periodicals and other library materials in the French language," if this has been done already?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You can appreciate that universities, certainly, have periodicals and other library materials in the French language. I think this is a very general recommendation to provide more.

The question is particularly in a municipality where there is only a small percentage of the people of the French language there just isn't enough such material in these municipal libraries.

Mr. Laughren: Do you give grants to municipal libraries or school libraries if they are not classified as bilingual? Do you give them special grants if there is a significant Franco-Ontarian population in the area?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, not to public school. Public libraries, I should think.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I think what they are really saying is that there are many areas that require it that are not classified as bilingual institutions or libraries.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The report prior to the recommendation itself indicates that, as a result of a number of representations and briefs to the commission, there should be

more of these facilities where there is a significant French-Canadian population.

The report also suggests that a great deal of the direction and leadership for this should come from the Department of Education and from our department. This applies in areas where there isn't necessarily an institution—that there should be these facilities for French-speaking people.

For example: "The commission found, to its disappointment, that public libraries in areas where Franco-Ontarians constitute a significant portion of population were in a number of cases poorly stocked with books in the French language and with an inadequate number of French-speaking librarians." So I would say this—being the last recommendation and a very general all-encompassing recommendation—doesn't really necessar-

ily touch on policy as it exists at the present time, nor is the recommendation using the same criteria that we have for bilingual support, for example, at Algonquin College. I think it is a general provision to generally upgrade a facility that is province-wide and probably not adequate as far as Franco-Ontarians are concerned.

Madam Chairman: Vote 2005 carried? Vote 2005 agreed to.

Madam Chairman: This concludes the estimates of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. Thank you, gentlemen.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Thank you very much. Thank you, gentlemen.

The committee adjourned at 5:25 o'clock p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community and Social Services Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION
Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, May 30, 1972

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Tuesday, May 30, 1972

The committee met at 3 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

## MINISTRY OF ESTIMATES, COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Madam Chairman: Estimates of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. At this time, the Hon. Mr. Brunelle will introduce the members of his department to the committee.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Thank you, Madam Chairman. On my immediate left is Mr. Borczak, the deputy minister; Mr. Geof Norquay, administrative officer; Miss Crittenden, the assistant deputy minister; Mr. Capps of the programme co-ordination branch; Mr. Gorden McLellan, who was executive assistant to Mr. Borczak and who was promoted two weeks ago and is now executive director of the children's services division; Archie McCaig, executive director of finance and administration; Mr. Pilotte is director of accounts; Mrs. Etchen is director of planning and research; Mr. Smith is the director of our field services branch; our legal advisor is Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. Starak is the assistant director of training and staff development.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now we are ready for your opening statement, please.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, it is a pleasure to be presenting my estimates to this standing committee. I believe I am the first minister of this new ministry of Community and Social Services. This ministry brings together very worthwhile services to people.

The ministry is responsible for a broad range of services from social assistance and rehabilitation services for children, to community services. We have been having a series of meetings throughout the province, an average of practically every Friday, to acquaint our own ministry's regional offices, along with associated agencies like Children's Aid So-

cieties and municipal welfare officers with the new ministry. We had one meeting in northern Ontario and we are having others in Sault Ste. Marie, Kenora, Thunder Bay and so forth.

This past year has been a very exciting one for the ministry. We embarked on a number of programme improvements. Our day nurseries programme had been expanded to meet increasing public demand for the service. We have also expanded public support to day nurseries for the retarded. The ministry also participated in the design and implementation of the extended care programme. More than 13,000 residents of municipal and charitable homes for the aged are benefiting from this new programme. Also our community services programme continues the work of assisting in the development of local leadership among minority groups, the disadvantaged and our native peoples.

Project 500, of which the members are very much aware—the winter work employment project for youth—has been very successfully completed, and the summer youth programmes being co-ordinated through my ministry are now well under way. There are many others which will certainly come up during the review.

I would also like to note that the high unemployment rate which we experienced last year meant that the demand for welfare services has been high. This has been particularly true for the social assistance programmes, both the family benefits and the general welfare assistance programmes. As you are well aware my predecessor (Mr. Wells) had to go to the Legislature in December to ask for an additional \$30 million for these services.

However, I am pleased to say that we note a definite levelling off in our expenditure in this area. I am pleased that the assistance was available when it was needed but I am even more pleased when those who can work can find a job.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to be here and to hear your very constructive comments on how we can improve our programmes. That is all, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Madam Chairman, I have a few short remarks to make. I won't be too long. First, I would like to congratulate the minister on his appointment to the new ministry and to say to him that I would personally expect a different attitude toward the ministry from him than, perhaps, from some of his predecessors. I know that he is a person interested in people and perhaps this is the prime requisite of the Minister of Community and Social Services.

However, I should point out at the start that I am rather disappointed that in his opening statement the minister did not make some announcements in regard to things which are rather pressing within his department. Firstly, I believe that the assistance that has been provided to those on family benefits and general welfare assistance has been at the same level now for almost two years. With the increasing costs of living across this province, it would be expected that the government would be prepared to provide at least an additional amount to those recipients, equal to the increase in the cost of living.

We have all been very critical of the plight in which the older citizens in our province and in our country have been left by disregard of their needs—at the federal level and at the provincial level. I would have expected that the minister before the onset of the estimates would have been able to announce a general increase across the board for all recipients in both classifications. That has not been done and those people who are now receiving assistance from both the major programmes apparently will be left at that rate for the balance of this fiscal year.

Beyond that, there is the question I brought up in the Legislature a few weeks ago in regard to the federal government's announcement of the increase in the guaranteed income supplement which will bring the maximum for a single person to \$150 and the maximum for a family of two to \$285. I asked the minister at that time if he was prepared to make a statement that these increases in allowance made to the senior citizens would not affect any other income they had from either general welfare assistance or family benefits in regard to other members of their families who may qualify under those programmes.

I think that the minister would realize that just a year and a half or two years ago we went through this same problem. Many families, particularly on family benefits, were in the position where they had overpayments made to them and there was a period of time when their allowances were reduced by the amount of increase that had been provided to them through the increase, then, of the guaranteed income supplement. I would hope that the minister will be able, before the estimates are over, to indicate to us that this situation will not happen again.

It certainly is uncalled for, particularly in this area where the expenditures of funds for these programmes are already in the estimates. It is a matter of a decision of the government to not do something rather than to take a positive action. It is far simpler for them, at least, to allow those people who are in those categories where there is a recipient of the guaranteed income supplement in the family, to retain that amount which is being provided over and above the previous allowances under the GIS programme.

With those two short remarks, Madam Chairman, perhaps I could move on the general area of the whole department. I would like to point out that as I look back over the past three or four years, it becomes very difficult to ascertain what the aims of the department are and exactly where they are going. If you look at the statements that have been made by the two previous ministers, they completely avoided the question of guaranteed annual income, the question of assistance to the working poor — the whole area that is open for wide discussion across the whole country and, specifically, within our province.

It is very hard to ascertain just what direction the government will take in regard to those specific matters which will, in effect, have to be a part of a programme which would entail changes in every other programme within the department itself. I believe — and I think many people do — that eventually we will be moving toward some form of a guaranteed annual income. I would agree with those who say that before we do that, we have to look very carefully at it.

For this reason, I would have expected up to this time as well the government would have announced the institution of some type of pilot project within our province in regard to guaranteed annual income. The Province of Manitoba has moved to that in the past few months and, as I understand it, will be instituting a programme to deal with two specific areas of the province which will include 5,000 people. From that, they hope to gain knowledge of and the expertise for the operation of such a programme.

I know the questions that came up in regard to the initiation of any programme such as that. There is the question of the work incentive and the question of how do you implement it and integrate it with present programmes which obviously we will not be able to do away with completely or which we will have to phase out over a long period of time.

Until we get to the point where we institute a pilot project to gain the experience that is required, we will be right back where we were two years ago when the department made its supplementary presentation to the Senate committee on poverty and I've read that thoroughly a couple of times and have really come to the conclusion that what it does is point out the programmes that now exist, how they operate, what the problems are with a guaranteed annual income and then stop there.

They recommend nothing. They put forward no position of the Province of Ontario in regard to either the implementation of such a programme or our position in regard to federal-provincial matters.

I think that this is the area of real concern to those people who are looking for changes in what we might call our welfare system, because there is no question that we can't have change without some type of coordination or a new outlook at the whole question of jurisdictional responsibility between the three levels of government.

I should point out to you that last year at the Victoria conference the success of that conference came down on the basis of whether the provincial governments in Canada had the right to establish criteria for federal programmes or not. Of course the conference was a failure because of the position taken by the government of Canada and as well the non-position taken by most of the provinces outside of Quebec, which, through its Minister of Health and Social Services, Mr. Castonguay, put forward the aims and ambitions of his department within that province.

On the other hand, the Province of Ontario at that conference was significant by its silence. I believe Mr. Davis took practically little part in the conversations and the contributions that were made to that conference, outside of the fact that he did call a press

conference the second or third day of the conference at 8 o'clock in the morning. Everybody expected him to make some pronouncement in regard to Ontario's position vis-à-vis the question of the repatriation of our constitution as well as the whole secondary question of the rights of the provinces in regard to social services.

But the press reports at least indicate that he said that it was a nice morning, and Ontario stood on that position. So as a result of that, coming away from that conference we not only did not have an agreement between the federal and provincial governments in this country in regard to the repatriation of our constitution, but we also had what could have developed into a major disagreement between the provinces and the federal government and between the provinces themselves in regard to the positions that they were taking in the whole field of social services.

I'm sure the minister, Madam Chairman, is aware of the fact that Quebec put forward the position that if they were to accept the principle of repatriation of the constitution, the first change in that constitution would be the clarification of the fact that social services would be the responsibility and indeed the right of the provincial governments, and that federal programmes would be tailored under the aegis and under the direction of the provincial governments individually.

In other words, there would still be federal programmes in the area of social service but they would be administered on the federal level under the criteria set by the provinces. Of course this wasn't accepted by the federal government nor did any other province outside of Quebec accept that principle.

So I would ask of the minister today where we stand on that question, because I think it is fundamental to any change in the social welfare system that we have in this province and in fact in Canada. I do not think we can move ahead to any real major programme change until that whole area of concern is adjusted or some method of decision is made to provide different programmes across the country with each province making its own criteria in participation of federal programmes.

Following the Victoria conference we were right back where we started before, in fact we were perhaps a little more entrenched in our positions in regard to the federal-provincial programmes. As a result, the present programmes that we have in this province become more entrenched because of the lack of ability to change.

However, there have been major discussions since then, as I understand it, not at the ministerial level but at the administrative level between the federal government and the different provinces, particularly in regard to the family allowance programme, where Mr. Castonguay in Quebec apparently took the position that if we couldn't work it out at the ministerial level or at the level of the premiers and the Prime Minister, we would try and let the mandarins in government come up with a solution that had evaded the political leadership.

There has been a wide-ranging discussion at that level, culminating in the federal decision a month and a half or two months ago to allow the provinces to set the criteria for the distribution of family allowance benefits in each specific province, even though they would be distributed and administered at the federal level. And this represented, I suppose, what you might call a breakthrough in the negotiations with the Province of Quebec insofar as social services across the country are concerned.

But as far as I am aware, and I suppose the general public is aware, there apparently had been very little input by the Province of Ontario into those negotiations. I believe that we certainly are the largest province in this country as far as people and money are concerned and that our voice should have been heard in those negotiations.

Personally, I would agree with the position that the Province of Quebec has taken in regard to this, and I believe that the arrangement that they have arrived at with the federal government in regard to the setting of criteria for the distribution of that money is a good one. But we have never heard what is the official position of the Province of Ontario. We have never heard of their participation in those discussions and, perhaps more importantly, we have never heard what is going to happen when the family allowance programme is initiated in Ontario.

Are we going to go by the standards that are set by the federal government or are we going to accept holus-bolus the position that families of four or five—four people, if I remember correctly—will receive benefits of \$300 to \$400 a year? Or are we going to take the lead given to us by Quebec and are we going to adjust the payments to families downwards, so that those at the lower income level are going to be assisted more greatly and those at the higher income level receive perhaps little or no assistance at all?

The federal programme does do that, but

not to the extent that the Province of Quebec apparently is intent upon in initiating the programme. That programme is not too far off, so I think it is time we at least had some suggestions from the provincial department or the ministry in regard to this matter, because it has an important social consequence across our province.

I would suggest also that perhaps here is a more open area for the government to move into some type of a guaranteed annual income through the use of the federal FIS programme. Perhaps with the addition of provincial moneys it could become a worthwhile income base programme. Of course, along with that we have had the announcement by the province of the discontinuation of the rent subsidy, or what is it, the tax rebate which they are now going to use next year—on the next income tax report year anyway—on the negative income tax basis which is a similar type of programme, at least, to the FIS programme.

What we are going to come into, and where we apparently are heading is what could be called two different guaranteed annual income programmes on two different bases. I think we will have a diversification of programmes at that level which will almost equal the jungle we have now using the present system. I think there has to be a rationalization in government and a decision on which specific directions we are going to move in.

Those are the specific areas that I wanted to cover in regard to the overall programming of the government in the social service field. There are other areas, such as specific programmes that could be worked out before the implementation of a guaranteed annual income to provide assistance to the working poor.

As the report to the Senate committee on poverty indicated, there are people—a good number of people and families in this province—who have an income through work which is less than they could receive if they applied and were eligible for general welfare assistance or family benefits. I realize that the biggest problem that will have to be overcome and looked at in regard to any programme to provide assistance to the working poor, will be the establishment of a programme that will also include incentives so that those people in the work force will not be leaving the work force to come for assistance under any programme, really, that would provide them with more funds than

they can get at the type of employment they have.

On the other hand, I believe there are sufficient numbers of people in this province who are in that category of the working poor and who are living below the poverty line. I do believe that it is essential that this government move quickly and now to assist those people. I am sure that a good number of them who desire to keep working would like assistance to provide them with a level of living which is at least equal to those who are unemployed and who are receiving general welfare assistance or family benefits.

I think it is wrong to let this matter go any further and to say that we can't do this because we don't know the answers to the guaranteed annual income questions or to the other programmes that may be initiated in the future. I think it is a disservice to those people and eventually will cause a good number of those people to move to the general welfare assistance rolls. The cost to the taxpayer in this province will increase rather than decrease. There is an area there which I believe has to be moved into shortly.

Your predecessor (Mr. Yaremko) a couple of sessions ago indicated that this was the next area of concern for the province. If it was the next area, it is now an urgent area of concern. If we let it go any further the costs, moneywise, are going to be larger for the taxpayer in this province. The cost to the people involved, in their personal lives and in their ability to reach a stage where they can live decently in this province, is certainly far beyond that which any monetary costs could curtail.

I have some other specific areas that I would like to cover; perhaps we can cover them through the estimates. I would like to make a few remarks specifically in regard to general welfare assistance.

Madam Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Smith. I think we are going to have to recess until after the vote.

The committee stands recessed until after the vote.

The committee recessed at 3:45 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 4.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Madam Chairman, before we recessed, I had just completed the remarks that I wanted to make in regard to the federal-provincial conference agreements, and in regard to the guaranteed annual income, and the assistance to the working poor. Perhaps I could just reiterate two or three of the questions that I would like the minister to answer.

Firstly, what will be the position of the government in regard to the whole question of the performance of provincial or federal recognition of their position on social services? Do we support the position taken by Quebec, in that we believe that the criteria to be set for the different federal programmes should be a provincial responsibility? What particularly will we do with the family allowance or the FIS programme when it comes into being this fall? Will we be integrated—have an integrated federal redistribution under the terms set out by this province—or will we accept the principles put forward by the federal government?

Thirdly, what position is the province taking right now to develop a provincial programme for the working poor in lieu of a guaranteed annual income? Although we in our party would support such a programme, we realize it will be a few years away.

I would like to say a few things about general welfare assistance particularly. It has been our policy that the total administration of welfare should be from the provincial level, relieving the municipalities both of the burden of the costs of 20 per cent, and up to 50 per cent of the administrative costs, and, as well, to take the administration within the department, itself, on the regional basis that has been set up for family benefits.

I am sure the minister is aware of the inequities and inequalities across this province, because of the fact that different municipalities administer the General Welfare Assistance Act in a different way. There is no question that, within the Act itself, they are given certain prerogatives, even to set the amounts of assistance that will be available. As I understand it, under the Act, only those parts of the allowance that are given for food and lodgings are set by the Act; the maximums are set by the Act itself.

Any of the other things that make up the budget of a person are left to the discretion, not only of the municipality to set, but also to the administrator within that municipality. So there are inequalities in the amount of general welfare assistance that can be made available to recipients, depending on where they live across the province.

Beyond that, there is the whole question of incentives. Under the Family Benefits Act, incentives to work are built in, and each recipient is allowed to make so much money,

which will not be deducted from his benefit. But under the General Welfare Assistance Act, the use of incentives is left to the discretion of the municipality concerned, or the board. I would like the minister to tell me how many municipalities across this province have accepted the incentive programme that is used for family benefits, and how many municipalities have not instituted any incentive programme whatsoever.

I believe it is important that, if people on either general welfare assistance or family benefits, are to retain the will to obtain employment and to go back to work when they are able, it certainly is a prerequisite of any programme that incentives be built in. I cannot understand why the province has allowed the General Welfare Assistance Act to leave the question of incentives to the discretion of the different municipalities.

I think that if we are going to look at a programme that is going to include work incentives, it has to be a programme that is administered the same across the province for all recipients. If, indeed, we are going to try to bring people off the general welfare roles back to a position in life where they are providing for themselves, you are not going to do it without the incentives that are required.

Beyond that there is the question of supplementary and special assistance, which is not mandatory at the municipal level. On the question of special assistance, there is no financial participation whatsoever by the province. I am sure the minister is aware that this has been discussed time and time again in these estimates. His predecessor (Mr. Wells) indicated that this would be looked at very closely and something would obviously be done. But we are a year later and I guess he is no longer looking at it.

He is looking at something else and everybody here is still waiting for the department to move. I realize that a decision such as that must be made at the level of the government. It is not a decision to be made by the administrative staff. I would urge this minister to follow up on the indications that were given by his predecessor, that something would be done to have the province participate, firstly, at the monetary level in the special assistance programme, secondly, to make that programme mandatory on the municipalities, so that the same assistance would be provided to all people across the province.

The same applies, basically, to the supplementary programme, although there the pro-

vincial share of 30 per cent of the cost is now paid. There is no doubt that it depends where you live, if you are an old age pensioner. Whether you get the extra \$20 a month is at the whim of the local general welfare assistance administrator or the decision that is made by his council or board.

I believe that, because a person lives in Toronto, and he can obtain the extra \$20 a month, he is certainly at an advantage over the person who lives, say, in my area where the decision has been made by those who have the power, but really shouldn't have the power, not to pay that amount to most of the old age pensioners, as well as other people who can qualify, when they are on family benefits or any other type of assistance.

I should think then, as far as general welfare assistance is concerned, we have taken the position, and we continue to take the position, that it should be under the administration of the province itself. Failing that, many of the programmes that are now administered along with general welfare assistance should be made mandatory—particularly the question of incentives to those who wish to try to go back to some type of employment, whether it be full- or part-time.

There are other questions that I would like to raise. One - which, perhaps, should particularly come under some of the votes. but which I think is of sufficient importance that perhaps the minister could answer at the start - is the question of assistance to those people under 18 years of age with some type of disability. I don't know what the experience of the other members of the Legislature has been, but I know that, in my area, there's a good number of young people who, because of mental disabilities and physical, have some difficulty in, firstly, obtaining an educational level that will provide them with employment, and secondly, have some difficulty, within their family, of obtaining the basics in order that they may continue in any type of programme that is of assistance to them, through the workshops or other areas of assistance that are provided.

For that type of person, I believe there should be a change in the Act, so that those people from 14 or 15 should be able to apply and be granted benefits under the family benefits programme, as a disability benefit, even if they are remaining within their family setting. In many of those cases, the income of the family is so restricted as not to be able to provide the necessities of life—particularly for those people who require extra assistance, extra diet, or transportation,

or what not—even if they are to be able to take advantage of the other provisions that are being provided for them through rehabilitation and workshops.

As I understand it, they are unable to be provided with assistance through the rehabilitation programme either, as far as their maintenance is concerned, if they are under 18 years of age. So many of those people are in a position where there is really nothing available to them outside of the family help that they may have.

There is one other area that I wish to cover in a short period of time, and that is the question of the right of people to know to what benefits they are entitled. There is no question that in the last year or so, with the production of a number of pamphlets and what not, that the provincial department has begun to provide, firstly to its recipients, the knowledge that will lead them to be able to decide whether they are being given every opportunity and every advantage in regard to the programmes that they are applying for. And I would compliment the department on the production of those pieces of information that I am sure will be widely used.

However, I do find that there are some statements in that literature that perhaps might be termed misleading advertising. When one goes to apply for some of the programmes that are outlined in those brochures he will find that the government hasn't made the funds available to implement the programmes. Or they haven't made the funds available to implement the programme to the extent to which it could be used.

So you find that, in some of the literature—and I had some of it here, I had some of it marked, but I can't seem to put my hand on it at this time—that there are a number of programmes put forward that really aren't funded. So it might sound great when people read these things but when they really go to look for them, there is always some reason why they don't qualify. And usually the basic reason is that the government hasn't made the money available.

So I think the minister should read some of those through and perhaps take out some of those things so that people won't be really misled.

I include in that statement the question of the supplementary and special assistance which, if they don't read the brochure very carefully, they might feel is available—when in fact it may well not be available in the area in which they live.

There is also the question of grants for the establishment of daycare centres, not so much daycare centres, but the other home type environments that are funded through the different departments. There are local groups at the local level that formulate plans to provide such services based on the grants that are supposedly available through the department. And when they come to the department they find that this year's grant is used up. That is usually before the year begins.

So really, you know, a lot of those programmes aren't very workable when the amounts of funds required aren't available. The minister and I have been discussing one for a year and a half now, and it has become an administrative question as to transfer of funds. But even if they could transfer the funds to the institution under its present amounts in the budget there is just not sufficient to meet the needs across the province. I know that he feels the same way in regard to this, and I am sure that he would rather have the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) and the cabinet provide adequate funds for these programmes.

The fact is I don't think we should be putting out programmes as fait accompli when we don't provide the funds with which to have them carried through.

I have a number of other questions, Madam Chairman, but I will save them for the estimates as we go along. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Smith, Mr. Martel, did you have an opening statement?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Yes, a rather lengthy one, I might say, Madam Chairman.

First, like the member for Nipissing, I am delighted to see the member for Cochrane North I guess it is, occupy the seat of the minister; because, in fact, in my relatively short time around this establishment, one of the qualities that has been lacking, so far as I am concerned, with respect to previous ministers, seemed to be a compassion for people. My dealings with this minister over the past five years have indicated a vastly different approach, and I think that will serve this department in good stead, and the people of the province, because the minister has a real job ahead of him.

I am not going to speak in specifics at this

time, Mr. Minister, although I am going to be quite lengthy. I want to speak in generalities.

The minister has a problem before we even talk about the department. He has the problem of knocking down attitudes that prevail in this province, and across Canada, in the various municipalities, and I might say an attitude that has been instilled by politicians with respect to welfare recipients or the poor. I just want to turn to some of these briefly.

You will recall during the latter stages of the session last spring the then minister of this department, I believe in Thunder Bay, blasted the workers, the men who did not want to work, who were too lazy. And he got great headlines. A tough man, you know. He was going to get all these welfare recipients who didn't want to work back on the job.

There were statements like this: "Wells has commended welfare administrators who have stopped payment to persons who will not change their hair and clothing styles to get jobs." That was a tough line. And you know he got applauded; and I believe politicians have deliberately used this.

You focus in on that very group that is least in a position to defend itself—the poor, because they are illiterate, they have no voice, and they are easy to zero in on. The report goes on to say:

But to Mr. Wells, what is more alarming than the skyrocketing costs and the fact that almost 30 per cent of the 79,000 people receiving welfare in Ontario are single men is that, of this number, about half are under 24.

He doesn't go on to indicate why these people might be out of work. He simply blasts them, and got great coverage. People rallied around the minister. It was a great thing. The report further goes on:

No Welfare if Work Refused, Plan by Wells

Despite rising unemployment and welfare roles, Mr. Wells said he has been shocked to find many jobs going unfulfilled.

Well, his own task force, the Swadron report, Mr. Minister, knocks the tar out of that on page 130. I am afraid it doesn't do the previous minister much justice, because it says:

Most people do not appear to appreciate the limited extent to which Canada Manpower in fact has access to jobs available in Ontario at any particular point in time, as indicated in the eighth annual review of the Economic Council of Canada. Employers list approximately 23 per cent of their job vacancies with Canada Manpower Centres in the province.

Well, that kind of destroys big Tom's description of why people—and it goes on in this article to say:

Mr. Wells says he is puzzled over the many letters he has received from businessmen during this high unemployment era complaining they have jobs unfulfilled.

Well, I would suggest, Mr. Minister, if they were to advertise with Canada Manpower all of the jobs, rather than going through their own private sources, then people might find jobs. But I think this type of attitude which the ministers and politicians—and I am going to go through a list of them—have expounded, has hurt. I think it is an attitude that this minister is going to have to work to do away with—the sort of idea that welfare recipients are parasites. I will quote what the municipal people said in my friend's home city of North Bay just about a year ago to this day.

Well, we didn't only have Tom Wells in on it. We had the former treasurer of Ontario. He had a bit to say about it too: "Weed Out Welfare Cheaters—MacNaughton."

That is a great headline. It convinces the people that we have got all these poor who are just living off the work of the rest of the people in this province. And how do you knock it down? It is a real problem.

I asked a question when I read this head-line:

Charles MacNaughton, transportation and communications minister, believes the government should track down welfare handouts to weed out the cheaters.

We are going to find out a little later on that, in studies done in the United States and Canada, there are probably two per cent of the people on welfare who take the system for a ride. And I would accept that—two per cent. The thing that bothers me, of course, is that we tar everyone with the same brush. And the politicians do it—the leading politicians, you know, the former Treasurer of the province. It is a real task that the minister has ahead of him to try and knock that down.

Interestingly enough, the Hamilton Spectator makes the point that it is fine:

Social and Family Services Minister Wells has hopefully challenged Ontario municipalities to create jobs for ablebodied people on welfare.

A great idea, but how are the municipalities

supposed to bankroll it? That is the key issue. What is the government doing?

Well, we not only had MacNaughton and Wells on this bandwagon. I have heard it, I must say, Mr. Minister, in the last four or five weeks, from five or six Tory backbenchers, that those people on welfare and the ones who are on unemployment insurance don't want to work, that they are lazy and shiftless. It really disturbs me, Mr. Minister, that these people would not take the time to read the government's Swadron report or the poverty report in Canada, as prepared by a group of Tory senators and Liberal senators. Or even the real poverty report which I would suspect most of them would find too radical to read, because it is implicit in that, what the real key issue is-tax reform, which most governments aren't willing to get involved in.

Well we had Pierre too, you know. He went around Canada. He said in January of this year: "Let's all go to Sudbury". He said it to the Italian club here in Toronto, that if they went to Sudbury they could find all kinds of jobs. You know, Mr. Minister, you couldn't find a job in the district of Sudbury if you tried. The mines have laid off 2,000 but Pierre makes that point. He said the same thing in Quebec about 10,000 jobs being available in the city of Montreal, but nobody wanted to take them up. He suggested people could go and pick blueberries out in BC all the way from Newfoundland. He didn't say how they'd get there. He further stated that maybe they could work on the farms in southern Ontario in the summer, but again they are too lazy.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Just look at the want ads in the local newspaper.

Mr. Martel: Right. But you see, he forgets to say how people get transported to these places to work when they are already unemployed or on welfare. He forgets those sort of things.

What did the mayors and reeves say? I make the point that all three levels of government—the leading people—have been blasting the poor. The mayors and reeves made the following statement in North Bay just about a year ago:

No one has a natural right to be maintained by others. People are maintained by the community in the hope they will as soon as possible resume their contribution to the community. Anyone who is not striving to do this is a sponger and a parasite. The excessive permissiveness of the past

may require a certain hardening of attitudes in certain fields.

That is the mayors and reeves from across this province speaking. You see, you have all three levels of government taking on the working poor and the welfare recipients. I guess it does their heart good and makes them feel rather powerful because here is a group that has no forum with which to answer.

Mr. Lawlor: He is a self-made man. He is a marvellous creature. Speaking as a conservative, I am on your side.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): You are on the right side.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): We are not sure we'll accept you, Pat. You haven't asked.

Mr. Martel: But what does the Swadron report say about this statement in North Bay?

We first note that the increase in the number of unemployed attached recipients of general assistance is significant. In April, 1970, there were 8,944 persons in this category; in April, 1971, there were 20,181-an increase of 125 per cent in one year. Going back to April, 1969, we find 5.096 persons in this category-thus an increase of 296 per cent in two years. But we also note immediately that the total number of categories of general assistance cases has risen 92 per cent in the last two years. The overall increase is apparently due almost entirely to largescale unemployment. The rise and fall in the welfare case load is in close correspondence to the rise and fall in the number of unemployed, a statement demonstrated in figure 2 of this report.

That is good evidence that greater numbers of employable welfare recipients are on public assistance because they cannot get a job, not because they do not want to work. We note that 46 per cent of these general assistance recipients are under 25 years of age. A teeming generation of youth, the product of a spectacular birth rate in the last two decades, is pouring out of the schools into the labour market at a time when the labour market is at its lowest ebb.

And whom do we blame? We blame the welfare recipient. We don't blame the lousy system. The free enterprise system makes all kinds of money when things are going well. Then you lay them off and dump them

back on the taxpayer when things aren't going so well. Maybe we'd better take a look at the system that causes this problem, instead of having politicians running around blaming people.

It is my suspicion—and it will be collaborated as I go along—that most people are willing to work providing there is an opportunity to do so. But government officials don't say that, Mr. Minister, and that is unfortunate. As I say, it is a role—and I give you a challenge—that you are going to have to change the attitude which is ingrained in the minds of people in Ontario and in Canada.

I am not given often to commend a federal minister, but John Munro seems to be the only one who has had the integrity to consistently say that these are the reasons why people are on the welfare roles or that these people are unemployed. The majority of politicians I believe do it for reasons which I will come to in a few moments.

It is so bad that even the recipients—I have people come to my office and they say "Look, I need help desperately, but that guy down the street has got it and he doesn't need it." You know, you have even got the welfare recipients taking each other on and you have the general public which is totally convinced by the pronouncements of various politicians that everyone there is a parasite.

My conclusion is that this is done to detract from the needs of people. It is a ploy that has been used repeatedly, not just with respect to welfare recipients but in every walk of life. Governments create other issues, I suggest rather strongly, to hide the failure of not only the federal but the provincial government to provide work opportunities. They use this ploy.

I think it is a failure of the free enterprise system not to provide adequate jobs. I have already stated that when the largess was there to be made, they make it in great handouts, but when the times are slack a little they don't keep anyone on that might reduce profit a little. They simply dump him on the street, and you will find that the people who are dumped are consistently the same people.

One of the reasons is that they eventually give up and say, "Well, to hell with it, I might as well stay on welfare because I am always the one who is unemployed. I am the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

What encouragement is there for that group of people who are consistently off and on the welfare roles, or off and on unemployment, and consistently out of work? I think it is a failure of our supposed great system, the free enterprise system. As far as I am concerned it doesn't really exist any longer, with the many large companies that control everything.

It is also a failure of government to distribute the wealth fairly. I will start with the Senate report because I suspect the Liberals and the Tory members would have more faith in this document than they would in the real poverty report. It was four young long-haired radicals who wrote that, and you wouldn't want to believe them.

What does the Senate report say on income distribution? Well, in 1951 the lowest fifth of our population in Canada received 6.1 per cent of the total income of this country. Since 1967, after all the talk that we have heard from the Tories and the Liberals about the redistribution of income, the poor fifth—the 20 per cent at the bottom—have worked up all the way to 6.8, for a rise of 0.7 per cent. That's real income distribution isn't it?

And the next 20 per cent got 12.9 of the total income in 51. They have managed to reach 13.3 or an additional 0.4 per cent of the total distribution of income.

The top 20 per cent—that great group—were getting 41 per cent of the income in 1951. They are now down to 38.5 per cent. They are having hard times.

Thus in 20 years of changing tax structures and assisting the poor, the bottom 40 per cent still receive less than 20 per cent of the total income and the top 20 per cent receive 40 per cent. When do we get some type of meaningful distribution? That comes from the Senate poverty report in Canada, and is made up of primarily Conservative and Liberal senators. There aren't too many New Democrats because we'd abolish the Senate. But it is a report that they put out. Well it says something about the system, doesn't it? The real poverty report puts it just a little differently.

Mr. Parrott: It could be the analysis of the system. It could be the analysis of the system as well as the system.

Mr. Martel: I fail to follow the member. You will have to—

Mr. Parrott: I am just trying to make a point that it could be that your interpretation isn't necessarily accurate.

Mr. Martel: No, no. It is not my interpretation. It is the interpretation of the Senate committee.

Mr. Parrott: I am talking about your previous remarks.

Mr. Martel: On what?

Mr. Parrott: From where you began 15 minutes ago.

Mr. Martel: I began in 1951, to 1967. And the later report in here indicates that they have got an extra two years I believe—if I can just find this quickly. Yes, they have got it until 1969. And, by 1969, it had reached, for the bottom 20 per cent, 6.9 of the total income in Canada.

Mr. Parrott: I am talking about the last 15 minutes of the analysis, not that report.

Mr. Martel: Well that is fine. If you don't want to listen, why don't you just leave. Because I am going to be here until about 6 at least. If you don't want to listen or—

Mr. Parrott: I am extremely interested. I am making notes.

Mr. Martel: If it is too hot in the kitchen, I suggest you get out.

Mr. Parrott: I enjoy it.

Mr. Martel: These are the facts as tabulated by the Senate committee in their report "Poverty in Canada," and the real poverty report which came out about four or five months later.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Don't confuse him with the facts.

Mr. Martel: Well, that is too hard to accept.

Mr. Parrott: Why the interpretation of the facts? That is my point.

Mr. Martel: We'll clarify that. We are going to come to the wealthy in a few minutes—of who the parasites in our society are. We'll clarify that point as well. Again by studies.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): I hope it is not the top 20 per cent, because we are all in the top 20 per cent.

An hon. member: And not the dentists.

Mr. Martel: No, not the dentists.

Mr. Parrott: Or schoolteachers.

Mr. Martel: Well, I would compare my salary as a teacher to a dentist or an orthodontist any day of the week.

Mr. Parrott: Our salaries these days are the same.

Mr. Martel: They contribute a valuable amount of their benevolence. Their cup runneth over. I think governments also do it to cover up the fact that they have not been able to provide work. So you take the poor on. That really hides the issue—that governments cannot create work, have no intention of creating work. Because that would mean taking on or competing with the free enterprise section. And heaven forbid, this government, or the federal Liberals, have no intention of taking on the capitalist system at all, even though it might mean providing meaningful work opportunities for people.

Mr. Laughren: They couldn't hack the competition.

Mr. Martel: No they certainly don't want that. And the failure of the government to deliver is another problem, Mr. Minister. I want to quote you just a few facts from your own government, and not this department, about the failure of this government to be able to deliver on behalf of people.

The northern affairs branch, you know, puts out reports, Mr. Minister, every month. And if you go down the list of problems that northern affairs has come across, you find invariably that the delivery of services for social and family services ranks second or third.

In other words, the number of inquiries made to the northern affairs offices on social and family services for northern Ontario ranks second or third in each and every month. In January, 1972, 443 inquiries were made of the northern affairs offices with respect to this department. I suggest that indicates a failure somewhere in this department. In August of 1971, 237 inquiries.

And there are only 26 offices in northern Ontario. In fact they had to close three of them down, because they didn't have enough business. They would have had nearly enough business just from this department alone. In March of 1972, 463 inquiries—all related to social and family services. On May 1 of 1972 the inquiries are—let me find it—well it is the same significant amount, Mr. Minister.

You can go on month after month—here is October 1971, 398 inquiries—which would indicate, as far as I'm concerned, some failure in your department, Mr. Minister, which means people who are in need of

welfare assistance of any type are not getting it.

Or you can talk about this one group in Toronto which has set up the welfare action centre. You will find, for their latest count, welfare and family benefits—45 out of 175 cases have been people in need of welfare of some form. And again you are twice as high as housing and tenant problems or unemployment insurance. You lead the pack.

You can go through their four previous months—and this has only been in operation several months—and in each and every instance, Mr. Minister, you find that the problems that the people are confronted with are failures of this department to be able to deliver services to people.

I suggest that again ministers sometimes might go out on a limb in order to cover up their own inefficiency. Because these are just two examples. And I would suspect if we went to any other community group we would find invariably that the cases, where people do not know where to go or can't get the type of assistance, primarily deal with this department. It is the closest one to the people—the uneducated, the unsophisticated. The person who needs it most is not getting the service delivered to him in a proper manner.

As I suggested, I think we divert to hide our own inefficiencies. The Liberals do that great. They are the best at the federal level. The Liberals have been able to distort and confuse people in election after election. I talk about the King-Byng crisis for example. Or you can talk about the railroad scandals. They create another issue. It is designed. You create another issue that hides the real issue. And I think that is what this government has attempted to do.

But it bothers me, because I personally don't think there is anything as cruel or as inhumane as taking on the group which lives below the poverty level. And that is the working poor, the one million in Ontario, by your own report which you presented to the Senate hearings and which I've read with interest. I don't agree with it all. I agree with some of it. But they raise some pretty interesting questions which we will come to in a little while, because I think some of the people in your department, Mr. Minister, have really touched on in that report what the problem is. And we will come to that in a few moments.

I want to dispel a few myths too, just for my cynical friend. I want to destroy a few myths. One on the Senate report again—I hope that he believes this report to some degree. Myths about the poor. You'll have to forgive me. I have many of these. And I don't want to miss them. I spent some time getting this ready.

The chairman of the Canadian Association of Social Workers spoke for all of them when he told the committee:

The expectation that all citizens can find work at adequate salary levels at a time when high unemployment is apparently either beyond federal control or a policy choice is ludicrous. The attempt to enforce this expectation is often wasteful of workers' time and destructive of the recipient.

That is the name of the game. You wear them down. The popular image of the welfare chiseller, both those who could work but don't, and those who live royally on welfare by exploiting the system, is in fact just a myth.

And they further go on to say:

Studies in Canada and the United States substantiate the argument that the number of poor who beat the system is extremely small, most certainly less than two per cent, a rate which compares favourably with institutional chiselling on expense accounts. That wouldn't be our friends who are earning a bellium let of great who have bellium and the state of t

ing a helluva lot of money, you know. It would just be the poor; they would be the chisellers and the parasites, but not those who make money.

We have a trial going on in Toronto which I think is a prime example. But you come out of it scot-free, you know; that's part of our system. And the Swadron report also goes on pretty heavily about the chiseller. It says—this can be found on page 62:

Do they want to work? There is other evidence to support a conclusion that allegedly work-shy attitudes of welfare recipients should be a major concern. Last winter and in the current fall-winter season, provincial government departments and municipalities reinstated public work projects, such as the cutting of diseased elm trees and work on roads and buildings. The procedure has been to offer at least 60 per cent of such jobs to welfare recipients. The recipients have responded well. Of the 100 referred to employment, only a very few have failed to seize the opportunity, according to welfare administrators.

Yet these comparatively rare cases are troublesome. They are given wide publicity and arouse intense resentment. Some people mistakenly take these cases as sufficient evidence that many, if not most, welfare recipients are voluntarily idle, contemptuous of social obligations and therefore contemptible. Others feel that even a single case of indolence, at the expense of others, is as intolerable as one case of open and unpunished crime.

Again, you see, nothing substantiates the allegations made, but as I say, many Tory backbenchers say they are all lazy, they don't want to work. Nothing substantiates it but they, too, hear it and they go on perpetuating this myth.

There are also several other interesting comments which could be made with respect to the working poor, Mr. Minister. Again, you will have to forgive me as I sort these out, but I think it is time somebody put a few of these points on the record on behalf of those who don't have much to say on what's going on. As for what the working poor in Ontario do:

Data from surveys concluded in Nova Scotia and in Ontario in 1967, for example, give a clear indication of the type and work and, more important, its low-wage characteristics. For example, 35 per cent of the men and women in laundries, cleaners and pressers in Ontario earn less than the minimum wage [at that time, 1970]. Further, 26 per cent of its workers in eight other industries in Ontario—leather, cotton, yarn, woollen mills and knitting mills, clothing, wood, retail trade and personal services—were earning less than the minimum wage.

The source of that information is the Department of Labour for Ontario. The Department of Labour for Ontario gives us that interesting information—Ontario Department of Labour, research branch, wages and hours, and overtime pay provisions in selected industries, Ontario, 1967 and 1968.

Mr. Drea: What did you say, 30 per cent?

Mr. Martel: Yes, 30 per cent. In fact, you see-

Mr. Drea: But they can't be full-time workers?

Mr. Martel: Certainly they are.

Mr. Drea: You would just go and file a complaint today and get them all paid.

Mr. Martel: I was hoping you might just—the member is going to find that we are not

dealing with a sophisticated group of people. You are going to find we are dealing with the most uneducated, the most illiterate—

Mr. Drea: You don't have to tell me who they are.

Mr. Martel: Well, I would suggest-

Mr. Drea: What I am suggesting to you is that if they say 30 per cent of the full-time workers in certain industries in Ontario—

Mr. Martel: Certainly.

Mr. Drea: —are not getting the minimum wage, I would suggest the duty was incumbent upon them to file complaints and get them their money. I did it for a lot of people and I am sure you did.

Mr. Martel: If the Department of Labour is aware that it is going on and has been given the information through this committee, I would suspect rather strongly that the Department of Labour should move in. These people shouldn't have to complain.

Mr. Parrott: The department has done a lot.

Mr. Martel: Oh, they have done a tremendous amount!

Mr. Parrott: They do.

Mr. Martel: That's why there are, according to the minister's own departmental report, in Ontario, one million people living on or below the poverty line.

Mr. Drea: No, that's not what you said before. We are talking about the minimum wage.

Mr. Martel: Well-

Mr. Drea: That's what you were saying, 30 per cent were under the minimum wage.

Mr. Martel: That's what this document states and it comes from the Department of Labour. I haven't been taking this issue up with the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) to dispute it with him, but it is none-theless printed in this document which has come out within the last year. It is there and I give you the reference, if you want to check it out.

Mr. Drea: Yes, I am going to Mr. Guindon about it.

Mr. Martel: Right. You go and you check the real poverty report, page—

Mr. Drea: No, I am capable.

Mr. Martel: I'll give you the page number-

Mr. Drea: I am capable.

Mr. Martel: —so you don't have to look too hard.

Mr. Drea: I am capable.

Mr. Martel: Page 57 and page 24.

Mr. Drea: I am capable.

Mr. Martel: I just want to make sure and save you the trouble—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Action Line in action .

Mr. Martel: —of having to sift through it. Those are the two pages.

Mr. Drea: No.

Mr. Martel: Who are the parasites? It's interesting, you know, when we talk about parasites in our society; it says here: "According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report the wealthy underreport their investment income by as much as 50 per cent."

Obviously the wealthy do not care to reveal their wealth. Now I ask the question who is the parasite? The wealthy, who fail to disclose—the source? I must put the source? DBS, "Income Distributions by Size in Canada in 1967." The wealthy underreport by 50 per cent their accumulated wealth.

It's a small problem and we can't chastise the wealthy for that, can we? After all, they are trying to protect their interests. We wouldn't say anything about that, not people in this government anyway.

Who are those who receive assistance? I suggest to you that if you use the government's own reports—I am going to break it up into about three sections; these include recipients and dependents and what class—if we look in the minister's own report of 1970, I guess it is, we find under family benefits—I just want to put this on the record—that they are the blind, the disabled. The numbers—there were 70,441 persons receiving family benefits allowance at March 31, 1971.

The total represented 30,342 single people, 38,219 married couples or heads of families, and 1,880 foster mothers. The majority of the single people – 22,823 – were disabled; the others were 60 years of age or over. Families in which the father was medically unemployable accounted for 5,888 cases, while mothers who were heads of families numbered 27,900.

In fact, on family benefits, Mr. Minister, your own reports indicate that there really aren't any parasites but there are people who have very serious problems. Yes, as I say, you walk around, you talk to the Tory backbenchers, you listen to prominent politicians and they chastise the poor. It is a great target; it is easy to get at and they don't have much in the form of defence.

If we look again at the Swadron report we find, dealing with the group that Mr. Wells wanted to take on—the unattached employable—there were in total 24,574 or 0.3 per cent of the total population. It was a very easy thing to take them on—0.3 of one per cent were those who were getting assistance under conditions where there was no employment. We have Mr. Wells saying that they don't want to work.

It is a lot of nonsense, Mr. Minister, and we can check into further reports if you like. You'll find, when we come down four-square, that on general welfare assistance, we have older, unskilled and poorly educated people as well as the young who, because of the postwar boom of babies and the lack of jobs once they hit the labour market, simply have no other place to go.

I suggest, Mr. Minister, that you have a tremendous job ahead of you of realigning or changing the direction of the attitudes toward these people. In fact, even when they do get jobs, according to the Swadron report again, they get the manual, low-paying jobs with unfavourable conditions, subject to economic fluctuation, technological change and managerial change. In other words, they are the last to be hired and the first to be fired and we take them on. Governments do it and politicians do it.

I just think, Mr. Minister, that maybe we should get the Premier (Mr. Davis) to instruct all the Tory backbenchers to read some of this material, it might do them the world of good. They might stop making the foolish statements that you hear all around the House.

I am not sure if we are going to go into the House to vote. I am simply warming up, Mr. Minister. I have a great number of pages. If the chairman wants—

Madam Chairman: No, you can continue, Mr. Martel. They will let us know when it is time to go up for the vote.

Mr. Martel: Fine. Well, the working poor; who are they and what do they do and what does this government do for them? I have never been able to understand why this gov-

ernment doesn't make use of the Canada assistance plan to assist the working poor. I understand that Alberta is the only government that really does. Nor has this government taken any initiative to adopt the Canada assistance plan to work with the Indians.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Manitoba does too.

Mr. Martel: Manitoba does what, too?

Mr. R. S. Smith: They have 2,500 people—working poor—on the assistance plan.

Mr. Martel: I would suggest that's probably 2,500 more than we have in Ontario at this time, Mr. Minister. And you know, if we have treated the working poor badly, and we have treated the white welfare recipient badly, I want to suggest to you that this government's assistance to the Indians just boggles the mind. It just dawned on me this morning, and I asked research to dig the information out for me quickly, to indicate how much we have done to assist the Indians. The minister is well aware of the plight of the Indians in northern Ontario.

I can well recall three years ago when the lid blew off. I can recall reading the wonderful statements in the Department of Social and Family Services annual report and then walking into the House one Friday morning with the whole branch dealing with Indians, having resigned. It didn't really go along with what was in the minister's report of that day, did it? Everything was glowing and rosy and yet overnight every member of that staff resigned.

Now what have we done to help the Indians? Well, in four or five years, \$4,378,922. I am not sure how much of that went to various administrative responsibilities and to transportation allowances, but let's compare it to the performance loans that this government has been so generous with, many of them to multinational Americanowned corporations. In five years, there were \$44 million given in performance loans.

Are we really serious when we say we are going to assist the Indians to assist themselves when in five years we give less than \$5 million, including all of the transportation allowances and so on, and yet we can give Allied Chemical in the Sudbury area a loan of half a million dollars to locate a plant in the only place where they could get sulphur, in a year in which they made \$72 million profit and we confine our generosity to \$4.5 million at the most?

It just doesn't gibe, Mr. Minister. It just

doesn't gibe and that's why I ask the question—and hopefully someone will be able to answer it. Why hasn't the Canada assistance plan been utilized to assist in bringing into fruition the aspirations of the Indian people? It just boggles the mind, Mr. Minister.

I don't think this government can be excused for its total lack of reality in trying to assist the Indian people, because as Harold Cardinal says in his book: "The only real problem with upgrading the Indians is a lack of funds." You know, given the same opportunity as the white man, he'll come out. He will make some mistakes, but that's all right, because I wonder how many mistakes the white man has made over the years.

All that Cardinal is looking for in his book is adequate financing to do the job. I suggest to you that if we can give only a paltry \$4.5 million in five years when we can give \$44 million in forgivable loans in the same fiveyear period, Mr. Minister, there is simply no way that this government can be vindicated. There is just no way.

I want now, Madam Chairman, to move on to what happens to the poor on welfare. I want to deal with one of their problems which has really been bothering me, housing. We have gone into this one on more than one occasion. But what happens to the welfare recipient or the poor—and I have sketched it very briefly, Mr. Minister?

If they talk about social utilities in the Senate report, they say they take what is given rather than what is needed. In other words, if it is a handout, it isn't very much; it's the minimum required to keep them alive, but barely. It doesn't do much in these social utilities to give them an adequate education. This has been documented by my colleague in the House and my colleague in University Affairs.

Housing I will come back to in a moment. Let's see what they do with the poor.

Twenty per cent of the poor suffer 75 to 80 per cent of major illnesses. Maybe that's a place where the benevolence of some of the professions could come into play, and they could give a little of their largess in the form of some assistance.

You know, I can recall a woman trying to get drugs recently in my area. She had to go and borrow the money from her brother-in-law and once she got the drug she could then submit the bill to the department in Sudbury and then she could be reimbursed. Now, isn't

that a great way to provide drugs for a sick child? In northern Ontario many of these people live in outlying communities but they can't get transportation allowances; isn't that a great way to treat them?

We can go on to housing and what I really want to get into is housing. I am told 47 per cent of the total income of people who are on welfare—and it is documented again if you want me to find the page—goes for housing, whereas in the rest of our society it is 25 to 33 per cent. Twenty-five per cent is considered as what should be the maximum and here are the welfare recipients who utilize 47 per cent of their total income for housing alone.

And what type of housing? It is usually inferior, with poor plumbing; crawling with rats, if you read the Senate report's findings in the city of Ottawa—and that's a great way to treat them, isn't it?

It isn't just unique to the area I live in. All over this province welfare recipients have to dig into their pre-added budget in order to pay the rent.

What are we doing about it? I have been raising this issue for two years and the former Minister of Social and Family Services got uptight—I swore in a letter one day and Tom got all tight. Old Billy Davis got up in the House and he chastised me and said, "You shouldn't use that type of language." The fact that somebody is using 47 per cent of their income for rent and the fact that their kids are hungry and don't know what it is to have three squares a day, that didn't bother Billy. What bothered Billy was that I swore in a letter and not why.

If your priorities are badly mixed up, that's where they are mixed up and it's not getting any better. It can be documented and it is documented. I know the hangup that the department has. You know, I appreciate the position they are in. If they increase the amount for rent, then the landlords will simply increase the amount of rent, and you will gouge the government. Well, what is better, Mr. Minister? I ask you, what is better—to see welfare recipients and their families at least eating properly, or paying extra rent?

You know, we could move in with some type of legislation to prevent it if we wanted to. It might be tough, and it might rankle the feathers of some of the landlords, but that doesn't bother me, you know. What bothers me is that people—their kids—go hungry, and that's bothersome. I suggest that 47 per cent is a little too high.

Well, what happens to the poor in the law. Again we have the great legal aid in Ontario, but I now find that many welfare recipients, by choice of the Attorney General, cannot get assistance to bring a husband who has deserted them into court. That's left to the discretion, not of the welfare officer in the area but, in fact, to the man from the department who is providing the assistance. All your department does, of course, is approve whether the person is eligible. They decide, no, that, in the case of a deserted mother, she can't get legal assistance. Then, in the Sudbury area, we give Moe the Cat-you remember Moe the Cat, the motorcyclist who eventually got his brain blown out?-we give them all kinds of legal aid whereas the mother with five kids can't get it. It's a strange set of values we have in this society, a strange set of priorities, and it's never the poor, it's never the poor. No, we give it to Moe the Cat, because he needs it, because he broke into a gas station and beat somebody on the head with a chain. You give him the legal aid but you don't give the welfare mother legal

Well, we can go on and on, what happens to the poor, Mr. Minister. It doesn't change. It's a sick society.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): No excuse for it.

Mr. Martel: Bernt, are you looking for us to vote? I'm right in full flight here.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): You can stay. The rest can come.

Mr. Martel: Well, that's fine. I really don't need them, Bert. I really don't need them. I'm talking to the minister. You people aren't going to change anything. You are just going to vote when you are told.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, would you like to recess before we have the vote?

Mr. Martel: Yes, I need a rest.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We all need a rest.

Madam Chairman: The meeting is recessed until after the vote.

The committee recessed at 5:05 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 5:15.

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order, please. Mr. Martel, would you like to continue?

Mr. Martel: Yes, thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to pick up where I left

off and that was that the working poor, the welfare recipient, doesn't really get his just due when services are delivered to him. I don't interpret that as being overly generous. As some people seem to interpret it, these people are just sitting around home, waiting for the cheque to come in, to go to the beer parlour for a pint of beer. That is often heard, too; I am sure the Chairman has heard that frequently, that they just wait to get their cheque.

That's what is always said about the Indians. Coming from northern Ontario, I have experienced it many times. I have visited a number of reservations—I am just digressing for a moment—and I am sure the minister agrees that the conditions are deplorable. Yet what do you hear? The Indian's lazy; he is indigent; whiskey drinking or wine drinking. Yet we've really attempted to resolve the problem. We have been too busy kicking the Indian back and forth between the provincial and the federal governments to help resolve this problem.

I don't mean help in the parochial sense of the "big daddy". In fact, that's what has put the Indian where he is, precisely. The "big daddy" or parochial approach to the Indian has not allowed the Indian to develop at all; it has just worked in the opposite way. It made him what he is and we aren't willing to pay the price for him, nor are we willing to pay the price for the working white poor, or the welfare recipient. I want to turn to the minister's staff's report which indicates to some degree that this is correct, and to whether society is willing to do things that are necessary to assist the poor. I suspect it is not.

The report says:

We cannot expect poverty to disappear, in spite of the fact that it is declining. Some people will not be able to improve their lot by themselves. At the same time, society is subtly revising upwards its definition of what poverty is.

I think the minister's department has indicated that these people cannot help themselves. They have to be helped to help themselves and I think that is where we fail. I am going to come to the delivery of service which I indicated a while back was lacking in this department. The department also questions, and not directly, but rather subtly, point out the reasons for failure.

I think some of them are almost inclined to take the free enterprise system on a little. I don't know who wrote the report, but it seems to me in the way they were questioning, they had come to the conclusion themselves that to allow the free enterprise system, as we know it, to resolve the problems of the working poor and the welfare recipient via the vehicle of the free enterprise system itself is just doomed to failure. This can be found on page 9. I want to quote about three paragraphs and they are very interesting paragraphs. They state:

It is not our social assistance programmes which are a failure.

I disagree with that statement to some degree. I just can't buy it holus-bolus. Our social system is not without flaws and I give them credit for that. To continue:

If reasonably adequate social assistance payments are more financially rewarding than income from work, perhaps one place to seek poverty remedies is in the private sector.

I would suggest that that's a place. Seeing that Tories rely solely on the private sector, all the Tory backbenchers will run out and shake the free enterprise system by the ear, and tell them to upgrade the salaries of the people so that they can live above the poverty level. That's one place, and all those great free enterprisers might do that.

Adjustments in employment practices in the private sector may be more effective than work incentives built into the social system structure.

And that's a possibility. I have never found, though, the private sector overly benevolent. I have never found the private sector willing to give anything to its employees. In fact, the employees have had to fight like hell to get anything they got out of the private enterprise system.

They have never given anything away readily. They are not about too. They haven't in the past. They are not doing it at the present, and they are not about to do it in the future. Because they have one role; and that is the maximization of profits. So how can you expect them? I think it might be just a little naive of whoever wrote this, to expect the private enterprise system to fulfil those needs.

Again, I don't know who wrote it, so I don't know who I am insulting. But, none-theless, for what it is worth, it is there:

Self-help mechanisms for individuals through training, increase in labour mobility, improved health care and other social services are also another possibility.

I would suspect that if we improved the delivery of services along those fields it would go a long way. It wouldn't resolve all the problems but certainly, as I said just before the bells were ringing, with health care, it would improve things if we increased housing allotments. It might improve the conditions of those poor, but we haven't moved that far yet.

Programmes to increase job opportunities in levels of employment are among the most obvious macro-economic tools to eliminate poverty.

That's real insight. That's real insight. Too bad we wouldn't do something about it. Too bad. But this government doesn't believe in infringing in the free enterprise system. You let it go, and it will resolve all the problems if you just wait it out until we have an upswing. It doesn't matter how many people starve in the meantime. Let 'em starve, eh? It's a tremendous system.

If the most effective basic approach to poverty prevention lies in the direction of co-ordination of manpower and employment policy between the private and public sectors of the economy, why have we not put more emphasis on this approach?

And that is a good question. I'm not sure that you got very many answers when you met with the Senate committee on that. Nor has it tweaked governments to get involved, as I will suggest later on. More direct government involvement in competing with the free enterprise system I realize, Mr. Minister, will go against the grain inherent in most Tories. But I want to suggest to you that there is no other way, except of course to tell all people to remain poor or on the welfare roll.

Have we as Canadians really committed ourselves to the objectives of eliminating poverty, or is this a conditional goal? For instance, do we regard a stable economy and regulation of inflationary pressures as perhaps an overriding priority. And I would suggest that the federal government has; I would suggest rather strongly that it has—in fact, the member for Nipissing indicated some failure in that respect.

Are we serious about getting rid of poverty? I suspect we are not when governments continue to resist getting involved in any type of economic development except through handouts to the private sector. I could suggest a dozen ways in northern Ontario in which we could reduce poverty, Mr. Minister, or assist people to avoid poverty. It might mean

competing with companies; in fact, it certainly would. We might have to start a few copper tubing plants in the Timmins area and we might have to start a few nickelplating plants in the Sudbury area, because the free enterprise system doesn't want to do it. Who else is left?

It is either that or we can continue to make insufficient payments to people so they can't live with dignity and self-respect.

You have got a choice and I suggest rather strongly that it is not going to change under the present status quo. Yet you look into some of the socialist countries that have done some economic planning by government and you find the welfare rolls are much lower percentage-wise than they are in Ontario or in Canada; much lower, because governments get involved. The only way we get involved is another handout.

In fact, I guess it was 1970 that we managed to hand out \$724 million at all levels of government; handed out to the free enterprise system in one year alone in the form of tax subsidies and so on—\$724 million, or three-quarters of a billion dollars. I suspect we might have used the \$724 million, or whatever portion of it came from Ontario, to start Crown corporations to provide opportunities, because even as the minister admitted last Thursday the handout programmes haven't worked all that well; have they? And the government is now admitting it despite its many years of patting itself on the back.

Can you recall the super-salesman? I can recall the super-salesman in the House telling us about all the jobs he was creating here, there and everywhere. The minister smiles. He recalls the super-salesman that was Stanley. Boy, what he wasn't doing and the jobs he wasn't creating. And along comes John White and in one sentence wipes the whole thing out. He says: "We can't even be sure it does anything."

I made reference earlier to Allied Chemical in the Sudbury area, because we gave them \$500,000 to locate a plant in the only place where they could recapture sulphur in Ontario; but they needed a \$500,00 enticement from us. I suspect it was a lot of nonsense.

Well, have we decided we are going to lick poverty? I don't think so. I don't think governments can until governments get involved in the economic planning; and, Mr. Minister, this might be what is going to doom the whole possibility of eliminating poverty.

The minister goes on to say in his report and by the way I am simply quoting from government reports. The Swadron report was commissioned, I believe, by the former minister. And this report was, I presume, commissioned at the time by the hon. John Yaremko. These are rather devastating criticisms.

Imagine what these people would write if they were given free rein; knowing the inside as well as they do. Imagine if they wanted us to know what all is going on! It would be a real condemnation.

As a nation we do not seem to have reached a consensus concerning what should be done to improve matters, and that is an important statement. I suggest I've given you part of the answer, Mr. Minister. Instead of giving the money away to the private sector, use that money to invest wisely in creating government-owned plants in order to provide meaningful job opportunities. Even if they break even or if they don't make a cent, or run a few hundred thousand in the whole, people will have meaningful work and will be taking home salaries to support their families.

What are our social goals? I believe the member for Nipissing indicated it was time we had an outline of the social philosophy of this department. What are our priorities? Well, the priorities of this government of course have always been to serve their masters and we know who they are. Of course some of you will disagree.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): That's a line we haven't heard since his last speech.

Mr. Martel: Will we harmonize the tax structure among the three levels of government? That isn't coming very readily either. You see, all the tools which we could use we can't get any agreement on; those which might fulfil what we are attempting to do, this government won't do. I don't know how, Mr. Minister, you are going to provide adequate work opportunities for people. Maybe you have some of the answer, and you have an opportunity a little later on to reply.

One interesting comment comes out in the Swadron report. If those branches like your own are in a real dilemma, Mr. Minister, he says and I quote:

The objectives of most public sector placement and training programmes are economically oriented rather than socially orientated. The latter conclusion should be amplified. Government departments operating manpower programmes play only a peripheral role in the development of government economic policy.

In other words, you are sitting on the outside looking in. You have the problem but you have no input on what the economic policy of the government is going to be. It's only through economic policy that you are going to be able to resolve this problem that we have. Yet Swadron says that you just look on. I don't mean this particular minister—I'm saying this particular department.

As I said to the minister as we were going upstairs, I would suspect he has what is in the eyes of most people in Ontario the worst portfolio he could have—it isn't a popular portfolio and it's been created that way by too many politicians. Here we have another report which indicates that unless you get involved economically there is no real solution.

But I want to look at the department itself, and again I'm not going to deal in specifics. We can deal with that item by item a little later on when we get into the votes.

I've quoted already the northern Ontario offices of the northern affairs programme which indicate that many people have to turn to that department. Many people turn to their members of Parliament, provincial or federal, to try and get assistance from this department. This leads me to conclude that there has been a failure of the delivery system of this department.

Then I quoted the action centre, which is relatively new. I don't want to use them too much because I'm trying to get out of the minister \$35,000 for them right now. When we get into the items—Miss Crittenden has received a letter from Peter Harrington and I have written the minister trying to get it—if I use them too much you might not like their findings and you might not want to give them any assistance. Maybe that would be some assistance in getting rid of the status quo and the inability of this department to deliver.

But there are other reasons, and I might say, Mr. Minister, I have discussed this with people in your own department on the q.t. I won't name names, so they are all safe.

Mr. Reid: Go ahead Morty!

Mr. Martel: At the same time I discussed it with university personnel, I discussed it with social planning councils and I have discussed it with voluntary groups. And one of the reasons for the failure of this department to be able to deliver, when you speak to people out in the field, it is interesting, Mr. Minister, that one of the complaints of some of your people in the field is that they are

never consulted. They don't get an input on the delivery service, they are told.

I will come to a quote about the bureaucracy in your department a little later on, not just your department but all the departments in his field across Canada. The Senate committee is not very nice to these types of departments across Canada. But one of the problems in talking to these various groups is duplication of jurisdiction. That is one of the problems, and I will elaborate on each of these in a moment: Lack of co-ordination, structure of various agencies, lack of information available to people, volunteer groups, lack of research-they found that out from some of your people-lack of personnel-and I want to discuss that one in some detailand differentials paid to various agencies, all contribute to the inability of this department to deliver.

If you look at duplication of jurisdiction, we can think about retraining. You people are involved in retraining some people; the Workmen's Compensation Board is involved in retraining; Canada Manpower is involved in retraining, and as you read the Swadron report it says Canada Manpower and this department don't talk to each other in any meaningful way. So you have everybody trying to deliver retraining and nobody doing very much about it. I am not saying you don't do some, but certainly it isn't the job you could do.

There is the duplication between, let's say, the Children's Aid Society and this department. Again as you talk to people in your department and the Children's Aid Society they will tell you frequently that there is duplication; two different agencies working on the same case; the left hand not knowing what the right hand is working on. Then the lack of co-ordination. Well the Swadron report spells it out. I think it takes a whole chapter to indicate the lack of co-ordination, not only in records but in dialogue with one another, between Manpower and the district or municipal offices. Apparently the records are completely inadequate, and you can't help one another at all.

Maybe Swadron is wrong, but any member who has got involved knows this goes on all the time. You phone one department, he's working on the case, and you phone Canada Manpower and they're working on it too. Well, it is a useless waste of manpower when in fact we could be delivering more if it was co-ordinated.

Structures—now just look at the structures. I just name three—the homes for the aged as

I understand it are all appointments. The district welfare board, partially elected, partially appointed; two overseers.

And let me tell you, district welfare boards have problems, Mr. Minister. I want to suggest to you that some of the people that they have got appointed by this government are absolutely intolerable. Those poor people working in district welfare offices with the likes of John Franklin breathing down their necks. He questions every ruddy cent. No wonder people can't get any type of assistance, supplementary assistance or the extra assistance possible. They have got to account for everything. There is no discretion left to the administrator at all. It's either that or his job.

For a change you might go out and make appointments from people who are other than just Conservative hangers-on. And that is what most of them are. There are two in Sudbury, over the Sudbury district welfare office: Art Grout—well known Tory, head of the ODC now isn't he? Or vice-chairman? Right—and John Franklin. What a pair. What a pair!

Mr. Reid: What kind of a pair? Are they the odd couple?

Mr. Martel: No. No. God!

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Might help.

Mr. Martel: Man oh man! They would boggle the mind, they are so reactionary. They are out of the Dark Ages, and here they are sitting over some guy trying to be fair in what he gives out. He does. He is a little cold, but he is fair. Right to the cent all the time. He has to be, because even when he tries to give a little supplementary assistance, boy, they question everything.

Then you have the Children's Aid Society, of course. They are appointed, I understand, some of them, and they appoint some more. So you can see there's no type of consistency. Kick them all out. Clean them all out and do it from the provincial level or make them all elected. But clean them out, make some consistency so that the people we hire can do the job they are there to do.

There is lack of information, and this is evident, as Swadron points out over and over again. In fact, your department in this report, if you turn to pages 25 and 27, I have got them written here, indicates all kinds of programmes. You have no data on it, so you can't make an assessment of the situation because you don't have the data to make the

assessment. What have you got a research staff for? Give them the work. Put them to work and come up with something useful, then make that work available.

Again, when you talk to the social planning agencies in Toronto and so on they tell us that trying to get information out of this department is like trying to pull teeth out of a chicken. It's impossible. What are you hiding up there? Are those all trade secrets or what? Give the people the information with which they can work. And if you don't have it, admit it and get somebody on it to do the job of putting the data together so that you can make rational decisions based on data which you don't presently have. If you want, I can elicit some right here from your own files. You have it on record. For God's sake use it.

Counsellors—now that is one I want to come to. If you look in this department report, or any department report, they talk about the counsellors for marriage and budgeting, but I'll bet you haven't got 25 counsellors in the province in all fields, have you? They are so limited, and yet we have this great glowing report on how the counsellors are helping people. You don't have them. Oh you have four or five here, one or two there, but they are just not there, Mr. Minister.

If you want to resolve problems, you can do it through counselling. As I said in this House before, in the estimates last year, when I want financial counselling I have to go to a man from Cambrian College—I told the minister this last week—a man by the name of Bert Ziegler, who does the counselling.

You could save money with counsellors. You could prevent marriage breakdowns. You could prevent families from being split up and the kids from going to the Children's Aid Society, where you pay \$80 a month or something like that for a child. If there were five or six kids in such a family, you would have half the salary of a counsellor for the entire year. They could work with perhaps 12, 15 or 20 families, and you would actually save money.

But it is always printed up in glowing terms. You are scared to tell the truth. As I said when we talked about Indian affairs two years ago, there were such glowing reports and then the next Friday the whole department resigned. It questions the authenticity of the reports, I'm afraid. So does the fact that you talked about counsellors all over the province, when in fact there are very few. Yet we are paying tremendous costs in the CAATs to turn social workers out. I know

some of them who sell cosmetics because they can't find a job. Why don't we make use of these people?

Mr. Reid: What is the matter with selling cosmetics?

Mr. Martel: Oh, I am not slighting selling cosmetics over the counter. I am saying, why pay to educate someone out of the public treasury and then to have them sell cosmetics! Let's utilize that manpower to a great extent. We don't.

Another thing that prevents the delivery, Mr. Minister, is the differentials to various agencies. I guess municipalities get 80 or 50 per cent, children's aid societies get 60 per cent and daycare centres get 80 per cent. Where is the consistency? You have such a hodgepodge of regulations and statutes that it takes an army of people just to administer the department because of the complexity of it.

All of these things lead to an inability to deliver, Mr. Minister, and I suggest rather strongly it must be cleared up.

I want to make some suggestions how you might do it. I'm not sure you are going to accept these suggestions, but I put them forward for whatever they are worth. I think they are worth a lot. But the minister and his staff might not.

Mr. Reid: Do we have any bids?

Mr. Drea: Smile when you say that, boy. It was your own smile.

Mr. Martel: Well, I leave it to the minister to give these careful consideration, and I know he will.

Your people tell me, Mr. Minister, one of the things you need are regional planning institutions, if we want to use that terminology, which could plan for all of the co-ordination of developing these services on a planned basis.

I understand in Ontario we still have all kinds of small welfare agencies run by small municipalities. Why don't we get rid of them all, put them in districts and get rid of them? I understand Timiskaming has its own yet in that area. Well, get rid of them all. They are too small to be efficient and they can't deliver the goods. Get a regional planning institution for each area so that we can put together the things that are necessary when we talk about delivery of services from this department, daycare centres and homes for the aged and services like this, so that this one body plans it all.

Then we introduce the mechanism to deliver these services, and that is the second thing I think we have to do. So, in fact, we connect people with service, service with people, and people with people. Maybe I have said that too quickly; but we have to connect people with service, available service with the people who haven't got it and don't know where to find it, and people with people.

As for the type of service to people, you are trying to do some of that now; I'm not disputing that. You make welfare payments and you put people on pensions and so on but you do very little preventive service or treatment service. I think we have got to get into the field of preventive service at an early age. We have got to get into the communities, where we have the slums and where many of these problems develop or into the under-privileged and guarantee that they have the best educational facilities, and when they go to school they have adequate nourishment, and so on, so that, in fact, they don't drop out at 141/2. They will be there every second day.

To provide the preventative services necessary to head off problems from arising, I think we can do it through what I like to call a multi-service centre. What I would like to see in this type of centre is what we might call generalists or social animators, people who go out into the community and find the problem. Coming from your department, they go out, find the problems and bring the problems back to the centre and pass the problems off to the appropriate field. By that I mean, if it is a labour problem and we are trying to assist a man to retrain, it goes to the appropriate department. So, there is some co-ordination which doesn't exist today in delivering services. You might argue it does, but I suggest to you rather strongly, it doesn't for all intents and purposes.

Or, if it is a health problem involved with poverty, we make sure that the medical officer of health or a health nurse gets into the home to assist or brings someone from—I'm trying to think of that nurse service or homecare service you provide—so that that's delivered. People don't know it exists, and the only way we are going to be able to do this is to get people out in the field. We can't do much behind the desk. We really can't. Maybe you can bring this under social development—I don't know—so that you can find out where the problems are in the community and so that the experts then are put on the job—

the experts who have the expertise in their own field to assist these people.

It isn't just a case of money. Many of your people tell me, and I know that many of the people on welfare are probably getting more than some people who work every day, and this is the argument that my friend from Nipissing put forward—

Mr. Reid: Right; and a good argument.

Mr. Martel: Who is that in the wilderness there? Is that the member for Rainy River? It could only be.

Mr. Reid: Someone's listening anyway.

Mr. Martel: Whenever I mention the word Nipissing, you listen; beyond that—

 $\mathbf{Mr.}$  Reid: You should be grateful for small favours.

Mr. Martel: Well, I am not grateful at all.

Mr. Reid: I am the only one that is listening in the whole committee.

Mr. Martel: I suggest you are not the only one that is listening. My friend from Nickel Belt is listening to me.

Mr. Laughren: I doubt it is sinking in, with the member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid: I have heard it all before somewhere.

Mr. Martel: I think this type of development goes beyond simply paying out welfare. We are helping people to get into the stream of meaningful work and it's only by coordinating all this that we are going to deliver the service.

I'm told by your people that there are adequate funds; but when you start to spend much of it in administration costs and in duplication of services you are going to have less for the people who need it most. Maybe this is a job for this type of centre, where we can stream it out and we can find the problems and resolve the problems. We can use preventive treatment then, as well as what you are providing now, and treatment in the form of assisting anyone. I think we have to do this.

When you get the specialists involved, you then have an opportunity to guide these people. You have an opportunity to use counsellors, if you know where the problems are. You have an opportunity to stimulate people.

I read what Alberta is attempting to do with some of its plans. It would seem to be

heavily loaded, I realize, with people at the initial outset. But if we are going to cure the problems at the beginning we have to get to the hard core cases. And it is going to take an extra outlay to do it.

But we might as well do it now; because, in fact, we will continue as we do in Ontario as second, third and fourth generation welfare cases.

You know a kid gets to high school, Mr. Minister, and he doesn't have a pair of spikes, or he doesn't have a hockey jacket, or something like that—what is he going to do? He is going to quit. And where is he eventually going to end up? In the same place on the dole, eventually.

I suggest we must have these multi-service centres to co-ordinate our efforts. We must increase our grants. This government sure is reluctant to provide assistance to self-help organizations.

I can recall two weeks ago questioning the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman) who is responsible for housing. This might come to you—at least hopefully. I questioned him about providing the tenant group with 25 per cent, because the federal government will give them 75 per cent. The tirade that came out of Grossman was enough to blow your mind, except he wasn't truthful. He indicated that, in fact, people were getting typewriters and so on. And they were getting offices to work in.

Yet the night before last, I had a phone call from one such group who read Hansard. The president of the group told me they had written to Ontario Housing for typewriters. They were told: "We don't have that kind of equipment." And when he asked about a place to work, he was told: "In fact you have even to get the key from the custodial officer whenever you want to get in to use that facility."

So in fact, you know, this government talks about participation by self-help organizations, but it really doesn't mean it. It's a lot of platitudes.

And we will see when I ask for the grant for the action centre, how sincere the government is in providing assistance to self-help groups which help people to help themselves.

I was just talking at noon to a social planner, and he indicates to me that this government deliberately creates income dependence. And somehow we must reduce that income dependence, because in fact it doesn't help the Treasury of Ontario one bit. What do I mean by that? Well, I think it means we are

going to have to re-define work. Because our concept, our Puritan ethic—or the Protestant ethic if you want to call it—is that if you work hard, and you are diligent, you'll succeed. You just have to have that initiative.

The Tories of course believe that you kick in on what you allow a death, \$250,000 or \$500,000 to make it possible, just to make it a little easier, that your son achieves. But if everybody works hard and does his thing he'll succeed. Well maybe we had better look at what our thing is. Because, in fact, it is one of the ways, Mr. Minister, we are going to be able to resolve the unemployment problem. If we re-define work.

For example, I am thinking about what we pay a welfare recipient, dependent on the size of his family—maybe in the neighbourhod of \$60, or \$70 a week if the family is a little bigger. But why don't we pay him \$100 a week, and put him to work in the community where he is in touch with people? Where he can work in such meaningful things as sports programmes, or helping with various group activities. Where he can assist the elderly. And I want to question, later on why we are cancelling Programme 500.

It seems to me at last the government had realized there was more than work for productivity, but there is work to provide social services or amenities to people. It seems to me that that is what I am talking about. Let's get involved in re-defining work. It isn't just going to be as we move more and more to automation. It isn't going to be just a case of working for productivity.

Let's utilize—throw in a few more dollars and get something back, something useful back, rather than simply paying out dole or unemployment insurance. But let's make it sufficient enough that people can raise a family on it, and provide services to themselves as individuals and provide services to the community.

I think we have to start thinking along this line because we are going to find more unemployment as we go along. I'd suggest too, Mr. Minister, that what this would do would cut down on some of the bureaucracy. Because, you know, you have to have people running around to check up on all these welfare recipients to make sure they are not fleecing the welfare scheme.

Well, I am told that the LIP programmes are much more efficient in that they don't need as many bureaucrats watching to see that no one is taking the system for a ride, if you put these people to work in a useful manner. And I would suggest, Mr. Minister,

that's what this government and this department has to do. If we make these meaningful jobs such as—they talk about sports programmes, assisting the elderly, working with the Brownies and the Boy Scouts, you name it, or in conservation, pollution control, tree farming, you name anything you want—it just takes a little imagination.

For the few extra dollars that would come out of the Treasury, what we would get in return—for what we're not getting anything in return at the present time—would be just, I believe, astronomical. But it would mean that we're not just talking in terms—as we do in the free enterprise system—of, how much do you produce and what's the profit on it? There'll be no profit in terms of return on dollars, but there will be a return on usefulness of the person, to himself, to his family and to the community.

The other thing we can do, Mr. Minister, as I said, is see that government becomes involved in creating work, through meaningful job creation. That might mean infringing on the free enterprise system a little. I think we have to go the two ways.

One, in deliberately creating work which people would want, which would turn out a product, which might show a profit, and if it breaks even, that's fine. People are working in a useful occupation. It's then not costing the government much money. The people who have been convinced that everybody's a parasite, they'd see him working. He'd be producing something that society can use.

The second avenue of work for people, if we want to term it that, is work within the community, which would show a return.

You might also consider increasing the minimum wage. That would offset the problem you're running into with respect to the welfare recipient getting more than the working poor—to \$2.25, which would give them \$100 a week. You know, not very much. I suspect there aren't very many members in this Legislature who could live on \$100 a week, except the member, of course, from Ottawa. He could live on it. The rest of us—

Mr. Drea: You mean \$2.50 per hour, don't you?

Mr. Martel: How much?

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa Centre): The member for Ottawa Centre lives on \$50 a week.

Mr. Martel: Oh, \$2.50. What's 25—well, that's \$90. My mathematics is a little hazy at this stage of the game. But \$100 a week.

Mr. Drea: -won't waste my talents.

Mr. Martel: You'd go \$2.50?

Mr. Drea: That's what you want-\$100.

Mr. Martel: Right, well-

Mr. Drea: Forty into \$100 is \$2.50.

Mr. Martel: Well, my mathematics is not as good as the member, and you must forgive me, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Drea: No, I didn't want you to have less than \$2.25.

Mr. Martel: A little oversight. That's the real thing to take issue with—like a red herring that you run in.

Mr. Drea: I wasn't taking-I was helping you.

Mr. Martel: I want to ask the minister if he would just tell me one—I'm summing up, I'll be very brief now—what does McKeough mean by reprivatization? He spoke to, I understand, the community organization about a week and a half back. Old Darce was the big guest speaker. He talked about reprivatization, in this sector.

Is he talking about turning over services, which the government has accepted, to the free enterprise system? Is that what he is really talking about? And I think this is important. If that's what he is talking about, boy, he's got rocks in his head. I really think the minister, over the dinner hour, might phone old Darce and find out what he means, just so that we can know. Mr. Minister, I want to leave it with that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You know him very well. You ask him. You know him very well.

Mr. Martel: Well, I suggest I want the minister to answer, so that I will know the official government position with reprivatization in this sector. What does he mean?

I just leave the points, Mr. Minister, that I will discuss item by item. But I hope the minister would consider regional planning institutions, a mechanism for delivery, and competing with the free enterprise system, in one sense, to create work, and a redefinition of work to assist people. These four things, I think, might go some way in getting us out

of the box we're in, because we're not going to get out of it, Mr. Minister, without some pretty drastic changes.

I leave that now, it being 6 of the clock, until 8.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Martel.

It being 6 o'clock we will recess until 8, at which time the minister will attempt to answer some of the questions that have been posed to him.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community and Social Services

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, May 30, 1972

**Evening Session** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Tuesday, May 30, 1972

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock, p.m.

#### ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

On vote 2101:

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Madam Chairman, before the minister replies, I should like to correct an error I made in my statistics this afternoon.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Not you? No!

Mr. Martel: Well, it's not going to help the Tory side of the House—

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): I thought I did that for you.

Mr. Martel: I indicated, when I was talking about the Indians, that the Ontario government had provided \$44 million in performance loans. I want to correct that error, Mr. Minister. Until March 31, 1972, it was \$55.8 million, which makes more deplorable—if that's possible—what you're doing in this system for the Indians of this province, the first citizens of this country.

It is deplorable when you consider that 40 per cent of that money went to American companies. In fact, Mr. Minister, you've got a yeoman chore of extracting from the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) a little more—like \$6 million or \$8 million or \$10 million—this year to assist the Indians, if we're really going to do something with them.

The other point I want to finalize—I left it out—I said I was going to make a statement on what the senate report had to say—in one sentence, Madam Chairman—regarding the departments of social and family services in all the provinces of Canada. It says, "What they have in common is a record of failure and insufficiency, of bureaucratic rigidities that often result in the degradation, humiliation and alienation of recipients."

Very unkind of the senate committee, I would suspect. But nonetheless, it's there and I'd leave it at that, Mr. Minister.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Martel. Mr. Minister.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I wish to thank the members for their comments. I thought I'd proceed this way—make some general comments and maybe refer more specifically to each item under different votes.

I would like, Mr. Martel, to dispel a view. You started your remarks by talking about the attitudes of this government and others towards welfare recipients. My views, and I think I reflect the views of the government, are that the majority of recipients receiving welfare—the great majority—would much prefer to work than to receive welfare. I think, as you stated, there is a very small exception, a very small percentage. Pardon?

Mr. Martel: Your predecessor didn't say that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So this and the Swadron report and other matters that you referred to will come under the second vote, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to the member for Nipissing (Mr. R. S. Smith) and the Indians and so forth, as I said, I think we should deal with them specifically under the votes. Two general remarks with reference to Mr. Smith: I think you started off by saving that increases should be given to recipients of family benefits and general welfare. We are concerned with the effect of rising costs to the recipients of both programmes. At the present time, in view of the FISP proposal, the increases to the old age allowances, the guaranteed income supplements, increases to veterans' welfare allowances and so forth. All these matters are being very seriously looked into because they have implications.

You also asked about the increase to the recipients of the old age security, guaranteed income supplement? I do not know if I can say more than when I replied in the House to this question. I do not recall if it was you

who asked it. I said at that time that I would hope they would be able to keep all or, if not all, the great majority of that amount. I also indicated that we would be making a statement to that effect on what our policy will be.

Again I'd like to say that, at the present time, we are reviewing this matter. It's a complex subject. For instance, what about those persons who are 65 years of age and who are not receiving the federal old age pension? They haven't been in Canada, say, for a sufficient number of years, and there may be other cases. What do we do with that group?

This is why it has a lot of implications but, again, I would hope that they would be able to keep, if not all, the great majority of this.

You and Mr. Martel, I believe, asked also what was Ontario's position with reference to the family income security plan? Of course, we've been aware of this for quite some time. I believe that the bill received second reading in the House on April 27 and it's now at the committee stage.

From the time the federal people were in contact with us, we have been analysing it. I don't need to mention it's a very complex subject. Our ministry, in conjunction with the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs is also very much involved. They've had discussions with the federal people and these are continuing. This matter has been brought to the attention of the social development committee—we are part of it—and they are also providing input into this.

There is a very great deal of detailed work to be completed before we can decide whether modification of the proposed federal plan is feasible and, if so, how an integrated federal and supplementary provincial programme could be arranged to ensure that the needs of Ontario's families are best met. Also consideration must be given as to how payments under this FISP plan can be integrated with payments to children under our other plans, say, under our family benefits programme and so forth.

We in Ontario, of course, were very interested in this FISP proposal but at the same time we feel that there should be a lot of flexibility—the needs of Ontario may not be the needs of Quebec and other provinces. We feel that we would like much more flexibility to meet the specific needs extended in other areas, for instance, health insurance, post-secondary education and other areas. That's

why we have to give this a very serious look—

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): What you are saying now is that you back the Quebec position.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: What you're saying now is that you back the Quebec position.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not necessarily.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That was their position in Victoria last year and there was no input from this province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not necessarily. The Province of Quebec and the federal government have been working quite closely and the plan does meet, I believe, a considerable part of what Quebec wants. But again, Quebec's needs and Ontario's needs are not necessarily the same. It's a very attractive proposal.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But under the FIS plan, they don't have to be the same.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Under the FIS plan, they don't have to be the same, and that was the whole point—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, that's quite true.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —of the dialogue between the federal government and the Quebec government. They don't have to be the same for all provinces.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are also carrying on a dialogue with the federal government—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: -on this matter.

There was considerable discussion, Madam Chairman, on the working poor and I think this is an area in which all the members are interested. I have a short statement that describes the work done by our ministry, our planning and research branch specifically.

I would like to say, Mr. Martel, that they're a very competent and very dedicated group headed by Mrs. Etchen and her people—

Mr. Martel: I don't dispute that—we just can't find anything out, Mr. Minister. It is like Brink's, the way you keep that information—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would like to read this. It's short and there is a copy for every member and for others who wish to see it. In our estimates, we have \$600,000 under research and of that amout there is \$500,000 for this project, for an income supplement experiment.

Mr. Martel: That's the one in Ottawa is it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's the one in Ottawa. I'll read this. It's short, but I think it's to the point; and may answer some questions:

In spite of the large sums of money raised by taxation and redistributed through many government programmes, poverty continues to persist. During the last decade, concern over the failure to eliminate poverty brought about considerable public debate particularly in the United States. The clear conclusion from this must be that benefits are not being redistributed to those most in need. The idea of using a tax system to distribute negative taxes to people with low incomes was substantially developed by an American economist, Milton Friedman in the 1950s.

Since then, a negative income tax in the form of a minimum income guarantee has been widely commented on and analysed. Our own studies indicate that a negative income tax form of guaranteed income may give inadequate help to people with the lowest incomes. There may be indeed no ideal solution to the problem of income redistribution. A review of current social assistance and taxation programmes indicates there is certainly room for improvement, but this does not mean that many of them could be eliminated.

We do not foresee a time when a negative income tax scheme would replace present income security programmes, however, many of the principles put forward by those advocating a guaranteed annual income might be blended with income security programmes to make them more effective.

We are also aware that many fully employed persons earn less at their jobs than they could receive if they give them up and applied for social assistance. We heard these comments a while ago. As you know, a person who works receives a certain salary, regardless of the number of persons he has in his family, while our social programmes are based, of course, on the number in the family.

One of our priorities should be to alleviate the situation of the working poor. However, it is argued that by guaranteeing a minimum income, the incentive to work might be reduced. People might be encouraged not to work. Mr. Martel: That's a terrible statement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Ontario has been considering the possibility of carrying out a research programme on income supplementation for several years.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The objectives we have in mind are testing the responses people would make to a form of guaranteed minimum income. Would they work less, the same or more?

We are also interested in observing some of the social effects. In addition, since it seems generally accepted that an income supplement would not replace all existing social assistance programmes, we expect an income supplementation experiment would help us define the appropriate roles for various parts of a total income support system. There is \$500,000 included in the 1972-1973 estimates of the ministry to begin work on this project. In all, we expect it would take place over a five-year period, as follows:

The first year would be spent organizing the experiment. Payments and observations would be made over the succeeding three years, and a final report would be needed to evaluate findings and prepare a report.

Such an experiment would cost in the order of about \$5 million. The ministry has been developing an approach to an experiment during the past few months. While final approval to proceed has not been received, perhaps a discussion on some of the general issues we are facing might be helpful.

- 1. Who might be in the proposed experiment? Since working poor heads of families in their prime working years seem to be of greatest interest to policy makers, they would likely be the target group. It seems that persons not in the labour force, such as the elderly, the disabled and the unemployable, would continue to be included under social assistance programmes; that is, programmes designed to provide full rather than partial income support.
- 2. Where would the projects be located? Obviously, the more sites there are, the more expensive it is to manage and supervise them, and the heavier the administrative costs in terms of office rental, travel and so forth. Since it is desirable to minimize the amount of money spent on overhead, it would be desirable to use as few sites as possible. Our present thinking is that we might have, say,

from two to four locations. These locations have not yet been selected.

In general, though, those that are eventually chosen would have to be reasonably representative of Ontario as a whole. Since the main purpose of the experiment is to test work incentives, there should be good employment opportunities with a reasonably wide range of job alternatives, so that male and female, skilled and unskilled workers can choose jobs relatively easily.

Since the experiment is expected to last about three years, a stable community not dependent on only one industry seems desirable. A one-industry town appears particularly susceptible to changes in demands for its products and perhaps could not ensure a variety of occupational opportunities over time. Obviously also the communities chosen must have significant numbers of poor people so that samples can be readily drawn.

Other criteria may also be important. The ministry is now busy collecting data to develop community profiles; when this is completed it will be possible to begin assessing likely sites.

3. What will the experiment be like? It is expected that a negative income tax approach would be the most suitable form. The ministry has been working with the taxation and fiscal policy division of the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs on this subject. Much work has to be done to define levels of payments, definitions of income, tax rates and many other features. When the experiment is finally approved, these design features will have to be specified. It is expected that this aspect would take several months to complete.

An annual budget of about \$1.5 million for payments and research purposes, it is now estimated, would allow for a sample size of somewhere between 800 and 1,000 families. It is evident that in order for results to be of value these must be selected in a random manner so generalizations can be drawn about the population which they represent. Ensuring an appropriate degree of representativeness is a mathematical and statistical problem; finding eligible people in the sites eventually chosen will also require careful attention to sampling techniques.

4. Who will pay for the experiment? It is known that the federal government is prepared to finance an income supplement experiment. Since there are still many aspects of an Ontario government approach that are unsettled, many of which are noted above,

it has not been possible to hold discussions with their officials yet.

Mr. Martel: Two years?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is expected that we will be in a position to do so within the next few weeks.

5. When will payments begin? If many of the outstanding issues noted above are settled in May, payments might begin in the spring of 1973. It seems that a period of about one year will be necessary to set up the experimental design, hire people, arrange administrative procedures, locate potentially eligible families and generally prepare for the following operational phase.

Mr. Martel: Well, before the minister goes on, he says he wants to comment item by item but we made some rather sweeping generalizations about the department which don't fall into an item-by-item discussion. I'm wondering if the minister intends to reply further to the opening comments by the member for Nipissing and myself.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, my shorthand is not very good and my writing is poor. You referred to the Swadron report; as I mentioned earlier, this would more appropriately come under the second vote.

Mr. Martel: Right. But I'm talking about things such as a delivery system.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You referred, I think, to the regional planning institutions.

Mr. Martel: Right. And a delivery service or a mechanism to deliver the service which your department seems to have difficulty in delivering at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I may not be answering your question, but you also said that towns should not have individual welfare administrations of their own. We are all in favour of this; we believe that the district regional welfare administration boards are working quite well in northern Ontario; I forget how many such boards there are in southern Ontario, but such boards as there are on a county level.

Sixty-eight per cent of the population is covered and we hope to cover more and more. We would eventually like to see the entire province covered. There are various views on this. Some advocate that it should be compulsory, by legislation. Others believe that we should have incentives, that perhaps we should provide more assistance for admin-

istration costs, say, which at present are 60 per cent.

Some advocate that if we were paying 80 per cent, say, this would be an incentive for municipalities to form a regional board. We think we are in favour of this. We think that it makes for more efficient and better programmes and better service to the people.

Mr. Martel: I tend to be critical to see if we could get a response on the inability of the department to deliver. I've listed seven or eight reasons why I feel that the department fails to deliver and I made a suggestion with respect to setting up a clinic type of situation using your staff to go out into the municipality to find the problems and bring them back to the experts to handle, whether they are in the field of labour, or relate to the medical officer of health or perhaps involve an emotionally disturbed child. We have to improve-and I don't even get a rebuttal on this-but I think we have to improve the delivery of services to the people, otherwise the members wouldn't be getting so many complaints, nor would the northern affairs officers be getting so many complaints, of an inability to deliver these services.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, again I don't know whether I am answering your question, but as a result of the implementation of the COGP reports on the reorganization of government, our ministry comes under the Social Development field. Before we used to have 22 departments, we were operating in a vertical way. Now with the Social Development policy field, where you have Health, Education, Colleges and Universities, and Community and Social Services, we believe that this is going to make for more efficient administration, better integration, more response to the people.

I think there is certain room for improvement in the field itself or better integration with the various ministries. This will take time but I think—

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): On this same point, if I may interrupt, I remember Mr. Martel indicated this afternoon that the northern development officers were handling somewhere over 400 cases—

Mr. Martel: Roughly.

Mr. Paterson: —in a month in 28 offices. I have a riding office and my little office handles anywhere from a minimum of 200 or 300 cases a month, the majority of which are related to this particular field. I think this is

probably indicative of the other members all across the province, so there is certainly the underlying unrest in the province and something wrong with the system that we members are being plagued so heavily with these problems. There is just a breakdown somewhere and I don't know what the answer is.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Madam Chairman, even from the Tory side of the committee can I get in a question?

Madam Chairman: I recognized the voice, but it was in the wrong spot.

Mr. MacDonald: I came to this side just to let him alone for a minute.

On this question of delivery, Madam Chairman, I have a number of questions I want to ask the minister. They fit exactly into the issue that has been raised, because I think this is basic and to a degree the ramifications of which I learn day by day are really just emerging.

As the minister knows, out in my local area, if I may be parochial for a bit, we have an experiment which in the initial stage is going to be a co-ordination of the delivery of all of the existing social agencies—theoretically all of them. And add to it the Health component, physical, mental and dental, so that you will have a co-ordinated delivery of theoretically all of the human services.

I know, Madam Chairman, this is the kind of thing you have worked with at the grass roots level out in the borough of Scarborough in recent years, but initially we became involved on the health side, mental health, and then broadening out into physical health and dental health. But the whole thing is emerging through a centre which is in the natural state of evolution because it is centred in the family services association in our area, which has been bringing under one roof a co-ordination with legal aid, with probation, with Cradleship Creche, with the public health services hopefully, with Children's Aid hopefully, in short, everything.

Our problems up until now are to work out the techniques for a co-ordinated delivery, which quite frankly I think involves the development of a team. Members of the Legislature can't do anything about this; you at the provincial level can't do anything about this; this depends on people at the local level who must work day to day to build the team. So that instead of each agency working in isolation, if somebody comes into a centre and their need is from one agency and it becomes obvious that their need also is for

the service from another agency, the other agency on the team is automatically brought into the picture. If that happens then this person doesn't turn up at Don Paterson's clinic—he doesn't turn up in a northern clinic. The service is delivered and we don't have to have all these ambulance services.

That is what we are, we ombudsmen in the Legislature. We are a sort of ambulance service to pick up where the service has collapsed or hasn't been efficient in delivery. I almost hesitate to raise this, because we are in such a formative stage in the whole development that I am not even dead certain what questions I want to ask, except in general terms.

It is my impression, perhaps unfairly, that at this stage there isn't the kind of co-ordination from the Community and Social Services Ministry as there is within the various elements of the Health Ministry. I may be wrong on that. I think that maybe we are at the stage now where your two departments are being brought together, but I am curious to know what are the mechanisms.

Let me give you an illustration. One of the things we have got to do for the establishment of this York centre is to conduct a survey, a monumental kind of work-my God. it involves visiting a thousand homes and doing it on a voluntary basis to get local people involved, so that that part of the whole process is almost like mounting another invasion of the beaches of Normandy. But in the process of doing that we prepared a survey and we submitted it to the Health branch. And recently, to my great distress, I had a letter from somebody in your department saying: "This is good, but this is Health oriented. There are a number of questions that should be asked from the Social Services side." But our survey is finished and is out in the field; we are doing it and we simply can't do anything about it at this stage.

If you are seeking an efficient delivery of services at the local level this kind of thing should be happening in community after community, because you can't dream up a model in Queen's Park and say this is going to apply across the board in the whole province. It won't apply. It has to be adapted and it has to be a sort of a natural, indigenous development, a natural evolution from the local circumstances of that community.

Therefore it seems to me that we have got to work out the techniques soon, very soon yesterday—in terms of the co-ordination of these two departments which are so fundamental, to say nothing of the co-ordination for example with Colleges and Universities. There the Mustard report now says that instead of spending more money for the multimillion dollar development of new medical schools what we should do is spend the money to co-ordinate health education with health delivery by developing clinics in the community that will be clinics for educational purposes for the students but at the same time be delivering the services to the people. That, too, should be integrated with the Community and Social Services ministry.

I would appreciate the minister's reaction. But I have two specific questions—if you were to ask me a week from now I might have 50 specific questions—and one is, what is the machinery at this stage in the development under the Provincial Secretariat for Social Development policies for bringing these two departments together with all of their various branches?

And secondly, since we can't impose any preconceived model from Queen's Park, it has to involve some experimentation, we have to develop a number of models that can be handed to a community and say: "Look, here are various ways you can do it. Take a look at them all and adapt the one that fits your circumstance best." This is going to require experimentation and it is going to require a relatively limited amount of money for purposes of that experimentation and at the moment I don't know how you would get this into the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

As I understand it—if I may get into the nitty gritty—your research projects, comparable to the kind of research projects on the health side, are handled on an ad hoc basis and you have to go to the Management Board for approval of each one. Well I can quite understand how you're back at square one if you have to do that.

At Health they have been able to break through to the point of going to the Management Board and saying, "Okay, this is what we are going to have available this year for research and innovative projects and it is X number of dollars," and then they are left with the flexibility of using it. I could give you half-an-hour's illustration of why they must have flexibility, because the project is evolutionary; you don't know what you will need at any one point.

Your needs develop month by month. And to go to the Management Board and try to give them a complete sort of prospectus of what you are going to do is impossible. So you have to work with the research and

planning branch of this department in the same fashion that in our project we have been able to work with the research and planning branch of the Health Department. But you have to do both if you are going to bring together the co-ordination of all of Social Services and Health.

So I have two questions: What is the stage of development in the co-ordination between the two departments which should be co-ordinated in the delivery of their services? And secondly, what money do you envisage, for example in the coming year, on an ad hoc approach to the Management Board, in terms of research and innovative projects?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, the co-ordinated approach comes under the Social Development policy field. An example that comes to my mind is the Williston report, which deals with the phasing out of large mental institutions and having small homes, say, group homes within the community, so that the majority of the less retarded people can become part of the community. At the present time, the Ministry of Health has the necessary funds for these large institutions. So I think there will have to be an offset-whatever the right word is-if they are to come under our ministry. At the present time we have very limited funds for that type of institution which would be under the Charitable Institutions Act. Therefore, whether they remain with us or with Health doesn't matter, but this is the sort of thing that our Social Development policy field are dealing with.

As far as funds are concerned, I think this year we have \$600,000 for research in our planning and research branch. This is a substantial increase over last year but, at the same time, I am hopeful that we will get more, because we need more. Our ministry has expanded considerably. As you know, we now have the youth recreation branch. Half, if not three-quarters, of the former Provincial Secretary and Citizenship department is over in our ministry; so the new ministry is a much larger ministry.

There are many areas where research would be required. I agree with the member that we should not have to have this on an ad hoc basis and have to go to Management Board every time we need approval for whatever the amount of money is required. I am optimistic that we will obtain more funds and have better integrated programmes.

Mr. MacDonald: Just let me make a comment. You said the Williston report is one example. Fine, the Williston report came in and said, here are these problems concerning emotionally disturbed children and there should be some change made to become more effective in terms of meeting these problems. You could look at it from the heights of the provincial department in terms of the various departments which are involved and you could co-ordinate them. That's important.

I don't want for one moment to denigrate it, but the kind of thing that Mr. Martel and Mr. Paterson were referring to is not something you really can do. It is not looking at it from the heights of Queen's Park. It is looking at it from the lowly level of the grass roots.

Let me give you an example which, incidentally, I understand, emanated out in Scarborough. Within recent months, there was a public health nurse who got exasperated with trying to cope with the problems of a certain family, the problem family that we hear of in welfare circles. She took the necessary initiative to bring together all those who might be involved in trying to assist this family and to their amazement and their embarrassment when they all came together, there were 17 of them—17 different agencies.

Social agencies, including, I presume, service clubs and everything else, were there. They didn't know they were in the picture. They were all trying to help. They weren't acting in a co-ordinated way. The poor individual was being batted around from agency to agency and developing almost a professional reaction to each agency having failed, so that you are almost licked before you start in terms of solving the human problem.

The thing about the kind of centre that I have become so hipped on-it is one of the most exciting things I have ever got into, quite frankly, in my years in public lifeis that theoretically when a person walks in the door of that centre and he has a problem, when he goes out there is the prospect that the problem will be solved. He comes in contact with somebody who assesses the problem and puts him in touch with one agency. If that person on the team decides that the problem is really a multiproblem and it involves somebody else, he automatically gets in touch. He doesn't send the poor individual out to go and stab in the dark as to where he should go. He is sent to another member on the team and, if this person needs five different services, he gets the five different services.

Conceivably with that kind of approach, the problem family might cease to be a problem family. The problem might be solved so that it will become an operative family, a normal family, that would be able to cope with the problems of life.

This, as I understand it, is the kind of thing that all of us in a sort of a willy-nilly fashion are coming in touch with. I am persuaded this is the only way you are going to be able to solve it. From our experience in York, we don't really know the solution to it.

We are about to have a pilot project in funding in which the Health Ministry is going to be involved to some degree. I would like to get your department involved, because quite frankly, it is a co-ordination of all the existing social agencies with Health being added. Your department really should have been the first one to start with, but we are now trying to get it involved in the back door, so to speak—after the event. It really should be the initial stage in the co-ordination. When you get the initial co-ordination of all those social agencies, you can bring in the Health components, mental, physical and dental.

Mr. Paterson: Madam Chairman, to follow up on this same point, it may be of interest to the minister and his assistants that I am having a meeting a week from Friday with the community service organization of the city of Windsor. They have discovered through their Red Feather campaign that approximately 17 per cent of their money is coming from the county, from the various people that work in that community.

This money has all been spent in the city of Windsor in the past and now they have taken a refreshing look at the county and hope to initiate the opening of two service centres out in the country, one in the com-unity in which I reside. They have come to me, seeking to go through all my files. For the past year and a half I have had this office open, to find out where the problems are, what the problems are, how we handle them and how they can integrate the various social agencies together as a unit and fulfil the thoughts that Mr. MacDonald has expressed. To the best of my knowledge I don't believe that they are going to approach your department for any funding. I won't know that until after the meeting, but I think it is a step in the right direction.

In my own community of Leamington in the past three years we have seen, not only the opening of my office but, since then, the opening of a one-day-a-week office for your department, a full-time county social assistance office with a staff of two, an unemployment insurance office, and so on down the line. So the load is adding up.

When I made my previous comments, I mentioned these northern development officers who, I understand, are paid basically the same amount as we members of the Legislature. They are provided with a secretary, Teletype, car and expenses. Their workload is not nearly what ours is and the demands on our time are much greater than the social need.

I really don't think it is fair to the MPPs as such that they be faced with this tremendous volume of work. I hope that something can be done, either in the area that has been suggested here tonight or that suggested by the Premier (Mr. Davis) that possibly we might get backup staff so that we, in fact, can undertake this work properly. I found it a tremendous expense, but I just have to do it in order to keep the workload off my back and try to get people satisfied. I know the staff that work for me sometimes irritate people in your department and the other departments because they are very demanding and they get frustrated much more so than I do.

Mr. J. McNie: (Hamilton West): Madam Chairman, may I add just one note. I spent an hour and three-quarters yesterday with a new Canadian working through an interpreter on a Workman's Compensation case. It became quite apparent to me after I had been on it for 10 minutes that it was really not a case for Workmen's Compensation. At this point, after some six or seven years of the case history, it was a problem that involved Community and Social Services in one way or another.

Talking to the member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Laughren) last night and to others, I find that we are all experiencing exactly the same kind of problems, and the cost, if we were to go back on this particular case, is just phenomenal, not only in terms of hours, but also in terms of the dollars and the very specialized skills that have been employed. This fellow and his family need help and need help badly. The obvious thing, as Mr. MacDonald suggested, is that this should have been brought to the fore a lot sooner than it was. The Department of Labour doesn't happen to be part of your policy field and yet their problems are very much a part of your work.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Madam Chairman, I am sorry. I just had a question. I wanted to know from the minister if his department has done any exploratory work at all in this particular field that has been mentioned by Mr. MacDonald, or whether you have been standing by watching what has been going on? There is quite a strong thrust from the Health Department and from the hospital people, I might say.

I've just returned from the Canadian Hospital Association annual meeting and the main thrust this year is going to be in this particular field which Mr. MacDonald mentions. That is, having a team of these services in the field which they hope to co-ordinate. It is to be based, of course, upon the doctor and the registered nurse, the public health nurse, the social worker and so on. I think this Ministry of Community and Social Services should be apprised of this and start working in this way so that this evolution can be carried out. Certainly, this department should be very much involved.

Mr. Martel: Could the minister not appoint one person, let us say, in each of his district offices? I am sure it would resolve problems and cost less to get somebody in each of the district offices. I don't mean the chief administrator, but one of the staff.

Maybe the minister could give consideration over the next couple of weeks to having this sort of exercise undertaken, involving voluntary community organizations working with someone who is full-time and paid directly through the minister's regional offices. You could put it on an experimental basis, let us say, for a year and a year hence get a report of what this person was able to coordinate out in the field.

As Mr. MacDonald says, it can't be the same for northern Ontario; distances are involved and delivery of services. In Metro Toronto or in Ottawa or in the farming communities it is different. Each of them has to develop around something or someone to polarize it and to get it going. It would save money, as was indicated by the member for Hamilton. This might be the answer.

Mr. MacDonald: It is one thing to have, as Mr. Martel suggested, the proposition of somebody in the district office of the Community and Social Services. But before you even get into that, assuming you were to do it well, you will find you are only doing half the job because it should be co-ordinated with all aspects of the Health services.

We are coming back—if I may put it in a purely rational and objective way, instead of being critical as we have tended to be until now—to what is the role of the provincial secretaries in these various fields? What is the role of the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mr. Welch) and his staff in this field?

There is a certain degree of co-ordination which has to go on in your own department; that is implicit in the kind of question that Mr. Martel has just put. Even more important, before you begin to implement that, is who is taking the initiative to co-ordinate it with the Health side—all aspects of the Health side; the physical health, the mental health and the dental health—so that when you move out to do your co-ordinating, you are doing the full co-ordination.

As a number of the members have already indicated it doesn't even end there. It ties in with Workmen's Compensation; it ties in with Manpower; it ties in with unemployment insurance. It is to get away from this incredible balkanization of the delivery of services, which is grossly inefficient. If one were to take the case, for example, that my good Tory colleague on my right here has said, of five or six or seven years of a case history of Workmen's Compensation—if you were to calculate the cost, there have been thousands of dollars spent in the time of personnel and untold hours of various individuals, including MPPs, to say nothing of the human suffering and the situation of the individual involved and it isn't solved yet!

It may not lie within the limited context of the Workmen's Compensation legislation. The answer may lie somewhere else in the field of Social Services or somewhere else in the field of Health.

I come back to the point that at this stage in the development of your co-ordination of Community and Social Services, of Health and of Education, and if the Mustard report is going to be implemented, the whole delivery of health services out in the community—I mean McMaster is now setting up a satellite in northwestern Ontario. McMaster shouldn't be setting up a satellite that is delivering only health services, it should be co-ordinated with all your departments. Have the ramifications of that been explored?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman-

Madam Chairman: Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Yes, can I tell of the few things that are happening along this line that my good NDP friend on my left has been—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): We are so chummy tonight!

Mr. McIlveen: Aren't we?

Mr. MacDonald: We might even solve a problem here.

Mr. McIlveen: The board of health in my municipality, as an experimental work, has been experimenting with putting public health nurses in two of the large clinics in Oshawa. One of them holds 54 doctors and the other holds 31 doctors.

Not only health problems come into a doctor's office; there are social problems; Workmen's Compensation Board problems; any type of problem that enters your field, as well as the field of health. The doctor in his daily rounds is usually seeing patients so quickly that he hasn't got time for some of these.

What they've done is the clinics have been supplying an office and secretarial staff to the local public health nurses. They have been taking on and in turn feeding out the problems to the proper agency and then following up. I know as a practitioner that if one of my patients goes through I get a report back on who the public health nurse has sent that patient to and what was the result of the programme she went through from there.

If an alcoholic person came in she would send them to the AA—Alcoholics Anonymous—the Addiction Research Foundation and the detoxification centre. The doctor would get that back and what the outcome of the case was; if it needed more medical attention he could go on from there.

It also has to do with many of the welfare patients where there is malnutrition because there is not enough food in the family. The father is an alcoholic and he also uses the welfare money that he should be buying food with; he likes to buy a few added cases of beer. That adds to the malnutrition of the children.

Now these public health nurses are going right where the action is. They are working up their cases and getting reports back to the doctor. We can see a lot along the lines of what Mr. MacDonald said, that we are crossing boundary lines between health and social welfare, education and alcoholism

and nearly every other field. There isn't any field, I think, in this social development field in which the lines aren't crossed.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea, you had a comment?

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, while we are talking about an integrated approach I would like to draw your attention to the programmes of the Ministry of Health for putting deserving students through medical school. That has evolved now into a total Health and Social Services concept.

The package that is going to be offered in the designated areas or the remote areas is not only the physician but a complete medical and social unit. It will involve the physician, the dentist, the ancillary personnel, the registered nurse, the health nurse and the social workers. That is being done under the auspices of the Ministry of Health with, of course, guaranteed incomes after as an incentive to draw the students in.

In the designated areas, we are, I think, moving into such things as the Sault Ste. Marie medical centre, which we had years ago and which was totally foreign to everybody. I was one of the people involved in the Soo medical centre which was total anathema to just about all the professions and the hospitals in the area. But, over a span of less than one decade we now accept this as accepted health practice. As a matter of fact, it surprised—

Mr. Singer: That wasn't a government effort, that was the local Hydro—

Mr. Drea: The thing of the medical centre, I tell you, in 19—

Mr. Singer: The union-

Mr. Drea: Yes, it was the union-

Mr. Morrow: Subsidized by the-

Mr. Drea: —the company, yes. But I am talking about group practice with the one medical centre. In 1962 and 1963 it was a total revolution in this country I think. The member for York South will agree with that. Now it is so accepted that, frankly, it surprised me; it didn't surprise anybody in the Ministry of Health. We are, I think, moving in that direction.

There was one other thing I would like to draw to your attention, Mr. Minister, through you, Madam Chairman. That is what the member for Hamilton West brought up a moment ago which I like to call the Workmen's Compensation Board syndrome. I would conservatively estimate, and I've had some experience in this field, that in this province there is somewhere in the vicinity of at least 10,000—I was going to say men, I would think that 99 per cent of them are men—but there are a few females. These are people who, for one reason or another, went to work one morning and were entirely self sufficient, and sometime during the day something befell them on the job.

It never was an accident—not in the conventional sense of something falling on their foot or something of that nature. Some part of their body or their mind gave way and from that time forward they have been involved in an endless pursuit of a Workmen's Compensation claim.

I am sure that in your own experience you have met many of them. They have a couple of things in common. After a number of years and a number of fruitless attempts they are rather woebegone people. They carry around voluminous records of everything that has ever happened to them, laboriously hand-written and so on and so forth. There are literally thousands of these people across this province.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): That is what the government you support does to people.

Mr. Drea: Now just a moment. Are you quite through?

Mr. Cassidy: Just making a comment.

Mr. Drea: Are you quite through?

Mr. Cassidy: I will come back to it.

Mr. Drea: Well you come back to it when you want.

What I am saying is when you go into it, it is quite true that perhaps they don't have a valid claim on the Workmen's Compensation Board. I don't always admit this, and I am sure the other members have had this experience. There might be a little bit of doubt, but let's say that they don't have a valid claim under that legislation.

I think we also have to recall that the Workmen's Compensation Board is an autonomous board. It is not as simple as just going to the Minister of Labour and laying the facts on the line. All he can do is make a representation to that board.

It seems to me that perhaps we could get some kind of a referral from the Workmen's Compensation Board when they deny a claim, just some kind of record. Because nobody really knows these people exist until they do something, or they become ill. They are almost in the position of the senior citizen used to be years ago. They would find him without feed, and the only time anybody knew he was without feed is when literally it was too late.

I wonder if it might not be possible to have some kind of a record programme. We now have very sophisticated ways of keeping track of people. When there is a claim on the Workmen's Compensation Board—and I am not talking about a broken finger or something, I am talking about someone who is disabled—they know he is not working, or she is not working, or some important thing has happened to them. When they are denied a claim, and they go through all the appeal procedures and so forth, could there not be a referral given by the Compensation Board?

I don't think this would lose them any of their autonomy or any stature in their legislation. This referral could be given to your department so that at that point a field worker, or somebody from the department, could go in and start talking to them.

After all, they can't be retrained by the Compensation Board unless it is a valid claim, but they can be retrained under your legislation—under the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Act. They may not be entitled to a pension under the strict interpretation of the Compensation Act, but they may be under the Family Benefits Act. There may be a lot of things that your ministry can do for them.

What I am saying is that at the moment nobody knows who these people are. You have this entrenched system in the factory, or in the mine—particularly with blue collar people—where the company is forced to put a bulletin on the board that says that "compensation is your right" and so forth. That is a good thing, but unfortunately I think sometimes it lingers in their mind that their only status or their only claim is with the Compensation Board. They waste a great many years with that so that they have this syndrome: The compensation Board is the beginning and the end—there is nothing else.

I just wonder sometimes if somebody could try and work out a little referral system. As I say, it doesn't bother anybody's autonomy. At least your department, instead of having to discover these people, or the municipal social services or somebody else having to discover them, would know who they are. Maybe we can't help them all the time but at least we know who they are, where they are and that there is a problem. At the moment it is blank because nobody knows who has been denied or so on and so forth. It is a strict legislative enactment—it is very strict technical rules—whereas your ministry is wide open.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I wish to thank Mr. Drea. I think it is a very worthwhile suggestion and one that we certainly will give serious consideration to.

If I may, Madam Chairman, there was considerable discussion on that important subject of better delivery of community services. Our researching and planning branch are funding to the Peel community services—they are the sponsor—a study which would include health, education, recreation, and social services. Last year we gave \$8,138 and this year the appropriations are for \$14,225. It is an on-going study. Mrs. Etchen is here. She is the director of the research and planning branch and—

Mr. MacDonald: Where is that being done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is being done in the Peel community services. Mrs. Etchen, would you care to make some comments on that programme?

Mrs. E. J. Etchen (Planning and Research Branch): Yes. This approach was made to us two years ago when the apparent urbanization of Peel county was going to be accelerated. A group of consultants called Leisure Consultants were hired by a group of people in Peel county. Their thrust is to do the same things as Mr. MacDonald has been outlining for York county—to do surveys of the needs of the county as it becomes urbanized, to look at the problems in the areas of health, education, recreation, to look at the agencies as they exist now and how they can better co-ordinate their services.

One of the things they are looking at is how the policies and divisions of the provincial government somehow are impeding what the community wishes to do—where there are restrictions. For instance, where our department wouldn't permit them to overlap services with education, or recreation, or vice versa.

We are going to fund them, as Mr. Brunelle has said, next year. We hope to have a report on one sort of model of community services—a planning mechanism that has been developed at the community level.

Mr. Martel: Will this include delivery of services?

Mrs. Etchen: Yes, it does include the delivery of services.

Mr. MacDonald: Madam Chairman, I don't want to denigrate a theoretical study of models. One firm conclusion I have come to from our experience in York is that there is only one way to find how to do it and that is to attempt to do it. One of the extreme good fortunes—and it was wholly fortuitous—in our development is that the Family Service Association is, believe it or not, the only agency that is situated in the borough of York. Otherwise we are only part of an empire which is centred elsewhere in one of the other boroughs or down in the city.

Therefore in a natural way, because they had space in their building, the Family Service Association is bringing agencies in and developing the team. You can't automatically get co-operation between any two given agencies. It depends on a meshing of personalities of the people involved and the thousand and one little things that can be worked out only on a day-to-day basis.

I do think we need, and we have got to give some thought to, that \$8,000—which is, forgive me, peanuts in terms of the thing we are tackling—to develop an academic model, a theoretical model. But I am persuaded that the real answer is to have two or three or four or five pilot projects in various parts of the province and in different kinds of circumstances, rural and urban, or mixed—things of that nature. With such an approach, you actually work it out, find out how you develop it; you start from a nucleus and you build around that nucleus. Out of that will come the real answers.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Dukszta, you had a question?

Mr. J. Dukszta (Parkdale): Yes, I was just going to refer to what both Donald Mac-Donald and this lady said.

The product that you have described seems to have been a very comprehensive one. Maybe I would not have been quite that ambitious to suggest that it should be done on a province-wide scale or that it should combine so many departments. An obvious combination is your department, Mr. Brunelle, and the Health Department. There are a number of reasons for it. I don't quite buy Mr. MacDonald's point of view that this has to stem entirely from the community—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): That is why you are sitting over there, Donald.

Mr. Dukszta: —Volunteerism is fine when the community itself has a major part to play; indeed, we should not deny the community as a primary mover. But I think if we are going to change, to integrate the two departments to such an extent in one or two units, it probably needs immediate central action, which is a legislative action, to start with. You really cannot constantly force the department to integrate when the whole natural inertia is against integration.

Anyway, I think the organizational change has certain implications toward the attitudinal change which follows afterward. As you are around you don't prepare the climate really. You can in fact change the organization in terms of smaller units. Put the two agencies together and I think you will find that it works much better. There are a number of examples which are now available all over the place.

I found curious, and also very interesting, what the other member was saying about the load of an MPP as an ombudsman, because the load which we have to carry in "constituency clinics" is probably very significant raw material of the interface with human problems that exist in the sense that people who get lost in the various departments, and the various agencies end up often with an MPP who needs a very significant barometer.

That means there is no one really to deal with them. Part of the problem that we have been having, I think, is the way we have been defining too strictly what is a psychiatric problem, what is a psychic, interpersonal, social or labour problem. Really when you start examining them, we are so totally preoccupied with the definition that we don't realize there is a congruence between the various problems and the way of looking at it is probably to describe them as one or other problem in living.

Once you break this conceptual bias, you can perceive in terms of organizing it, not according to the departments but according to catchment areas or community areas or small areas or centres, which is an easier way of doing it. In some of the psychiatric centres, for example, and I consciously use a provincial or a state hospital because the problems which people end up in provincial hospitals often have nothing to do with so-called psychiatric problems, up to 50 per cent of the problems are more of a social problem. They just naturally end up in a psychiatric hospital because they often have nowhere other to go.

The elderly often end up in a psychiatric hospital when they have really no psychiatric problems at all. Then, the ones who become defined as psychiatric tend to stick or stay in a particular orbit and it is very difficult for them to get out.

That again refers us back to our problem of definition. The usual mode of organization has been that now we segment various problems of various individuals, but we tend to segment, even within one individual problem, to such an extent a social worker would do the family history, the physician would be in charge of everything, and the nurse would only observe what you do on the ward, etc.

This has extended itself so that we seem to be doing it now on a province-wide scale in various problems. To integrate this, to put it again in these terms, we would need a major central action in which you don't have two to five individuals involved with one individual or one problem family, but you have one individual involved who does a number of functions which don't need to be particularly spread among the various disciplines. I mean one person can do it. There is really not that much mythology or secrecy in certain professions as what they do as individuals.

I had an example given to me recently of a wife who was abandoned by her husband and was left with five children. Naturally, she couldn't go to work because two of them were much too small; so she managed as best she could with help from your department and a couple of other places. She had, I think, a social worker who saw to her financial needs. She had someone from the Children's Aid Society to help her with children. She had a family doctor to take care of her family health problems. Then between all of them they decided that she also had an oncoming depression which was associated with all the problems that she had; so they decided to send her to a psychiatrist. That was in the country; so she had to be taken by car, which was paid for by an agency, to a psychiatrist who every two weeks would see her for an hour.

That's really a total waste of time. One individual, in fact, with a modicum of training in all these disciplines could have managed this particular problem. In a way, a social worker would be quite competent if there was a centre to which she could relate and could get both the money and involvement with the children plus being able officially to do counselling. She could have

done the whole job. This in itself, looking at it from a point of view of expense, would be infinitely cheaper.

It does need a massive integration of the two departments, then spreading it out on a small local area, as I said, in a small catchment area—it is a technical term and it may be a useless term. I mean a small area of 15,000 to 25,000 people in which the people relate to one individual or two individuals who work there.

This last remark, incidentally, has an attractive element because it compels. It's both attractive and punitive in some senses. It compels the professional who gets involved with the individual who has problems to stay with the problem. He can't pass the problem along to someone else as is done so often between agencies. One agency gets exhausted and passes a case to someone else. The general hospital gets tired of one psychiatric patient and sends him to a provincial hospital, because we haven't accepted the idea that continuity of care doesn't mean a transfer of an individual from one institution to another like baggage. It really means that you get involved with one particular person and you stay with him. This way the professional has no means of escaping from this responsibility that he has towards his client. He can't pass him along, but has to do the best he can.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Dukszta. Mr. Carruthers, you had a question?

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): To be a little more specific, I was wondering how many types of service would be involved. I can see a great range of services involving those provided at the municipal level and those provided at the federal level and those provided at the provincial level. I was wondering just how many types of services would be provided. I am intrigued by Mr. MacDonald's statement—

#### Mr. Martel: Oh?

Mr. Carruthers: I think you would certainly have to start in and try to do something in this field to see how it works out. It would vary from an urban situation to a rural situation where you don't have the centralized service centres. In a rural community, you cover everything from workmen's compensation, family services, housing, income tax, unemployment insurance and all ranges of services to the general public. I'm rather curious to know how these services would be delivered, because it will involve

the co-operation of a great number of personnel, including those in the federal, provincial and municipal field, personnel who are specialists in their own field and who are perhaps possessive of their skills. I'm wondering, has there been any research done in this field?

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, if I might suggest what I suggested this afternoon, and I'm thinking about ridings such as you have or I have, that what we needed was someone we could call a social animator or a generalist who would go into the community at large and help to locate the problems and then come back and direct the problems to the appropriate service; so, in fact, the specialist would be handling it. The specialist would then contact the person and try to assist him. Basically it is a co-ordination.

Mr. Carruthers: I was going to say that perhaps no one is better informed and better acquainted with the public services than a member himself. Perhaps the expansion, as Mr. Paterson suggests, of the member's office in the riding might be the key. That is only just a suggestion.

Mr. MacDonald: Boy, are you inviting a problem!

Mr. Carruthers: I know I am. On the other hand, I can also see that in the delivery of services is the channelling of people in the direction of the right service, or is it a matter of a centralized body providing all services? I just don't—

Mr. Martel: I don't think it could be overly centralized, because what would happen would be you would have people sitting behind a desk. You have to get people out in the field to try to identify problems and to try to locate problems.

Mr. Carruthers: Well, we help people out-

Mr. Martel: They then can be screened off to the appropriate people. This person would, in fact, be doing some follow-up to guarantee that the person has received a satisfactory solution to his problem. We have somehow to see how—

Mr. Carruthers: This is being done.

Mr. Martel: It is not really; it is on a hit-and-miss basis.

Mr. Carruthers: What I mean though is that you have your social workers out in the field and they return to those individuals to see that they are getting the service. Then there is a wide range of services that are not being—

Mr. Martel: Straight monetary. Primarily, the services offered by this department are, by and large, monetary treatment—to provide financial assistance. We are not talking just about financial assistance, though. We are talking about a multitude of problems.

Mr. Carruthers: That is right.

Mr. MacDonald: Can I react briefly, though, to Mr. Carruthers' suggestion that it should be centred in the member?

Mr. Carruthers: That is only a suggestion.

Mr. MacDonald: Please don't attempt that. Quite frankly, one of the things that disturbs me is the number of times where a person is entitled to a service and sometimes you discover he has been seeking it for five years. The member comes into it and, if he is alive and imaginative and on the job, he can solve the problem; but the problem should solve itself automatically in the delivery of services—

Mr. Martel: Right. It will come. Right on.

Mr. MacDonald: —without the member. If you were to try to build it with the member being the centre he would have to forgo his responsibilities here. He wouldn't have enough time.

Mr. Carruthers: That is only a suggestion. I am now looking for an alternative. What type of an individual or what type of personnel would you set up to provide that service? Personnel who are well acquainted with all the fields of service?

Mr. Martel: Well the animators wouldn't have to be very sophisticated people. The people who would be out in the field would not have to be highly technical people in fact. It could be much like a caseworker from the department.

The real solution to the problem would come from the experts. This person would receive the case and maybe go with the person to see the people with the expertise.

What I am saying is, you use people in ordinary walks of life who can get involved. You are not going to take a university education to find the animator, if I can use that term. The specialists who are already trained would then do the job they are there for, consulting people and counselling and so on, and this is what we have got to do, try to integrate the services.

Mr. Carruthers: Who does the co-ordinating?

Mr. Martel: As Mr. MacDonald has already indicated, somebody dealing with 17 different agencies just blows your mind. What are the costs?

Mr. Dukszta: It is not a particularly new idea, this animator. It has not sort of just sprung by our discussion because it has been tried all over the place. There has been a very extensive project going on, for example, in the Bronx when they used people who had six weeks of intensive training up to six months of on-the-job training. They called them, rather curiously, indigenous non-professionals, which means that they just took them from the community, people from the community, and it is not very important where they came from, what kind of training they had. The point is that they did the job very well, doing almost what the member for Sudbury East was suggesting, being animators and also being caseworkers and counsellors.

Madam Chairman: I think this has been a very excellent discussion. I have four members who are still waiting to speak and then if you will, gentlemen, I think we'll get into the vote, where I am sure a lot of these ideas can be discussed and expanded upon.

Mr. Martel: We would like the minister's response to this very important—

Madam Chairman: Could I have the other members make their comments first, please?

Mr. Martel: Oh yes, I'm sorry.

Madam Chairman: Fine. Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: I really wanted to talk to this thing. I did have some more direct comments but I'll reserve them for the next round, Madam Chairman. The problem is that the minister seemed to be reacting sympathetically to the talked-about delivery services and so on, and then he had one of his staff say that in fact the department is funding the Peel county community service unit to the tune of \$8,000 a year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is right—\$8,000 last year and \$14,000 this year.

Mr. Cassidy: Now I gather from what the —I'm afraid I can't remember the woman's name.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Etchen.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, that this is in fact about the only community service unit where in fact you are experimenting with this kind of delivery system, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To my knowledge, I believe this is the only thing.

Mrs. Etchen: Yes, it is the only one we are funding, but we have applications from others.

Mr. Cassidy: I'm sorry, what was that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have applications from other areas who wish to have a similar experiment.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. I was involved in correspondence with the former minister back around the turn of the year about this question. You can't simply judge on the basis of one experiment. But the department can find only \$14,000 out of a \$340 million budget to experiment with community service units, which just really suggests to me that you don't match with your dollars what you may be willing to match in discussion in this particular committee.

The minister at that time wrote to me and said: "We are regrettably unable to provide a grant to the community service units proposed for Ottawa from the limited funds available to us for demonstration projects. We've reviewed other community service units in the province," and then he suggested that this be funded by the various agencies that were involved.

In fact the various agencies that were involved were really put into trouble with this. One of them was the minister's own department. Another major participant was the regional welfare department in the area, which was forced to withdraw because of the heavy case loads that its workers had to carry out. These efforts to actually put services on an integrated basis into the community have continued now only because of funds available from CMHC in one case and from the Local Initiatives Project in another case. So one of these projects which is located in the heart of its community over one of the prime social centres-it's upstairs from a tavern-is going to now be funded until Sept. 30 on an extension of the LIP grant.

But this doesn't indicate that there is any real commitment, in my mind, on the part of the department, when in fact after eight months of silence the minister finally gets around to saying: "Well look, why don't

you go to the local people and see whether you can't squeeze it out of your budget?" Now when you do it you add to service at the front line in the community, and as has been said several times here, when you do that you probably save three, five, 10 times over in terms of the problems that you catch early, rather than having to come in with the psychiatrist or the very expensive residential and curative services at a much later date.

Is the minister willing, in fact, to match with dollars the kind of openness that he showed by the statements by many various members in all parties in the committee here?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, I think we are all in agreement that there should be more money allocated. At the present time I would like to tell you what we have allocated. I mentioned earlier out of \$600,000, \$500,000 is for the guaranteed income experiment, which leaves \$100,000 for the other research projects. You mentioned one already, the one in Peel county that's \$14,000. We have many demands, so with the amount of money that has been in this year's estimates, we have numerous requests, so we have to give a very detailed analysis to the various requests that are made. Now what we are proposing, we are in the process of submitting to our policy field projections for our demands and we would like to see that our budget is substantially increased to about \$600,000 instead of \$100,000. As I mentioned earlier we just have \$100,000 for these various research projects.

Mr. Martel: Surely to God though, Mr. Minister, what we are proposing here is a system of delivery services which might ultimately save the government a considerable amount of money? I realize you are hamstrung for funds, but surely if we are going to try and deliver services which will reduce costs we should start now, with maybe four or five pilot projects in the various type of settings in this province; one in the city, one rural, maybe one in northern Ontario—because they are vastly different, the rural and urban settings—and watch it very carefully to see how much we in fact can save.

I really think it would be difficult costing what the saving would be, but if we could, say, prevent 10 or 12 family breakups where we are paying great scads of money for kids in foster homes; if we could head these sort of things off I would suspect, Mr. Minister, that your other items wouldn't be as costly.

And that's what we are driving at. And maybe we'd like a commitment of the minister that he would look into four or five very different situations and put a project in.

Everybody has had a say. Get your staff, and they are competent people, to sort out what we are trying to say—none of us being experts really—what we are trying to drive at, to see if it is feasible and then start from day one to work towards that end, so that in fact we prevent hardship, we prevent many breakups, we prevent costs from escalating because we deliver properly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Cassidy, did you mention that this certain organization or agency had written to us and made an application for a grant for this type of approach?

Mr. Cassidy: It's the Social Planning Council of Ottawa-Carleton, which made the application back in about April of 1971.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: There were several exchanges of correspondence, but they had no answer until finally Mr. Wells wrote in January of 1972, and turned them down flat.

Mr. MacDonald: Madam Chairman, if I may interject here briefly, I agree with what Elie Martel and Mike Cassidy are saying, but it really shouldn't be this ministry alone. Because if this ministry sets up a pilot project that is co-ordinating only your corner of the empire, you ultimately then have to start to dismantle that empire, or integrate it with the broader things. In some fashion or other I am almost tempted sometime to see if I can't bring together a few people from, for purposes of our own project, the departments that are involved; and Bob Welch's overall agency—

Mr. Martel: Okay, that is fair game.

Mr. MacDonald: —and say, "Okay now; here is a specific project, because we know what our problems are." We try, but we can't relate to your bureaucracy in this balkanized setup, and therefore maybe the way to assist in developing the kind of co-ordination that I know theoretically is what you're after, would be to take a specific project and say, "Now, these are our problems," and bring together people from each of the departments.

For example, I didn't know—and I might as well confess my ignorance—I didn't know that you had specifically a planning and research branch comparable to that in Health. Those are the two groups, combined with the co-ordinating agency. I come back to drawing again the educational aspect of it.

If we are now getting to the point where we are saying we are not going to spend \$50 million on a new medical school; we're going to use that to develop a system that coordinates health education with a delivery of the service and the agency; that's important too. Because if you are looking for funds, there's \$50 million. This is what I pointed out to the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. Kerr) the other night.

If you accept the Mustard report, which says, "Let's not build a sixth medical school, but use that money to integrate health education and health care delivery;" how are you doing it?

You've got \$50 million there. How are you spending it? And I am as certain as I am sitting here that the spending of that money in the developing of local clinics and the coordination of the services will have millions of dollars more impact in terms of meeting the needs of people than would another medical school; because we have got enough basic facilities.

In fact, the problem with the medical schools is they are turning out specialists; and we've got too many specialists. We want a few more family doctors who will relate to the family directly.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): In essence then, Mr. Minister, if I may for a moment, Madam Chairman. This discussion more appropriately would come under the Provincial Secretariat for Social Development. This is its prime purpose, is it not, to establish cooperation and co-ordination?

I have to go along very markedly with Mr. MacDonald, in this regard. I think what we are looking for is the assurance from you that this total picture will be co-ordinated. And yet, with great respect to your ministry, we are really asking you to do something that is, by definition, slightly beyond your ministry. Is that a fair assessment?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, the allocation for funds are in the operating ministries, and—

Mr. Parrott: Yes, this is our problem, because that being the fact, then we can't do precisely what Mr. MacDonald has proposed, and Mr. Martel—

Interjection by an hon, member.

Mr. Parrott: -and we are all in agreement, and we'd like to see some mechanism that

you could arrange so that this kind of programme could be established.

Mr. Martel: Is there any reason we couldn't invite the minister responsible for the coordination to attend the next sitting for half an hour to discuss this?

Mr. Cassidy: That would be very nice; yes.

Mr. Martel: I am sure Bob would come.

Mr. Cassidy: He is not doing anything else.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Madam Chairman, I do not know whether that is necessary. I can assure the members that I certainly will bring this matter to the attention of the social development policy officials as was indicated earlier, we are also requesting to have a substantial increase in our research and planning branch. It may well be that maybe the Ministry of Health, as Mr. MacDonald has indicated, has a much larger budget for research. So maybe there could be a sharing in the cost of this. I certainly will take it to the policy field.

Mr. MacDonald: This is precisely it, you see. When we present our proposal to the Ministry of Health—because this was the operative group that we had contact with. They are always looking at it; because part of it is Health, but part of it is elsewhere. And they are trying to establish contact with Mrs. Etchen, or somebody else; because really it should be picked up.

But even that is a sort of a silly, petty kind of business. If we are going to do a project, at some point we say, okay, X number of dollars are needed. You don't go trying to dig so many of those dollars out of one pot and so many dollars out of another pot. I mean, this is being preoccupied with the means that you need to achieve your objective—spending all our time on that, rather than getting at the objective.

Mr. Martel: Well, would the minister keep us advised as matters develop, without us having to write? If something develops, would the minister undertake to keep the members advised, or at least keep the critic for each party advised, as to the progression along this line, if any is made?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would be pleased to. I would like to mention at the present time the agenda on the social policy cabinet committee is very lengthy—the Swadron report is one; the Williston report is another. They have been discussed, but they need further

examination. However, we definitely will have it on the agenda. If information is made available, we'll relay it to the critics for each party, or whoever wishes to have it.

Mr. MacDonald: Somebody should have a chat with whoever is in control of that agenda. Because the Swadron report and everything else is one small, integral part of what we are talking about; and they can spend a month on the Swadron report and a month on the next report, and the next report. And after they have done all that, they'll finally get around to the problem: How you develop the system for delivery of services at the local level. Maybe they are going at it the wrong way.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Laughren, you had a question?

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Madam Chairman. I think that it is quite clear to the minister, at least I hope it is, that what is coming through this evening is dissatisfaction on the part of all parties about the way that the services are delivered to people in the province.

I am not quite as generous to the minister and his ministry as perhaps some of my own colleagues are. I really feel very strongly that the minister has indicated, both in his opening remarks and in the statements he has made in replying to the lead-offs by the two critics, that his ministry is really willing to consider all the views that are put forth, naturally. But I still have never seen any indication that the ministry is doing anything other than putting out brush fires.

For example, I find it incredible when I referred a constituent to someone in the regional office and that person immediately—and these are good people to whom I am referring, so I am not at all attaching blame to these individuals. I think it is the responsibility of the ministry. But they immediately justify the reason for having limited the assistance to that person; the immediate reaction is one of justifying what is being done. And then if I say the person is still not satisfied, and indeed still just can't get by on the help offered; the problem is ended there.

There is a lack of aggression on the part of the ministry to take over a problem once it's brought to their attention. If they can justify the status quo, that's where it stops, rather than getting in there and solving that problem when they know damn well it exists.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could you be a little more specific?

Mr. Laughren: Sure, I could be as specific as you like. The riding that I represent consists of a lot of small towns. Some of them are lumber camps and some are places where employment once was booming, but now the industry has moved out and there's a lot of unemployment. A lot of people are on general welfare assistance and family benefits.

One example I could give would be the town of Gogama, or I could go to Sultan, where people are living in very substandard housing, where people are supporting their elderly parents, or where someone has a retarded child. There's a good example—a retarded child, with five or six other children in the family.

When I bring it to the attention of your ministry, the statement is, "We're doing all we can for that family now. The income of that person is such and such, therefore we can't do anything." Then that's where it stops.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think-

Mr. Cassidy: The regulations are strictly obeyed.

Mr. Laughren: That's right. The regulations are obeyed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a regulation in the statute. I think you have to appreciate that.

Mr. Cassidy: They're lousy regulations. They really are.

Mr. Laughren: I think the part that bothers me most about this whole thing is the attitude, "If we can justfy what we're doing to the extent that this person is receiving assistance, then that's where it ends." This, instead of stepping in there aggressively with a field worker and saying, "All right, maybe we've gone as far as we can in terms of dollar assistance to this person, but is there any other department of government that can help this person, or this family?"

The department does not do that. If I, as the member, want to be aggressive about it and pursue it and write to the Children's Aid, write to welfare, the regional office, and try to intervene directly with the home for rearded children, perhaps something will come about. But even then it's very difficult because I know the demands on these institutions and these people.

What I find most repulsive is that the people in your department stop there and say: "Well somebody else is going to have to look after that family." Or: "You can pursue it someplace else." But they won't get

in there and aggressively try to solve the problem. That's really what we're talking about, it seems to me, when we talk about a clinic thing, that when the person goes in there and there's something wrong, then if that one person can't solve it, then they'll know who to go to who can solve it.

We see the same with the Workmen's Compensation Board. I know that isn't in your area, in your ministry, but it's the same there.

A man will get turned down. He's on 50 per cent benefits and he cannot possibly live. I know a man who's on \$166 a month pension with five children, and yet the Workmen's Compensation Board will leave him on that without finding out what other kind of assistance he can get.

Mr. Haggerty: They will tell you to go to welfare. They won't do anything.

Mr. Martel: I have seen a situation where a person isn't eligible for a dependent father's allowance but nobody in the office would tell him he's eligible for general welfare across the street. This is where the frustration is. The guy comes to you, and in this case, he's eligible for some general welfare, but nobody tells him. They're an unsophisticated group of people that we're talking about. We're not talking about the people who've got through high school and university. We're talking about people who are unsophisticated, uneducated and just don't know where to turn in the bureaucratic jungle that exists. They come to us and we can cut through it with a sharp axe. But somebody else should be there guiding them, and not the members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The other day you were telling me what a wonderful job the administrator in Sudbury was doing.

Mr. Martel: I think you've got an excellent man in Sudbury. I think he's first-rate. I just don't think you could get a better man than Mr. Belanger, but he's understaffed, and I'm going to come to that later. He's so understaffed because he not only operates FBA, but he's also into the general welfare field. I'll bet you he hasn't got as much staff for the same caseload as people in Toronto, yet he operates great programmes over and above what the city people would do, because he operates everything. But have you ever asked Mr. Belanger if he's got enough staff to do that type of job? I suggest you ask him.

Mr. Laughren: To take it one step further, Madam ChairmanMr. Cassidy: The frustration of your own people is beyond belief.

Mr. Laughren: —the people on the other side of the room, particularly those people in the Conservative Party, would understand an analogy here, I think. In the world of marketing, of which I have some knowledge—unusual for a socialist I realize—there is a concept in there called the marketing concept in which, for example, a railroad looks at its business, not as being railroading but as being transportation; or an oil company looks at its role as being one of supplying energy fuels, not as being an oil company. In other words, they look at the total needs to which they must cater in order to sell their product or their service.

I think that this is what is lacking in your ministry—looking at the role of the ministry from the view of the people. I would agree with Mr. Martel that it is greatly restricted by the amount of funds available, and the number of men they have to help them. I couldn't agree more with Mr. Martel's assessement of Mr. Belanger. I have worked very closely with him. They will try to solve the immediate problem, given the resources that they have, but that is where it ends—instead of looking at the overall problem as being one of improving the position of that person making it in this society.

We see it again and again. We see it in the elementary school system. We see it in the secondary school system. We see it in the post-secondary system, when it comes to the income groups which are represented in post-secondary institutions. That is why we are trying to make it clear to the Minister of Colleges and Universities that we are not assuming the raise in tuition fees and so forth was really the answer. To provide free tuition, which we would support eventually, would be one step. But way back is when it has to start, and I can't think of a better area in which it should start than with people involved in your ministry.

Mr. Martel: By the way, how many counsellors do you have in Sudbury to assist Mr. Belanger? You asked the question of me, Mr. Minister. I am asking you. How many counsellors are there in Sudbury to assist Mr. Belanger? When you look at that, you will know why I make the point that he is such an outstanding man, because I don't think he has one counsellor. He has somebody in rehab, but how many actual counsellors to counsel people — marriage consultants, or

budgetary consultants? I bet you haven't got one. And that's the problem.

Mr. MacDonald: Madam Chairman, may I bring up a point to the minister which, I think, sums this up. The plea is for a team approach at the provincial level, just as we are trying to build a team at the local level, for example, in any given centre. That means this-If a person goes, for example, to Workmen's Compensation, or to public health, or wherever, and the limitations of the particular statute that the individual is working with won't meet the needs of the person, the official doesn't then start to justify the inadequacy of what he has done. He says, "Okay. I am sorry. That is as far as I can go. But here is where you go." And, in effect, he becomes the advocate for the client, and makes certain that he gets to the next official who, within the limitations of his legislation, can further meet the need.

Now, I know in the infinite bureaucracy we are dealing with, this is complex. But it seems to me it is a principle, and it gets back to the point that Mr. Laughren has raised. If everybody who is involved in his field said, "Okay, I am sorry I can do no more. But here is a place where you can go," and as an advocate for the person, at least on a temporary basis, was to get them in touch with the next agency that could assist them.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Madam Chairman, I have listened with great interest to this, and I realize that there is a problem, and that there is more than the present department involved. You have mentioned Workmen's Compensation, Health, and Community and Social Services.

I have felt for a long time that, perhaps, one of the best co-ordinators, if he is on his toes, is the local member, particularly in the rural ridings, because the majority of people voted for that member and know his name. They know he is elected to represent them. And he should know where the answers are. The answers are not all in your department.

I can understand your staff not wanting to start telling the Workmen's Compensation Board what they should do, or tellling the Department of Health what they should do. I think that it is a case of local members, particularly in the rural ridings having more staff.

There has been a great change since I came into this House 20 years ago. We have a lot of programmes and departments that did not exist then. If, back home, we could have an office, and have competent people there who

people could get in touch with, they could relay problems to the member, and the member would see that it went through to the right department. Through the years I have watched members come and go, and the members who have stayed are the members who look after the problems of the people, not necessarily the ones who do the most talking. It is the people who—

Mr. Martel: John!

Mr. Root: I have seen them come and go. And I remember the late Lex MacKenzie here. I think he only made two speeches all the time he was here. He went through all the storms of political battles, but he looked after the people.

Mr. Haggerty: He wasn't an overnight guest.

Mr. Carruthers: That was important.

Mr. Root: What I am saying is, that I think that in this survey—and I am not saying you are going to solve all problems here tonight—if some thought could be given to providing the local members with resources back home, while they are sitting down here, they could have a competent staff which could pick up these problems, relay them to the member, and the member could get through to the right department. I can understand why one department doesn't want to infringe on the budget of another department. They have a certain line to follow.

I just throw that out. I think you are going to review this whole discussion here tonight. I think it has been a very worthwhile discussion, and there is no one answer. The large ridings in the north are different from my riding. My riding of 20 municipalities is rural, and in the congested urban ridings you may need a different answer. But I think if the local member, who was elected by the people, has the staff to carry through, you will solve a lot of these problems.

But there is one problem. When I first came down here, in six weeks or two months the session was over and you were back in your riding. Now you are down here for six or seven months, and you can't get the contact you need.

Maybe you should have an office back home where people could come with their problems and say, "What do we do? Where do we go?"—and somebody back there contacts the member by phone or when he gets home. My wife gets grey, taking the problems for me while I am away.

I think it is an unfair load on the member who was elected by the people to represent them. If in some way you could strengthen his hand, I think he would help to solve a lot of these problems.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Root.

Mr. Haggerty, you have a question?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Drea: Don't make a long speech here.

Mr. Haggerty: No.

Mr. Drea: That's for overnight guests.

Mr. Haggerty: Overnight guests, that's right. I missed the minister's lead-off speech and, perhaps, the other two members' speeches. But apparently the consensus of what I picked up here tonight is that the welfare programmes have failed to come forth with any real solutions to the problems. I think this has been discussed in the last four or five years that I have been here. I think there have been some suggestions given by members on all sides that there are some corrective measures which should be applied to this particular instance. Mr. Root has mentioned a number of them here.

I can think of a call that I received this morning, from my better half, telling me of one of the problems dealing with welfare. This person can call up day after day, wanting some action taken to assist her in her need. I can imagine other members' wives go through the same problem. You come home on a weekend, and there is a list of names from constituents wanting some assistance, or some advice on where to go to get assistance.

Mr. Root has mentioned that there should be offices established in each member's riding. Perhaps we could set somebody up there to take the calls that come through. I know the regional government in the Niagara area has taken some steps to, perhaps, correct some of these faults regarding the welfare recipients but they don't go far enough.

I can think of a call this morning to the regional office on some of the problems that I have in that area. I find now that the welfare administrator who used to be in the county of Welland has now moved to the regional office in St. Catharines. The one who was the administrator in Niagara Falls has also been moved to St. Catharines. So we have the three administrative persons all located in one area. Sometimes I have to question these moves.

I think under the old county system, where the local officers were in the township, or in the municipality, any person who wanted assistance went to the municipal clerk, and attention was given right then. There was no run-around given to him. The facts were given to him then. If he required assistance, it was given immediately. He didn't have to wait for two or three weeks or a month before some decision was handed down by some other official along the line.

I am just wondering, perhaps, if we shouldn't go back to this method which was in existence some four or five years ago. I know it worked exceptionally well in the township of Bertie. I know that I am plagued with calls continuously by persons who want some assistance in the welfare programme. I know that they are not getting the answers from the regional offices-particularly when I think of the Fort Erie area, where those who require assistance have to pay for a long distance call. They have to place a long distance call to Niagara Falls. This could cost them \$1 or \$1.50. Surely these persons can't afford that? That's the only area in that whole region which has to pay a long distance charge-pay the toll on it-and this is wrong.

I know there is mention of combining some of the services, such as the Children's Aid Society. Perhaps this should come under the social services now. The Department of Health should come under it, because with many of the problems that you deal with, regarding persons that need assistance, you have to go through the Department of Health, the Children's Aid Society, and then to the welfare administrator for assistance. By the time they get around to that, the people get so discouraged with the red tape that they have to go through that they come running to the member, saying to us, "Help!" It shouldn't have to be that way.

I know in odd cases I have called the department here in Toronto. I mentioned a few small items concerning persons who have needed some assistance, and I know the minister has looked after them for me, but it seems to be that we just don't seem to dig right down to the roots. I think you could sum it up this way: If there were jobs available, it would change the welfare cycle. That's what it is. The lack of jobs is why welfare costs in the Niagara region have gone up 40 per cent; there are some 3,000 cases in the Niagara region.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The employment situation is improving.

Mr. Haggerty: It is improving with the programmes that the government has coming into effect. It seems that when summer comes around we always get the extra road work, extra construction work and so forth. This reduces unemployment, but surely we should be able to come up with some permanent type of employment in the Province of Ontario without giving it on an ad hoc basis. You know, there are many persons who pick up a job for a matter of two or three months whose resources have been reduced later.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: There he is. Bring him up to the front!

An hon. member: Who is that fellow?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, it just shows how well received is the Provincial Secretary for Social Development.

Mr. Martel: Mental telepathy.

An hon. member: Who is he?

Mr. Martel: You were thinking, Bob. I can tell.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Madam Chairman, let the record show that Mr. Welch is the first provincial secretary who has shown up at estimates for which he has overall responsibility.

Mr. Haggerty: Madam Chairman, to get back—

Mr. Martel: Get him up to the front, Rene!

Mr. Haggerty: The review board is another touchy subject. There's the red tape a person has to go through before a matter can be settled before the review board. In many cases, I believe it is just held over here in Toronto. I think the member is perhaps more familiar with it than I am, but it is done at a regional level, which it should be. It sometimes takes two or three months before you can get a final reply from the review board for the person who needs the assistance.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, we will be dealing with that specifically later on in the votes, and I am sure the minister will speak to it then.

Mr. Haggerty: Perhaps he will, but I may not be here then.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Haggerty: The matter of the Workmen's Compensation Board has been mentioned. I have attended a number of hearings of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and I am a little bit alarmed by the advice given to a number of the claimants who appear before the board. One thing that is usually suggested to him is that he go to his welfare board and apply for family benefits.

I think this is the wrong approach for the Workmen's Compensation Board to take. After all, the man was not injured working for the province; he was injured through working for industry, and they should be responsible for him through the Workmen's Compensation Board. Too often the matter of light work is shoved on him and he's told he is able to do work, but he can't get a job. I don't think he should be told to go to your department for further assistance.

I haven't heard any discussions about some of the solutions to the many welfare problems, particularly the Children's Aid Society, which I know has become a rather costly item in the Niagara region; it's just getting way out of proportion. The mayors' and reeves' association has suggested that the total cost of the Children's Aid Society should be picked up and assumed by the province. Has the minister given any consideration to this?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those recommendations have been made and, as you know, at the present time the province pays 100 per cent for unmarried mothers and those in unorganized areas, but in municipalities the province pays 50 per cent and the municipalities pay 40 per cent.

Recommendations have been made to us that this should be increased, that the province should pay 80 per cent; others have also made recommendations that maybe the province should pay 100 per cent for the care of children. In these matters, of course, there are cost implications and these are areas that we are considering.

We met about two weeks ago with the municipal liaison committee. They meet with Mr. McKeough and his people periodically, and this is one of the matters that they brought to our attention.

Mr. Haggerty: What percentage of the welfare recipients today are able-bodied men in the Province of Ontario who are able to work? Could the minister tell me or inform me how many children there are under the

Children's Aid Society care? I am talking about the Catholic Children's Aid Society too. Would you have a number at all? You mention unmarried mothers here,

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I haven't got those figures, but we could get them. I am just wondering, Madam Chairman, the Children's Aid Societies and so forth all come under the third vote—child welfare.

Madam Chairman: This is what I suggested to Mr. Haggerty, that perhaps there could be further discussion at that point.

Mr. Smith, you had a question?

Mr. Haggerty: Well, may I ask the minister—

Madam Chairman: Go ahead.

Mr. Haggerty: I just want to pursue this a little more. Has the department come up with any policy—and I think it has been suggested by other welfare agencies—on sterilization in the Province of Ontario? I am talking about men and women both.

Mr. Reid: I was sterilized before the war. I used that every Saturday night.

Mr. Haggerty: Are these services available to welfare recipients?

Mr. Reid: My father before me.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: I don't know which vote that comes up in, Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Reid: Well, some of us are very concerned about Ontario.

An hon, member: You should be.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm not sure if that's social services.

Mr. McIlveen: Let it be reported that I will do a Liberal free.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Haggerty: What branch, Madam Chairman?

I will give the minister time to bring back the answer to the other question I asked about the total number of children that are in our Children's Aid Society—unmarried mothers and deserted wives and so forth. If I can have all that information, maybe perhaps we will get into a full discussion later on on this matter, or maybe some policy the minister will come forth with then.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Haggerty. Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Madam Chairman, I would like to go back to a point that I raised this afternoon and that the minister answered partially in his remarks prior to the opening statements. I am glad that the minister concerned with policy is here. Perhaps he could comment on it as well. We don't very often get this opportunity, as I pointed out before.

But I spoke at some length in regard to the position of the Province of Ontario vis-àvis the federal government in regard to the overall participation in the setting of priorities in the field of income maintenance. If you recall, Mr. Minister, we referred to the position that Quebec has taken in this regard. I think you alluded to that later on and indicated that primarily the position of the province was similar to that of Quebec, when you spoke about the disparities between the regions and provinces of Canada and about the tailoring of programmes to meet the specific needs of specific provinces perhaps being put within the prerogative of each individual province.

I wonder if you could clarify that statement as to what avenues are now being used between the provincial government and the federal government to come to some accord in regard to the question of jurisdictional priority.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know, Madam Chairman, whether I can add too much to what I said earlier. This involves our ministry. We have submitted a paper. The matter also has been brought to the attention of the Social Development policy field, and of course the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs is very much involved. This matter is being discussed, I believe this week, by the Policy Priorities Board. So at this time we are still in the process of analysing and of submitting our views to the people. We have been in touch with them already, but we will be making a formal presentation to them at some later date.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is that on the specific FISP programme, or generally?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: More specifically to the FISP programme. Also we have indicated we feel that we would like to see a more flexible policy. We have needs that are not necessarily those of other provinces. We feel that we would like to have more freedom and more allocation given to us so that we can decide our priorities.

As I mentioned, some of the areas are post-secondary education, health, and other areas. So we feel that we are not—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well if this is the position the government has arrived at in regard to this matter, why was this position not put forward clearly at the Victoria conference, where it became the whole basis of that conference? It moved from the bringing back of our charter to Canada. It moved rather into a secondary question of the preponderance of which level of government in the social assistance or the income maintenance field. There was no position put forward there by the province, as I understand. Yet since then this position has evolved which is very similar to that that has been taken by the Province of Quebec.

I am sure if, at that time, Ontario had given some leadership with that position, we would have had a solution to many of the problems that have taken place since then, including the FISP programme, and perhaps even the guaranteed income supplement to those on old age security. Because this is another area of contention—we don't know what the position of this province is.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know if I can add much. As the hon. member knows, I wasn't responsible for this ministry—

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, I realize that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think maybe you are aware of this question. Your leader posed a question to Mr. Davis in the Legislature recently about this subject. Mr. Davis stated that more than likely we would not object to the proposals of the federal government as related to the social programmes that they had written to Quebec about, but that we are very concerned about some of the details. Perhaps Ontario's priorities might rank somewhat differently. It might be that social programmes will not be our first priority, but rather medical programmes and post-secondary education.

So at this time we are still in the process of gathering all the information and, in fact, there is a meeting, I believe it is tomorrow, or Thursday, on the subject matter.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, that is fine. The next question I have is in regard to the statement that you made this evening which was distributed to us.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The income supplementation experiment?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes. The first page of the statement indicates that a guaranteed annual income would be, of necessity, an additive to the present programmes because of the fact that many of them could not be done away with by a guaranteed annual income. I indicated earlier today that I thought there would have to be a long period of integration. But could this first page be taken as a statement of long range policy of the department? Or is this only a statement of intention to set up a programme for investigative purposes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well this has been indicated. You know, \$5 million—it is a very substantial programme involving somewhere between 800 to 1,000 people and after the completion we will evaluate the results. I would think that it could well form part of our future policy.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What it does then is put off any income supplement support to the working poor for a period of five years which length of time, you indicate in this statement, it will take to provide the answers that you require?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the meantime the FISP programme will be a substantial increase to families. That is a form of a guaranteed income, so there are social measures that are being brought about in the meantime. We are improving them continually. We are not standing pat.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you indicated earlier today, too, that you were counting on the FISP programme in lieu of a general increase in the present programme. You said earlier today that there hadn't been any increases for two years, but that the FISP programme will provide an amount of funds to those who are presently on general welfare assistance or your own programme. You know we just can't lean on the FISP programme for everything that comes along.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think that what I said was that we were reviewing our existing programmes in view of FISP and in view of the increase in the veterans allowance and so forth. I guess the last time that the increases were given under the Family Benefits Act was—two years ago?—1970?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Two years ago, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. So generally speaking these things are reviewed periodically and they are presently being reviewed, so it could well be that—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You mean there could well be increases during this fiscal year?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. Most unlikely. Right now we are dealing with the estimates that have been allocated to us for this year. We are now budgeting and forecasting for next year and the years ahead.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, those people who are on family benefits or on general welfare assistance will have to go three years without any increase in the preadded budget?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, not necessarily.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well they have gone two years now and there is no increase anticipated in this year's estimates, so that would put them into the spring of next year. That is three years from the spring of 1970 when there was last any increase in the pre-added budget allowances for those on general welfare systems and family benefits. I'm sure there is no other part of our society which goes three years without any increase at all.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again I'd like to reiterate what I said, Madam Chairman: In view of the FISP programme and so forth we are reviewing our own programmes and—

Mr. Cassidy: That is unacceptable, Mr. Minister, just to sit back on your fanny and say, "Well this has come along and we have got to study this, or that, or the other thing," and so on. There are people out there. You can't just leave them as they are to literally starve or eat peanut butter sandwiches because they can't afford a better diet. You can't do that. But that is exactly what you are doing.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I find it difficult to understand how this segment of society that is dependent upon—particularly the family benefit people who are not employable at all generally speaking—how they are denied any increase whatsoever for a three-year period—particularly when, even at a conservative estimate, the cost of living increase over that period would have to be equal to at least 10 per cent. This is also taking into consideration that the amount of money provided to them in 1970 was below what most people considered to be the poverty line in this

province. So they are just going from bad to worse.

I'm not suggesting that we should have a large geenral increase but at least we should have an increase that equals the cost of living. The general welfare rolls are decreasing over the past month or so, to the extent of 25 per cent in some areas. One would think that the moneys could be available within that estimate itself over the period of a year to provide at least an increase in benefits.

I'm sure the Minister is aware that the increase in the cost of living is more particular to people at that income level than it is at a higher income level. The basic cost of living really isn't a concern to people making above \$9,000 or \$10,000. But to these people who are on an income of less than \$1,800, if they are single, and up to maybe \$4,000 with five children, any increases in the cost of living certainly reflect in the way they eat, and where they live. And I can't understand a government sitting and saying, we won't increase them for a three-year period. I just find that unacceptable.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You have to consider, for instance, the health programme. There has been assistance there, you know; as of Jan. 1 those of 65 and over do not have to pay any premiums.

Mr. Martel: Not the working poor though.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, but nobody on family benefits—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Then there has been assistance given—so that some do not pay any premium assistance, some pay no income tax. And then there are some reduced rates. These were brought about in the last year or so. There might have been assistance also in public housing. But there are other areas where assistance has been given which have been of great help to the—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but all those people you refer to have been covered by free hospital and medical services over the past three years. All the people who are on family benefits and most of those who have been on general welfare assistance have been provided with those benefits as far back as I can recall. You can't include that as an increase, because they have always had that benefit.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those under family benefits. But there are some I think who have

been assisted who were on general welfare assistance.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, or those who are the working poor. Certainly. But I am speaking of your specific programmes—family benefits and general welfare assistance—where there has been no increase at all to them. It will be a three-year period by the end of this current estimate year. I fully expected in your opening statement today that you would be making some remarks in regard to that.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lawlor, you had a comment to make?

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Yes, thank you, Madam Chairman. I wish to return for a few moments to the earlier discussion touching the general theme which was brought forward this evening. Once in a while, during the course of a ministry's estimates—not all that often curiously enough—a fairly fertile and fecund field is opened up, non-sterilized and not leading to the stillborn. But big with the future perhaps, and with the things to come.

Therefore, under this particular head, I am not quite satisfied with the position of the minister thus far. I would want to ask the minister not simply to take the matters that we have discussed tonight, with respect to the co-ordinations that we have in mind, under advisement, or even to carry the message to the provincial secretary in this regard, which was our earlier theme, but to become part of that message, to take up the ball in this particular regard.

You know, again to be parochial and highly illustrative of what the very problem is—and I have been puzzled about it for the past three or four years. In my riding I have an action centre and have had it for four years, and it is in its fifth year now. To raise the thing to the height of absurdity, another group, called precisely The Action Centre, has opened up in the riding in the last couple of years too, under the auspices largely of the YMCA social planning council. Even the names conflict.

Then up the street a few blocks, half a block away, is a legal aid clinic which operates at odd times, in the middle of Monday afternoons, and sometimes on Thursdays. Then there are community school projects. Humber College has a community group which is disparate, and not thoroughly coordinative of what is being done in all these groups. You do get in each individual area of

the province, I suspect, a fairly chaotic, reduplicative, difficult situation which must cause great wastage of public funds.

One's efforts to bring them into co-ordination are somehow resisted because of peculiar jealousies or narrownesses. It seems to me that something, not the basic motivation but an aiding hand, has to proceed from the ministry—either through this minister who has the most direct pertinence to the problems that we are talking about or the provincial secretary.

We sitting here tonight are not very clear as to what functions, criteria or role the provincial secretary is really prepared to play. His estimates will come under what are called cabinet estimates when the three provincial secretaries are interrogated.

In my own area of justice, I am completely out at the elbows as to what may or may not be surmised under that particular vote. We are of the opinion in my party that the basic thrust would have to be made to the Attorney General (Mr. Bales). In any event we are not quite sure nor are we in these particular areas, as to what is the hon. Mr. Welch's area of disposition. If it were precisely this we would be most glad to learn of it, because then we can bring not just a few minutes of debate on this most crucial subject—it is the whole problem of co-ordination of service and delivery systems which is coming to pass.

The pilot project is initiated here, diminutive enough as it may be, but the beginning, I would trust, of better things. In this particular regard if it were more in the provincial secretary's sphere we would be prepared at the time to debate the matter, I am sure, with greater depth and clarification and try to be of assistance in adumbrating this particular scheme.

We've been talked about in terms of ombudsmen in place of the role of provincial members. I would not have this taken in any way as seeking to relieve us of any area of responsibility. On the contrary. Running an action centre, seeing possibly 25 to 30 people on a Saturday each week pretty much throughout the year, dealing with the mass of problems—if it were a co-ordinated centre one would like to be there and to participate on the widest basis—it seems to me it would probably be even a heavier burden.

In any event I am concerned not with those people who are shrewd enough or politicallyminded enough, or whatever it is enough that they are, who will come to us and speak to us, but with the great number of human beings in our ridings, of all political persuasions, who don't. Sometimes, I think, only the people who are in the most trying and desperate circumstances come to us; I am not quite sure of that either.

Certainly some of the cases are appalling from a legal point of view, particularly. They are in the last throes of desperation when they arrive. Sometimes, particularly on the housing problems at the moment, one goes practically out of one's wits trying to solve them on behalf of these people.

Our role of ombudsman, if that is what one wants to call it, will continue and become more profound, I would trust. But to do it in this haphazard ad hoc fashion as is presently being done does a disservice to the community itself. We have not immediately available at our fingertips the sort of function and the ongoing rapport in a community to form the vital life and consciousness that would exist were there one or two of these in the larger ridings. We might have to have a couple, one at the north end and one in the south, or whatever it falls out at.

What has been spoken of here this evening seems to be one of the more vital ideas that have come before the House and is deserving of considerable concentrated effort and consideration. If we can continue this ongoing debate in another forum I would be most appreciative to do so. I think it certainly can do the government no harm.

It may save, not only in terms of money, but in terms of the services delivered and the terms of the heightened humanity involved. We would derive considerable benefit from this. That is the reason I conceive that you-I am speaking to the provincial secretary-that your department was formed in this particular regard. The weight of our argument must be directed to the hon. minister at this time, and I, for one, knowing his fine qualities of humanity, and his deep regard for human beings, would be the one who would fundamentally carry the ball to you in this particular regard, and ask that you make that your whole cause during your tenure of office in this particular department. Thank you.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Lawlor. Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Carruthers: I might say I was under the impression that general welfare and family benefits were gauged to the basic family needs. I know, in many instances in which I have been involved, we have been able to get them greater assistance. I didn't think there was any clear-cut ceiling, actually. I thought the benefits varied with the environment, the needs of the particular family. Am I wrong in that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Carruthers, in view of our new ministry with the community aspect, we are becoming more and more involved in community services. The point Mr. Lawlor and the previous speakers just made, I think, is a very good one—the coordination and better delivery of community services. As I have indicated, I will bring this to the attention of the field policy committee. As Mr. MacDonald has mentioned, health services are closely related to services under our ministry, so I do believe that it's an area that should be looked at and where there could be considerable improvements.

Mr. Carruthers: I might add, Madam Chairman, and I don't want to be misunderstood, that in doing so we should not destroy the independence of the individual.

Madam Chairman: Vote 2101 carried?

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): No.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, we have not even started yet.

Madam Chairman: Item 1?

Mr. Martel: I was going to suggest, in view of the fact that I want to take a few shots—fairly lengthy shots, I might say—at the board of review, which is the first item, that I would hate to start at 23 minutes after 10 with only seven minutes to go. This might be an appropriate place to adjourn until the next meeting.

Mr. Cassidy: Perhaps my colleague might permit me a couple of comments. I did have my hand up.

Madam Chairman: Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: I might try to make them in the next five or six minutes, just in terms of general comments, and if I don't succeed, it is always possible to renew them later.

Just as a very general philosophical comment which goes beyond you to Mr. Welch—I see that Mr. Welch has disappeared after his brief appearance—people said to me when I came down here: "You get co-opted. It is

a great private club in the Legislature and the need to be gentlemanly and maintain decorum and this sort of thing means that you can't really come to grips with issues." I fear that until Mr. Laughren spoke this evening, that in fact was very much what was happening in here. We were talking about awful things being done to people under the system that you, Mr. Minister, are responsible for, and we were doing it as though it was a lady's tea party in the Empress Hotel in Victoria. It really was like that.

I regret that my colleague, Mr. Martel, at one point when we were talking about community service units, said: "Well, maybe you could have four or five pilot projects at \$8,000 per or \$10,000 per." Elie, who is not a man to be co-opted easily, almost fell into the trap. Now, certainly—

Mr. Martel: I hate to get into a hassle on the blower, Mr. Minister. I just think it is better to take a little to get these people moving than to have them say no.

Mr. Cassidy: But, Mr. Minister, you said: "Well, we're reviewing this and we are looking at this and that and then maybe by next March we might come along with an extra couple of bucks a month for welfare recipients in order to take account of the cost of living." You say, "Well, we have to sidle into questions of restructuring services even in the pilot project kind of basis." I am sure, as we raise other issues as well, if you are consistent with the attitude you have taken tonight, that you will promise us gradual change in the way that by the year 2000 we might do some of the things that we should have done five and 10 and 15 and 20 years ago.

I just find it very difficult to be restrained about the system that you administer. As I said to Mr. Drea, those are people out there who are, as Mr. Drea said, wandering around with their life history in a brown paper envelope. They have been screwed around by this system that you and your colleagues in this government administer and have been responsible for the last 28 years.

Pious statements such as those in the brief to the senate poverty committee a couple of years ago that the amount of poverty in Ontario has gone down over the last 10 years simply do not excuse the kind of things that \$10,000 and \$12,000 case workers and welfare administrators who live in comfortable middle-class surroundings are doing every day to the people out there who are trying to live on the \$244 or whatever measly kind of pittance that is permitted to them within the regulations for which you, Mr. Minister, are responsible.

I have been involved doing case work with people who receive general welfare assistance and assistance under the family benefits thing—two things which ought to have been merged a long time ago—for the past two and half years in the city of Ottawa, and now as a provincial MPP. I just find it very difficult to contain myself. I find it's the ultimate frustration, Mr. Minister, to see you blandly saying, "Well, we will study this." and, "Well, we will bring in a guaranteed income pilot project with \$500,000"—that's approximately 1/680th of the budget.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is our contribution.

Mr. Cassidy: That is your commitment, Mr. Minister, to any kind of attempt at any fundamental change in the system that you administer. Plus \$100,000 here and there in piddling little amounts.

The future is coming at us a hell of a lot faster than that, Mr. Minister. You may recall on almost our first exchange-I was a bit worried about it afterwards in the Housewhen I got up and said would the minister at least consider funding to the tune of 50 per cent the pilot guaranteed income project which had been proposed to him in the city of Ottawa. This had attracted tremendously wide community support. I wound up with another frustrating response which is characteristic not just of you, Mr. Minister, but of all your predecessors in the Conservative government. I said it wouldn't cost you a God damned nickel. It wouldn't because all the money would come through from Ottawa. The federal government is in fact anxious—

Mr. Parrott: Madam Chairman, I think it was out of order then and I think it is out of order now.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, that's fine.

Mr. Parrott: I think the member should retract the last statement.

Mr. Cassidy: I am simply quoting something that we said in the House.

Mr. Drea: You might also quote that you retracted.

Mr. Cassidy: All right. I will take away the word. Everybody knows what was said. But it would not cost the Province of Ontario, the provincial taxpayer, through the Treasurer and so on here, a plugged nickel. The money is available on a sharing basis from the federal government. It is anxious to try not just one or two things, and not just as the snail's pace that the minister talks about, but to try some pretty fundamental changes.

I would like to see a commitment to aggressive and fundamental change within the department by the minister, and I sure haven't seen any signs of it this afternoon or this evening—no signs of it at all. I have seen a profound commitment to evolutionary gradualism at about the same speed that treacle will go down a one per cent grade. That's really about all, Mr. Minister, and I don't think that is good enough.

When 80 or 90 per cent of the people who were on general welfare assistance in my area pay far more for rent than they are allowed under the ministry's regulations; when the pre-added budget which represents a minimal standard of living is therefore cut into by \$30, \$40 and \$50 a month and there is no concern from the ministry, I think that is inexcusable. When people interpret the regulations in a rigid kind of way, I think that is inexcusable. When your own people who were competent, as Mr. Martel has said, who are desperately overworked, find that they literally can't go to the bathroom without sending a note up to Toronto on the Telex to ask permission, I find that inexcusable.

I can give you an example of that. Some cheques failed to arrive from Toronto from the department around Christmastime. Was the department dealing with the local people capable of giving new cheques? No. They had to wait for Toronto.

Somebody gets eligible for a change in benefits, because of a change in the family circumstances, and even when you are applying the regulations, it may take two or three months because of foul-ups in the bureaucracy. There just is no sense of compassion, no sense of concern, no sense of commitment coming out of the system generally, the bureaucracy that the minister administers. There are individuals who are frustrated beyond belief, I would suggest, who are working within that. When they try to do something—

Mr. Drea: I am afraid that the member is going to have to contain himself, because it is 31 minutes after the hour.

Mr. Cassidy: All right, if this is a gentleman's club and we close up at 10:30-

Mr. Drea: Well, I am a gentleman, Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: The tone this evening, really! If there had been a few welfare recipients sitting here and looking at the namby-pamby way in which we proceeded, I'd be surprised

if we got down to the middle of the main staircase without protection from the OPP.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Cassidy, I am a gentleman and I never need protection. I move the adjournment.

Madam Chairman: This committee is adjourned until Thursday afternoon, immediately following the question period. Thank you gentlemen. We don't sit tomorrow.

The committee adjourned at 10:32 o'clock, p.m.

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community and Social Services

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 1, 1972

**Afternoon Session** 

JUN 1 6 1972

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1972

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order, please. Vote 2101, item 1, Mr. Martel.

On vote 2101:

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Madam Chairman, I asked the minister the other night-and he didn't answer-in view of the speech of the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough)-as I understand it those people responsible for the Red Feather, I guess it is-he discussed what he talked about as reprivatization of some of the delivery of services in this field. It certainly threw some of the people, some of the social workers, some of the community social planning groups, into a bit of a dither as to precisely what the Hon. Mr. McKeough meant. Their concern is, is the government trying to opt out of some of its delivery and turn it over to the private sector, which could have a pretty devastating effect, or just leave it to John Q. Public on his own, because they wouldn't have the resources with which to provide the services? There was some concern expressed as to what exactly the Treasurer meant with respect to reprivatization.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Madam Chairman, when you raised this the other night this was the first time that I had heard about that experimental project. I had never heard about it before. Mr. Borczak advises me that Miss Crittenden is on that committee—

Mr. Martel: Well, possibly we can be enlightened, before we even start into the field item by item, as to what the Treasurer meant with respect to reprivatization?

Miss D. Crittenden (Assistant Deputy Minister): Mr. Martel, I am no authority on what the Treasurer meant by it, but at the present time the government is involved in a pilot project to test the validity of the concept of

reprivatization in the delivery of social services. The pilot project is in Halton county, a homecare programme for Halton county. It is therefore under the Ministry of Health. The design of the plan was carried out in the Ministry of Health and then a request for proposals was sent out to the community of Halton with specifications of what they wanted done in a homecare programme. All that belongs to another ministry.

However, the government also established a committee to evaluate the process of having private agencies enter into a delivery of service that normally takes place under the public sector. On the committee to evaluate whether this is a process that can be applied to our ministry, or University Affairs, or Education, is Dr. Wright, the secretary for Social Development, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Education, and the Assistant Deputy Minister of Colleges and Universities, myself, Mr. Nichols from the Ministry of Health, two members from the Treasury Board and Mr. Viegandt, who is the president of the Association of Children's Aid Societies, because that is a large area of private agencies that is delivering services under our ministry.

What they have done, basically, is put out for tender a social service programme for one county. We don't even know how many tenders are coming in, because we have just started to evaluate the process. It would be at least one year if not a year and a half before there would be results from that project that would be applicable to any other ministry of government.

Mr. Martel: I understand what you have stated. If you put this to tender then who in fact will pay? I notice in here you do hire consulting people, for example, in credit counselling. And I was going to make the point when we come to that sector, for the \$191,000 you've spent there, how many consultants could you hire on a permanent basis as opposed to tendering it out to the public sector? In fact, we discussed in rather great detail on the last occasion we met that in fact we had a lot of agencies, and here we are adding yet another layer.

I think most members who were in here

the other night agreed that probably too many agencies lacked co-ordination. Are we now moving into a field where this will further hinder the delivery of service, again because of a lack of co-ordination? Are we just putting another layer on the strata so to speak? Is there no concern about that? That was all discussed and most of the members indicated they all felt the same way, there was a lot of service available and yet it was not being co-ordinated, and here we are moving into a new area and adding another layer on. Is there no danger there?

Miss Crittenden: Those questions would appropriately have to be directed to the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter) as far as that project is concerned.

Mr. Martel: Oh yes, I agree as far as that project is concerned we would have to direct it to the Minister of Health. But what if we move it in this field? Certainly this is what the Treasurer was speaking about to the community services group, launching their appeal for funds several weeks back. There was a concern that we were going to move into it in this field, because he was speaking to a group concerned by and large with the delivery of a full range of services. Do we further break down what is already over-fragmented by simply throwing another piece into the hopper?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With the reference to our discussion on Tuesday night, I brought to the attention—we had a meeting all morning—of the cabinet Social Development committee what our discussions were and that we would be submitting a paper about the co-ordinated delivery of social services. So that matter will be fully analysed and looked into.

Mr. Martel: Then it is not an opting out? Some of these people feared the other night, Mr. Minister, that this ministry might be trying to opt out of services it was delivering.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I would say not.

Mr. Martel: I think that will certainly alleviate some of the fears that people have expressed to me.

Madam Chairman: Item 1 carried?

Mr. Martel: Main office? No. There are a couple of points with respect to policy that don't fit anywhere except in main office, Madam Chairman. One point I have had some contact with the minister over, and that is a problem which I presume again every-

one of us was faced with this spring, that unemployment insurance seemed to have totally collapsed in its ability to provide unemployment insurance cheques readily for the great masses of people who are unemployed. I know at one stage of the game I was getting from 15 to 18 cases per week of unemployment insurance alone.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Is that all?

Mr. Martel: Well-

Mr. Drea: It is pretty low.

Mr. Martel: We also had the area that had the least unemployment. The difficulty was, some of these were 12 and 14 weeks behind, Mr. Minister, and when we attempted to get benefits for them from this department it was, in fact, near impossible.

I realize the problems. I have had them explained to me in correspondence from you. I talked to your regional administrator; there is a lack of an agreement I guess on repayment. There has been no agreement reached. But during that time it isn't you and I who suffer, it's people who are unemployed, who have no source of income and who could not get welfare because there wasn't an agreement between Ottawa and this department, and because of this department's fear—and I appreciate that fear—of a duplication of payments with no way of getting the money back.

But nonetheless, Mr. Minister, there was a great deal of hardship in the area I represent and, I would suspect, in many areas. I was able to get \$1,500 in one unemployment insurance cheque, but you can appreciate how long some of those families went without any type of income.

You might argue the point, but I want to tell you it was almost impossible to get welfare assistance; virtually impossible. I just don't think we can tolerate—again I say you and I don't suffer—but we just can't tolerate a family with four or five kiddies having no income for 14 or 15 weeks. It is just inhumane. I must say I would much rather see the double payment, as much as that bothers me, than see a family go hungry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In that respect, I believe every member has had many constituents in to see them about that very matter. I do believe, though, that it has been alleviated considerably. I go home every weekend and a high percentage of my constituents come in to see me about the delays in unemploy-

ment insurance. At the same time, to my knowledge, we provide welfare assistance to those in need.

Mr. Martel: Possibly in your area, but this was left to the discretion of the—well, your department was much simpler, let's say, if I had someone in an unorganized township, which your department covers; in the Sudbury area, this would be possible.

But when you got down to the various communities which had their own district office or their own municipal office, where they have a board who looks over their shoulder and questions every iota, it was just impossible, Mr. Minister. Case after case was turned down.

There was no way that those people could sign an assignment of some sort, saying they would pay it back, and this would be picked up. There was tremendous hardship and I would suspect it was worse in areas where the boards were small, with some municipal officials or appointees who thought that every-body there, as I spelled out the other day, was trying to take the system for a ride. It was just impossible to get it, Mr. Minister.

It's getting better because of the fact that the department is now starting to improve and there has been tremendous pressure on Ottawa to improve the situation with respect to payments of unemployment insurance benefits. But all spring, Mr. Minister, where they had small boards, there was just no way.

I sent you a couple of letters—I am still waiting for a reply, by the way, concerning the one in Cornwall; I never got a reply to it, where the local officer there, a woman, refused to give any assistance to people who were unemployed, and I had a group of people contact me about it. They just couldn't get it either. In the Sudbury area it was very difficult also.

As I said to you the other day, part of the reason, of course, is that some of the government appointees really don't give the welfare administrator any latitude to move at all. In fact, before I am finished I will probably wind up suggesting that your department take over welfare for the entire province.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, if I could just say something for a moment, I'd like to draw to everybody's attention that this government does not appoint municipal welfare administrators.

Mr. Martel: Oh, they appoint to the board.

Mr. Drea: These people are elected; the

people in municipal welfare are put in by the municipality.

Mr. Martel: No, they are not. You are wrong again, Frank, I am sorry.

Mr. Drea: How am I wrong?

Mr. Martel: There are two on the Sudbury board, the district welfare board in Sudbury; there are two appointees of the government —I named them the other night—one Mr. John Franklin, and one Mr. Art Grout. On many of those boards there are government appointees.

Mr. Drea: Well, let's make it the district boards then, because it certainly isn't true on the municipal boards or on the county boards.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We also, as you know, have amended the Act whereby, in the northern districts, you can have a much wider representation of area according to districts. It's a very flexible way of going through regulations.

In your Sudbury area, for instance; if the Sudbury district 15 needed, say, just as an example, 15 members in view of the population and other criteria. Before we were limited, I believe, to a maximum of 7 but now there are no numbers specified and it will work on the same basis as the county health units which has worked exceedingly well.

Mr. Martel: All I am saying is that I know every member on the board in the Sudbury area. In fact, I recommended a man—he wasn't a New Democrat by the way and I never even got a response from this department—a man by the name of Ken Flake, a superb fellow, when Grout was supposed to be resigning, but I don't know if he ultimately did or not. I didn't get a reply, but my point is that because they are there year after year these two men prevail and a problem arises. It is like any board, you know.

When I was teaching school the secretary-treasurer became the kingpin, as do the administrators in large boards now, because the boards change and they don't, and what happens is that everybody turns to these two people for advice, or their opinion, and their opinions prevail because many board members are appointed by their council to attend, but it is a relatively new field for them. You have some of these old troglodytes who have been around since the ice age. They run the show, they virtually run the show and they have too much say.

As I said, before I'm through this set of

estimates, I am sure I am going to request that your department take over the entire welfare field right across the province—just take it out of the hands of the local yokels, because some of them, Mr. Minister, are still so far back.

I addressed a meeting of mayors and reeves about a year and half ago in Sturgeon Falls, and I nearly got run out of the building. Really I did, because—

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): We can understand that, Elie.

Mr. Martel: —all I heard was that everybody that was on welfare was a drunk and a parasite and no good. I listened to that for about half an hour until I blew my cool.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): No kidding?

Mr. Martel: But that is the type of people you have who are responsible for the welfare in many parts of the province and it just doesn't do those people on welfare a bit of good, it just doesn't. But we have digressed from the unemployment problem.

I just think you have to make it implicit that if this situation arises again there simply must be welfare and I suggest you get on with the business of coming to an agreement with Ottawa on the repayment.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Beckett.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): I fail to see how this comes under this first item, this main office. Why can't we get on with the discussion of main office and vote on it?

Mr. Martel: Where else would you make the decision such as this?

Madam Chairman: I think Mr. Martel pointed out that he didn't feel that the specific suggestion he was making did fall under any of the other votes but he wanted to speak to it.

Mr. Martel: Maintenance and income is FBA and GWA.

Mr. Beckett: Well then, why can't we proceed with the main office?

Mr. Drea: Wouldn't income and maintenance cover all this?

Mr. Martel: It is also policy, Mr. Minister, that you have to sign an agreement with the federal government as to the respective repayment, and that would be a policy decision which I presume would emanate from the main office, would it not?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You can discuss it under the main office. It would come under the second vote more appropriately. However, the matter is well—

Mr. Martel: It is policy, it is policy, Mr. Minister, and policy is arrived at in the main office.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have been negotiating with the federal government for quite some time and we are in the process of arriving at a satisfactory agreement. This same problem exists with other provinces but I believe there are only four provinces which have agreements and some have found it not too satisfactory. That is why we have taken so long.

Mr. Martel: Well, you are not dealing with the most flexible people when you are dealing with Pierre.

Mr. Morrow: Madam Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the minister, à propos this repayment from the federal government, I thought I saw somewhere that your department had a figure as to the number of millions of dollars that had to be paid out because of the slowness of the unemployment insurance cheques coming in, and so on. Can you give us a figure on what your department has paid out, and what perhaps we should be looking for in repayment? Rough figures?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I may begin by saying that initially the new regulations of the Unemployment Insurance Act have taken some time to change over from the old ones, and that is why there were delays, I believe, of four, five and up to six weeks.

Mr. Morrow: Yes, I understand that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Now, there are very few delays, and it is sort of very difficult to be able to come up with a specific amount that has been provided by both the province and the municipality in view of some of these double payments. It would be very, very difficult to try to obtain accurate information.

Mr. Morrow: Well then, am I right in assuming that there is an effort being made by these people who receive double payments that it be repaid?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I don't believe that is possible, Don, unless the person had an assignment and I understand there are very few municipalities that do this.

Madam Chairman: Item 1 carried?

Carried.

On item 2:

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, if I might, I read the report of the review committee last evening, and it was a glowing report, like most reports, and yet you know, Mr. Minister, when I read Barry Swadron, one doesn't get the impression from Mr. Swadron that he is at all happy with the board of review. He is anything but happy. In fact, I am going to quote from him. But before I get to him, in talking to a number of people—and I won't bring in the radicals, okay? That will keep most of the Tories happy. They don't like to deal with radicals. So I will deal with very responsible groups—groups that these people will think are responsible.

There are three or four major complaints. It takes too long to get a decision. The cases I brought to you with radical people, one was 67, and I believe the other one 84, something to that effect, two cases—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They were the exception though?

Mr. Martel: Yes, they were the exception. But the response, or the complaint I get from people working with the poor and so on, is that it takes too long to get a hearing. I don't know why that is, because in dealing with Dr. Band I have always found that well, in one case, within 30 minutes after I called him the form was in my office, and I really can't complain with that type of service. But that is one complaint I hear.

The second complaint, of course, is that they are not an independent group. In fact, as one university group indicated to me, those who brought in the Act judge the cases. By and large, that is correct. Dr. Band was, I believe, at that time the deputy minister, and now he is sitting on it. And I am not questioning his integrity, don't get me wrong.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But I think you will agree that Dr. Band—I remember when he was deputy minister—received praise from members of every part of the House. He has always been—

Mr. Martel: Right. I just made the point. In my own dealings with him, within 30 minutes in one case, I had the necessary forms. But I am saying the general overall complaint is that it should be a completely independent group.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Can you not be a highly respected civil servant and—

Mr. Martel: Oh, as I say, I am not trying to be critical of Dr. Band at all. I have no intention of being critical of him, because I have had quite a few dealings with him and they have always been very amicable. He has been very cooperative, very helpful. I really can't complain, personally, in my own discussions with Dr. Band.

But, you know, it is like any other thing. I don't have any problems with the Workmen's Compensation Board; but there are people who go before the Workmen's Compensation Board who, if they go without me, do complain they have had some real problems. Maybe we get the white glove treatment to some degree, I'm not sure.

But I want to quote Swadron. You people indicate—well, that is the first complaint. It takes too long. I don't want to get side-tracked. It is not independent enough. This is the criticism from the Senate report. This is the criticism of Swadron. It is too centralized to some degree; and there are no poor on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No what?

Mr. Martel: No poor people are represented, are they?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have one member on the board who was a welfare recipient.

Mr. Martel: On the board now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. At one time.

Mr. Martel: Still on the board?

Mr. Drea: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To my knowledge, yes.

Mr. Martel: Fine. Well then, that is criticism that is not valid. But I want to turn to what Swadron says for a moment. He makes three recommendations, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are very good ones.

Mr. Martel: Yes. He makes this point: He says few lawyers would have had occasion to deal with these statutes, but even those who might would have to take a considerable amount of time simply to know what the state of the law governing the board and its procedures is. And, without legal training, as matters now stand, the applicant or recipient has little going for him in being able to understand the review process.

Now, that is a pretty tough line, Mr.

Minister. One gets the feeling that there must be something wrong. He also says:

Furthermore, the current structure of the review board is such that it would be difficult for it to respond to the needs of those for whose benefit it was established. It is too highly centralized and functions far too slowly.

Now, that is your report. This is the report that was supposed to bail Big Tom out. And, if it did anything, it just is shovelling him under. I am delighted by the report, as you can see, because he had it coming to him, so far as I am concerned, when he took on the poor the way he did. But the last of the recommendations:

We recommend that independent boards of review capable of functioning swiftly be established on a regional basis.

What one reads in here, Mr. Minister, and what one reads from Swadron—if you like, I can quote and I will. I will take the time. Very briefly, at page 88—

Mr. Morrow: Oh no. Hansard costs enough money now.

Mr. Martel: It wouldn't cost lots of money. You use regional people. Page 88:

The appeal mechanism will not, however, be fully effective in the near future. The Province of Saskatchewan, for example, has 11 district appeal boards with people who are independent of the welfare system, participating in them. But any appeal from the regional boards' decision must be heard in Regina, and it is up to the appellant to pay his own way to argue his case.

Thank God we don't do that.

Mr. Drea: In Saskatchewan?

Mr. Martel: I am not going to—

Mr. Drea: I just thought I heard wrong.

Mr. Martel: I am not going to pat them on the back if they don't change it. But this was written in 1970, by the way. And it wasn't a very humane form of government in those days. But I go on:

The Province of New Brunswick: Generally speaking, appeal boards seem to be treated as extensions of the provincial welfare department and not, in any way, as independent entities. They are naturally geared to act in the interest of the

welfare system, and not in the interest of the welfare recipient.

Now, you know—and again I make the point—there were no radicals in this group, the group that studied it.

The member for Ottawa West will recall his friend was on it-Senator Belisle, who you knew quite well. He was no flaming radical, that's for sure. He helped to draft this. And you see Swadron saying there is something wrong with the review committee. It is slow. It doesn't have enough independence. It acts too closely with the department, and seems to be benefiting the department more than the recipient. Because I believe the board upholds over 50 or 60 per cent of the decisions reached. That doesn't seem to me to be a very independent body. You could almost do without it. When you have 600-odd cases in a year, and 400 are thrown out the door and the original decision upheld, then, in fact, it is not serving the function it should be.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): It is much better than the Compensation Board.

Mr. Martel: Much better than the Compensation Board?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Sure.

Mr. Martel: I have never lost before the full board, and I have been there 15 or 18 times.

Mr. R. S. Smith: On a percentage basis there are more people changed at this board level than at the Compensation Board.

Mr. Martel: I haven't found that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But if you check the records, you will see them.

Mr. Martel: Maybe I am just lucky and I win all mine.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Never lost a case?

Mr. Martel: Not before the full board.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): You don't take the tough ones.

Mr. Martel: I take the tough ones. That is what you get when you go before the full board. They have been through five or six. The case I fought the other day was 18 years in the mill. It has gone to an independent medical referee after 18 years.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, Mr. Martel has made reference to the Swadron

report and the recommendations. I would like, if I may at this time, very briefly mention what we have done with reference to those recommendations.

In reference to the review board in the Swadron reports five, six and nine, we are increasing the present number on the board. The number of members is 10. This is being increased to 15.

The number of hearings coming before the board of review has continued to increase, and we are hopeful that, with the increase of additional members, there will be a reduction in the period of time from the application of hearing to the making of a decision.

There are, we believe, important advantages to the method of having a single board instead of having, as Swadron recommended, regional boards. We believe it is more of an advantage to have a single board, a larger number of members and, say, a member representing northeastern Ontario, northwestern, north central, and southeastern Ontario, as well, of course, as—

Mr. Martel: They chair, do they? Your Mr. Wright in the Soo, for example. When he comes in-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He is vice-chairman.

Mr. Martel: And Miss Rubena Morris?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Morris. That is right.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Wright usually acts as the chairman. Does the person from the area usually act as the chairman—let's say, from northeastern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could be.

Mr. Martel: -or did it just happen that the cases I have been at each had them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Wright is a vice-chairman, and so is Miss Morris. There have been changes with regard to the notification of recipients about the termination or a change in general welfare assistance. The Civil Rights Statute Law Amendment Act, which was proclaimed I believe on April 17, provides that where practicable recipients be notified in advance of the proposed action.

This notification would also include information about the board of review. We will be giving consideration again to the Swadron proposal that payments of general assistance should continue while the matter is before the board of review where assistance has been refused because of the applicants not

having made reasonable efforts to find employment.

Also you can appeal giving the changes in the statute, the Civil Rights Statute Law Amendment Act, and also with reference to the other—the Statutory Powers Procedures Act. One member of the board can hold a hearing, and there have been some other important changes made.

It might be of interest, Madam Chairman, if I could maybe sometime make a copy of the bill available to the members of all these proposed changes under this new legislation. As I mentioned, only one member of the board needs to attend the hearing.

Mr. Martel: He can't make a decision alone though, can he?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: He can make a decision alone?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, he can make a decision. "The quorum will consist of one or more members of the board as directed by the chairman"—that is section 11, subsection 5. "Such a quorum will hold a hearing and make the decision," unlike the present procedure, whereby one member may hold a hearing but must report back to a quorum of three or more members, which quorum then makes decisions.

"No member of the board can make a decision unless he was present throughout the hearing and unless the parties consent. No decision can be given unless all members at that hearing take part in the decision."

Then the request for a hearing. The time for filing a request for a hearing continues to be 30 days after the receipt of the notice of a director's decision—that is section 10 (c), subsection 5—but the board is now given the discretion to extend that time limit.

The limit for the board decision; the present limitation of 40 days will be deleted.

Report by the director: This report may be in writing to the board as before but the applicant or recipient who is appealing must be given an opportunity to examine the report before the hearing.

The recording of evidence: A discretion is given here so that evidence may either be recorded by notes taken by or under the supervision of the board members conducting the hearing, or by a verbatim transcript taken down by a shorthand reporter. In this connection if the record consists of notes taken by a board member, the notes should be legible, comprehensive and entered directly

into a book with permanent binding, so that the record will always be available.

The board's decision: In addition to its present powers to make whatever decision the director is authorized to make, the board may affirm the director's decision or may refer the matter back to the director for reconsideration.

In addition, the board may, after making its decision, reconsider and vary its decision but only after further hearings.

The Statutory Powers Procedure Act also enters into it—along with the Civil Rights Statute Law Amendment Act. It contains the minimum quota procedure of applying to the board except where specifically excluded by the latter Act.

Then there are appeals of course. An appeal can be made to the Supreme Court of Ontario on the decisions and the publishing of decisions.

So this information will be available and it will be entitled "You Can Appeal," giving this type of information. It will be readily available for those who—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I go to the quotes of the figures. Certainly I think those are improvements. I earlier indicated one improvement might be in getting information out of your department to people—with respect to what is going on in the department.

These things shouldn't be closely kept secrets. Once the statement has been made they should be available to the members and to interested parties—so in fact they know that the changes were going on. There just seems to be a shortage or a paucity of information coming out of this department.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well the Act was only proclaimed on April 17, and these information—

Mr. Martel: April 17?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: -brochures were in the process of being prepared.

Mr. Martel: This is June 1. April 17—that is a month and a half, you know. The information could come off sooner. No disrespect or anything, but look at the staff you have got. You must have an information officer over there. Do you have an information officer?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no shortage of work. Our legal solicitor has been working practically every weekend for the legislation and the regulations on extended care. Again, this information is—

Mr. Martel: Well, what are you doing, Mr. Minister, to make this a more independent group then? I don't want to criticize the people who are working on it in the sense that they are trying to put something over on the public. But just look at it: 1969-1970, there were 43 hearings held—or 43 requests, 17 hearings. The decision was affirmed 11 times.

1970-1971—135 hearings held, 65 affirmed. As the Senate report says, it seems to be more interested in affirming or supporting the welfare system than the recipient. I don't know how we get away from it, but is there too close a relationship?

Heaven forbid that I use the Workmen's Compensation Board as an example—after the events of the last two months—but they had quite a bit of independence—maybe a little too much. I don't know how you gauge it, but is there a possibility that there is too much, too close a liaison, between your people and those people on the board. It gives the impression that in fact the decisions are rendered, at least 50 per cent in favour of the decisions handed down originally?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You must keep in mind also that there are many times that a lot of these things are looked into before they come to a hearing. A recipient will get in touch with a director, he will get in touch with the board, with Dr. Band or someone else, and often they can resolve these things without a hearing. This must be kept in mind that—

Mr. Martel: I have these figures before me; the number of hearings requested and the number of hearings held. Out of the 43 hearings as you indicate there were only 17 held. Twenty-six were resolved somehow, I don't know to whose satisfaction. That was in 1969.

In 1970 there were 150 requested, 135 hearings held, and 15 which were resolved at some point by going directly to the administrator. The only point I make is that the original decision was upheld in over half the cases.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Madam Chairman, I would just like to make a point here.

I feel that if more of the decisions were in favour of the people who were appealing the decisions then I would certainly want to question the administration of his department. I think that if there were, say, 200 hearings held and more than 100 of them were upheld by the appeal, then I should think that the minister would look at the administration within his department and—

Mr. Martel: You can't have it both ways. In fact when you come to make decisions with respect to the recipients, particularly with FBA, it all has to come to Toronto to be upheld. The administrator can't even make a decision. You know, you can't have it both ways.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The point is-

Mr. Martel: Either give them complete independence as administrators or not.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This board, as was mentioned earlier, is an independent board and it is a very efficient one and it is recognized as one of the best—

Mr. Martel: Why would Swadron make this recommendation?

"We recommend that independent boards of review capable of functioning swiftly be established on a regional basis." Independent!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. As I mentioned earlier, there is a need, in view of the increased work load, for additional members and also for regional representation. Take a place like Kenora, or northwestern Ontario or northeastern and north central. Coming from the north, I think we agree that there is a need to have board members coming from those areas who can look after it, without having someone come all the way from Toronto.

Mr. Martel: I haven't quoted this but Swadron says:

We have a general observation which, although it may be artificial in nature, may have a far-reaching effect of an undesirable nature upon the review process itself.

Why would he come up with something as devastating as that?

Yes, there have got to be problems. I'm not looking for some axe to grind, I am just saying, here is somebody who has studied it, who was appointed by this ministry, and his page and a half on the review board, Mr. Minister, has been less than complimentary.

I am not trying to pick out individuals in the board who I want to take on—it is the furthest thing from my mind—but the statements I have read and the opening statement indicate that it is complicated. Somewhere along the line it has left the impression with the commission that studied the board that, in fact, there are some undesirable problems with respect to the review process itself. Now that is a pretty devastating statement and I think we can't just gloss it over that easily. There has to be something wrong.

You have indicated some major changes which I think might go a long way. I read this thing last night and it is all in glowing terms, yet when you read other critics it is not so glowing. Some of the problems your recommendations or changes will improve, like the time factor and so on, and more independence in a larger number of people.

You must know what some of the undesirable elements Swadron was speaking about. You are not about to tell us though. I would suspect you are not going to.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Why not?

Madam Chairman: The minister has indicated that there have been major changes made and perhaps he will make sure that you receive a copy of this report, Mr. Martel.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Could the minister tell us what number of days will be cut off the average time for a hearing and decision by the changes he is going to make?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right now the average is well within the former time limit that was 40 days, I believe. A great majority were well within that—I forget the percentage now—it was somewhere over 80 per cent—

Mr. Drea: No, 92 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, 92 per cent of the decisions were given within that time limit.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But now, as you indicated earlier, you are going to remove that time limit, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is one of the amendments to that Act recommended by the McRuer report.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That change may instigate an improvement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but with a larger number of board members, and as I indicated earlier, more than 92 per cent were given so I wouldn't think that the removal of that time limit would make anyMr. R. S. Smith: But you can't say how great a difference this will make in the appointment of 15 people, and obviously they are not going to be on a regional basis. They are not going to sit on a regional basis anyway.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, they will represent regional areas. The additional members who will be appointed will represent—

Mr. R. S. Smith: They will be responsible for the hearings in their specific areas?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They could be, not nessarily so, but they could be. This is one of the reasons why we—

Mr. R. S. Smith: And there are 10 people presently on the board?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And you are going to appoint five more?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you haven't appointed them yet?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, not yet. The regulations presently specify 10-

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and we have recommended 15, I think; if it has not been done it is just in the process—it will be done very shortly. The new regulations will specify 15.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Now they seem to work on the basis that they wait until there are a certain number in a specific area. Is this right? In my area they come up once in a while and they go around and hold the hearings wherever they have to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If it is to be done on a regional basis then this time should be cut down?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. This is one of the improvements, that there could well be a cutting down.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What opportunity is given to the person who has lodged the appeal for assistance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For assistance?

Mr. R. S. Smith: In the presentation of his case.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well if he is a welfare recipient, or a very low wage earner, he's entitled to legal aid, providing he does not—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Does the field worker in that instance indicate to him that he can get legal aid and assist him in providing him with that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, and that's why we are getting this brochure prepared to give this information. This information will be available.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But I have had some people come to me—very few, granted—after they have had their appeal and they've said they have gone there with no assistance whatsoever and they didn't know that any could be made available to them. They didn't realize that any type of assistance was available to them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Like legal aid?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Like legal aid or perhaps a person within the regional office who is directed to provide them with advice and assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The notices go out, as you know-

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —that they can appeal the decision.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, I know that-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: -and I believe it is written that they can obtain, bring-

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh, they know they can bring people, but really they don't know who they can bring, or how they can go about getting that assistance. It is one thing to be able to bring people, but it is another thing to be able to get them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said earlier, that information will be made known to them in this brochure.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, why not include it in that card, that notice of appeal, that is provided to each recipient? Why not indicate to them that they should speak to their case worker from the regional office in order that they may be provided with legal aid assistance?

Mr. Martel: Another thing you might consider, Mr. Minister, is why not do the same

as the Workmen's Compensation Board? They have an advocate who assists the clients. I think we'd want to keep it away from becoming a battleground as occurred in the United States with decisions pending for two years. We should keep it away from the legal beagles and do as the Workmen's Compensation Board does and get somebody who is trained who might go around and assist these people, rather than start to bring in the lawyers and making it an adversary system. I just think that's a danger.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Maybe that is something many regional offices might provide.

Mr. Martel: I think it's a real danger if we get into the problem of paying legal aid and fighting to get legal aid. It isn't always that easy and I am going to come to that a little later on, too. It isn't always that easy, particularly with welfare recipients. It isn't all that easy to get legal aid for welfare recipients. They are turning it down. Particularly a deserted mother who, therefore, is out in left field. She can't get a lawyer—what does she do then?

We could set up a system such as Workmen's Compensation has, where they have a number of people in Toronto who will take the man's case, go through the file, and help him along at the hearing. You might consider that, Mr. Minister, as a possibility.

#### Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: Madam Chairman, Mr. Martel has touched upon a very fundamental bit of the philosophy of the board in that this, to my knowledge, is probably the only quasijudicial board in the province that is not an adversary system. While I may be biased on this, because I served on the board from its inception until last year, it was our desire that it not be an adversary system for two reasons. One is that we didn't want it to become a very technical sub-court where the decisions were being written in the CCH reports and might get someone a medal in law school. What we were concerned with was the individual person.

I may say—and I'll go on to this in a moment—in other jurisdictions, particularly the ones that were studied by Mr. Justice McRuer in the British Isles, Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland, certain aspects of the review procedure when they became entirely technical and were judged solely on the letter of the regulations, certainly didn't meet the standards that had been set by this board.

As far as assistance goes, while it would be well to mention the fact that the Compensation Board has a workmen's advocate, the Compensation Board holds centralized hearings. The Compensation Board does not hold—

## Mr. Martel: Just the board hearings.

Mr. Drea: Yes, the board, I know, but the Compensation Board does not—well, we are talking about hearings, and you are talking about hearings—this board may hear very primary hearings, but nonetheless it is the hearing. These hearings are held in the person's home whenever possible. In a large city, of course, where there is transportation it is easier to hold them centrally.

So there is a difference between the Compensation Board hearings and others. Also, in the compensation procedures, as Mr. Martel is very aware, those cases are decided strictly on the technicalities, although I agree that they do say there is a benefit of doubt. But the benefit of doubt has to be pretty well within the technicality because it is a very structured piece of legislation, whereas the social assistance Acts in this province, all three of them, are not terribly highly structured, deliberately. They have to be-by the fact that you cannot tailor legislation to meet human requirements at all times and circumstances-somewhat loosely structured; they are somewhat open-ended.

One of the problems is that a great number of people who are on social assistance do fit into some of the remarks that Mr. Martel made the other night, that they are virtually friendless because of their economic or social status, and I think he used the word illiterate. I wouldn't really go that far; they can read and write, but barely enough to sign their name on a cheque. And of these people, many have been living alone and they don't know of anyone to come with them.

It has always been the experience of the board that when a case like that occurred, the obvious things were taken care of. If a person cannot speak the language, then of course there has to be a translator, and I am talking of other than the two languages in this province. But if there is a person who is having great difficulties in communicating or stating exactly what the problem is, there has always been an effort to get assistance for him, perhaps not the conventional assistance of a solicitor, but perhaps his physician, or a friend, or a clergyman, someone the person has confidence in, who can help him state his case.

The board has always been very lenient. You didn't have to say who your "advocate"—if you want to use that word in quotes—was. Many members of the Legislature have sat in; many municipal officials, such as an alderman or a councillor the person knows, and feels more comfortable with. There have been solicitors. There has never been a case that I know of where legal aid was requested and wasn't granted and indeed, to the credit of the profession, a great number of solicitors have appeared there without benefit of legal aid and without benefit of charge. They just appeared as a friend.

As I say, when the board did find that the person had difficulty in communicating—and with a great many of the people who get into difficulties in these things, it is a difficulty in communicating—yes, they were right all along. But you can't really fault the department because it was the way that they were communicating to the department or to the municipality.

I wouldn't like it to be left that there is a simple procedure—perhaps an advocate like they have at the Workmen's Compensation Board—but it would have to be on a much larger scale than that. It would have to be all across the province. It would be one thing to have one in the big urban areas like Toronto or Hamilton or so forth; it would be another thing to have one in the district of Cochrane. In the district of Cochrane, while it may very well be that there is one district board there and this may be centred in the town of Cochrane, as you are well aware, Mr. Minister, there is a wide range all the way from Kapuskasing down to Timmins.

Mr. Martel: Moonbeam.

Mr. Drea: Kapuskasing is further west than Moonbeam, Mr. Minister. And the district of Nipissing.

But I think that on the whole you will find that with the advent of the district board or the county unit—whichever way you want to put it—that the county units and what I like to call the professional social service people, if there is a case in their area they know of which is either in a grey area that was never properly defined by the legislation, or in an area where through one reason or another a fault of communications or something or a further explanation might do the trick, the municipal people will appear. I have had cases. Well, there was an old gentleman—

Mr. Martel: I don't want it to get to be a legal beagle service.

Mr. Drea: No, well I don't either and I want to make it clear. That was the first decision this board had to make, because you had to decide which way you were going to go. There has been a tremendous amount of criticism on this, that there should be this advocacy system where two solicitors will argue it out in front of the judge. This has its place in the criminal court. It has its place in real estate. I don't think it has its place when you are dealing with what has to be the last salvation of the human being.

It is all very well to say at the Compensation Board that you can have an advocacy system, but if you fail at the Compensation Board, as I mentioned the other night, there is a cushion underneath you. You have somewhere else to go to get assistance.

When you don't get it here, this is it. There is no other place to go, and at that point I agree with it. If we turn it into a highly technical semi-court we are in real difficulty, because I don't think we are doing the job that we were intended to do.

The function of that board was to make sure there was justice across the province in regard to the application of these Acts, and my idea of justice is that the Acts are meeting the needs of the people they were written for and not, because there is a comma here or a semi-colon there, that you deny the person.

But just on one other aspect of this, Mr. Minister because it has been raised, on the question of a regional board I feel quite strongly about this. Two years ago-and the systems haven't changed any since then-two years ago I had the opportunity of watching the comparable boards operate in Northern Ireland, in Britain and in southern Ireland and there they do use regional boards. Only the chairman is independent. They are structured somewhat along the lines of arbitration boards which Mr. Martel is probably very familiar with, in that because they have to handle a great deal of social legislation which this board does not, such as unemployment insurance, compensation and so on and so forth, there is a regional representative in each area nominated by labour and there is a representative nominated by the local board of trade and the chairman is independent, he comes in from the outside.

Mr. Minister, I can recall very well a conversation with the chairman in Maheragh in Northern Ireland and he told me that the system here in Ontario would not work. It was too time consuming. I asked him why

and he said because if you don't have regionaal people, you don't know them before you hold the hearing. I said: "How do you mean you don't know them?" He said it saves an awful lot of time if there is somebody from the area there who can tell you: "We know them well." It saves an awful lot of time. This I would say to you is also somewhat true in the Republic of Ireland and it is also of some prevalence in Britain—this type of attitude on the regional board that "it saves time."

Now, I am not suggesting that this is valid in Ontario, but what I am suggesting is that if we have one set of welfare or social assistance across this province—as we do; there is one scale of family benefits for the whole province, one scale of general welfare assistance benefits-I would think that in the long run we would be opening up a door if we had regional boards on the grounds that the people in the region knew best. I would hate to see in this province, where we started in to regionalize social services, that we started into a scale of benefits that was perhaps somewhat lower in your district because the cost of shelter is somewhat lower than in Toronto. I would think that one of the openers to that might very well be regional interpretations of the present province-wide Acts that we have.

Mr. Martel: There is a discrepancy presently in the type of assistance given, not in the basics but in the supplementary assistance, or so on. There is a great divergence there.

Mr. Drea: Yes, but I don't think you would like to see a lower scale of benefits for northern Ontario because of shelter costs than for Toronto. I am not talking about your area necessarily where there is a high shelter cost, but certainly if you wanted to go into other districts in the north such as Timiskaming. And you have been accused, Mr. Minister, and the ministers before you, of saying that we should not take into account regional savings and so forth, and it has remained a province-wide statute.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: On the other hand, I think we would say that there should be no discrepancies at all, they should be the same way right across, but it really isn't in a lot of areas, especially in general welfare assistance.

An hon, member: Are you going to speak on this?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Madam Chairman, I wouldn't want to let this opportunity go by without saying a word with regard to these boards of review.

In the riding that I represent, I was asked this spring to contact the department—and I guess I did—over a gentleman who should qualify for a disability pension. Your department turned him down and we appealed the case. Dr. Band notified me that the board of review was going to be held in the village in the riding that I represent and asked me to sit in on this board of review.

I sat in with the social worker of that department and I thought this board of review was very fair. Of course we won; they said we won the case. I thought they were most fair in their questioning and I couldn't see anything more fair. It seemed to me that anybody could sit in, if you wanted to sit in and hear the case or assist in the questioning or the answering of the questions.

The gentleman wasn't too qualified, but I didn't know him too well, I would say that the board of review, in the way they carried it out, couldn't be any fairer. I wouldn't want this opportunity to go by without giving my experience with the board of review.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Thank you, Mr. Spence.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, I can't let that go! I have all along here today consistently contended that I wasn't attacking the way the board was conducted or attacking individuals in the board. I expressed my concerns and I don't want to review them again. They had nothing to do with the conduct of those on the board.

One final point; Swadron talks about the language. Is there some effort being made to improve the language? He says, "Without legal training as the matter now stands the applicant or recipient has little going for him in being able to understand the review process." What is being done to overcome that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To understand the review process?

Mr. Martel: Right. They don't know what it is about. They get a little card, don't they, which says you can ask for a review if you want? What does that mean to them?

Mr. Drea: If I could say something, Mr. Minister, through you, Madam Chairman. I think that once again this might be one of the difficulties of the legal profession trying

to intrude. Like yourself, I think for once we are on common ground. There is a place for the legal profession and they do a very good job.

In the case of the board what the person basically gets is that long form which you have seen. Because it is not in the adversary system that form 6 does not become a statement of claim or a statement of defence as the solicitors would like it. They would like it one, two, three, four, five, six, as you do in civil litigation, and you are confined to those matters. You can have an appeal in this province simply by not even putting anything down—just checking off or circling that appeal and signing your name on the bottom. I don't know of any way more conducive to going out to this whole province than just to give them a paper.

If they write, a lot of people fill out six or seven pages, which isn't necessary but they are obviously people who can communicate. There are some people who can barely communicate and they will just circle the appeal. You can tell they are not used to signing things by the shakiness of the handwriting. Nonetheless they get a letter setting up the time and place of the appeal; it is in their home. Certainly, I would think the basis for an appeal is usually that you have been denied something. The card comes and says "You can appeal." I don't think you can get it much simpler than that.

Mr. Martel: As I say, this is a report that was tabled when? I guess after the House reconvened—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This report was submitted to our ministry in February.

Mr. Martel: Right, and this statement is in it. Things haven't changed all that much. There must be a reason for Swadron and his commission making that finding or making that point. I don't know how you can over-simplify it but it is there.

Mr. Drea: Do you know of anything simpler than form 6?

Mr. Martel: I think the confusion arises, Mr. Minister, in the latter portions where they do ask for certain explanations. It might be better to just say I want an appeal, yes or no.

Mr. Drea: Yes, it is there.

Mr. Martel: And tear the rest off and leave it out.

Mr. Drea: There is nothing on it. If somebody has one, it is a very simple one. Great pains were taken to develop it. There is none of this unemployment insurance jazz that nobody but a PhD can understand. This was meant to be so that everybody, as nearly as possible, could understand it.

Mr. Martel: This is in for a reason. I am sure you would agree with that? Swadron made this comment for some reason.

Mr. Drea: I gave you the suspicion as to why I thought he may have made the comment.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith, have you a question?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have the one question. I would agree with most of the remarks that were made today in regard to the operation of the board itself.

As I have said before, there have been a few people who went to the board hearing and who came away feeling that they should have had some assistance there with them. They didn't know how to get that assistance to them to the effect that they can go to the board, they should be directed to somebody within the regional office. This is for those who are covered under family benefits. They should be directed to some one person in the regional office who can give them advice on that. The same goes for those at the general welfare assistance level in the municipal or district office.

I think it could be an addition to that card which wouldn't cost anything. One person could be delegated in each office to provide that assistance as an adjunct to whatever they are doing now. I don't think you would need a full-time person. I think that this would provide them with somewhere to go to find out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will be pleased to give that consideration, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Is item 2 carried? Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Madam Chairman, I have a couple of general concerns first. One is a small one which Mr. Drea probably could help on more easily than the minister. Maybe I can address this through you, Madam Chairman—do most of the board members, in fact, show up at the weekly meetings or is the attendance normally down somewhere close to the quorum?

Mr. Drea: It would depend, Mr. Cassidy. There are some times when there may be three or two members off on a particular day of a board meeting, hearing a case somewhere that is of some particular urgency. I would think on the average—I've never looked at the figures but you used to see most of the people around—I would think, on the average, 75 to 80 per cent.

Mr. Cassidy: I see. Okay. I have just been looking at some figures and comparing them with the monthly review of statistics which gives an indication of the number of FBA and general welfare assistance beneficiaries in various parts of the province. It seems to me that these figures would indicate that, in fact, the knowledge about the appeal process just isn't there. People don't have it as effectively as one would hope they would, when you see the very wide variations between different parts of the province. I'll come to them in a second.

Despite the fact that there have been enclosures with welfare cheques or if some-body is suspended or denied benefit they may get a little note, somehow people don't know how to make the system work or they are not really aware of what it means. I'll give you the figures here, looking at the metropolitan areas for example.

In Toronto, the incidence of appeals is approximately equal to the incidence of beneficiaries within the Metro Toronto area, about 1/3 in both cases. Hamilton happens to have about 6½ per cent of the beneficiaries within the province under the two major programmes in your department, but only about two per cent of the appeals were held in Hamilton. In the case of Ottawa, it has about 81/2 per cent of the beneficiaries across the province, but is also way down with about 31/2 per cent of the appeals. London has about three per cent of the beneficiaries and one per cent of the appeals. Windsor has about four per cent of the beneficiaries and about two per cent of the appeals.

These figures are done roughly but they seem to indicate that it could be that the administration by your department and by the municipal welfare departments in those areas is so sensitive and so good that people don't feel the need to appeal. I think that is the kind of a thing you would have to prove. In other words, the burden of the proof that that was the case would have to be on the department. Certainly, Metro Toronto should have a welfare administration of your own programmes in the departments here of at

least equal quality to that in the other major cities of the province.

Here you have a more exact kind of correspondence. It would suggest to me that in these other major centres the knowledge and understanding of the appeal process just isn't there. When you look into the smaller centres it is a bit harder to generalize because the figures aren't statistically accurate or relevant; there is such a small number.

Even there you do find some indication. I notice, for example, that in Hastings county, probably the very high incidence of appeals would reflect a retrograde local welfare administration, plus the backwoods Ontario atmosphere in attitudes to welfare, plus the fact that some people have learned about the appeal process and learned to use it. There it sort of works the other way, that is, there are far more appeals relative to the population of beneficiaries than there would be in some other parts of the province. That concerns me.

The other concern, very briefly, is when the minister says that the time limit on decisions by the board is to be lifted, I guess you were outlining new regulations which we'll see shortly.

You said that roughly 90 per cent of the appeals are now held within the 40-day limit. As the board itself says, the reasons for delay are, in a number of cases, not due to its own tardiness, but are due to an applicant who doesn't provide any information or the need for help from outside agencies, third parties such as doctors, or something like that.

Under the new system, as I understand it, you're going to have to have three board members; you won't be able to delegate it to only one. There'll have to be three.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, under the new regulations one member will constitute a board, one or more.

Mr. Cassidy: I see, but he will make the decision—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's an amendment to the Act.

Mr. Cassidy: —without the need to go back to the full board, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He could make the decision himself, I believe. Normally they have more than one making the decision, but he can make the decision by himself.

Mr. Cassidy: I understood you to say, though, that board members could not par-

ticipate in a decision, if they had not sat through the hearing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's correct; that's right.

Mr. Cassidy: So, effectively, you either delegate to only one board member or you're going to have more board members having to be involved in appeals of some sort in the process.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sorry-

Mr. Cassidy: I beg your pardon. There will be some additional workload on the board members as a result of the adoption of the McRuer recommendation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Additional workload?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. At the same time, we are increasing the membership. We will have 15 members instead of 10.

Mr. Cassidy: I just would have felt happier if you had kept in that time limit or some other appropriate time limit, maybe 30 to 45 days.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We were guided by the recommendation of Mr. Justice McRuer.

Mr. Cassidy: Who did not feel that the time limit was required?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you've indicated yourself, more than 92 per cent of the decisions are rendered within the time limit.

Mr. Cassidy: But I'm saying now that when you're changing the system, you may find that, in fact, unless there's that pressure, maybe that rate of completion or rate of compliance would slip down to 75 to 70 per cent and you would get into a serious kind of situation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would hope not. If we find that there is a larger workload, then we can always increase the membership of the board.

Mr. Cassidy: Would the minister undertake to ask the board to, let's say, report, as it reports annually, on the time it takes in order to hear these cases, so that we can find out whether or not they're doing it within a reasonable time?

Mr. Martel: You could put it in a report, that 92 per cent of the cases received an adjudication in 35 days.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we could provide that information.

Mr. Cassidy: I'd appreciate that. The other thing is that you've stated that you weren't going to cut people off in cases where some-body was appealing a suspension or denial of benefits on grounds of refusal to take employment. What about other cases where people have been denied benefits, or rather taken off benefits, and then have to wait while their appeal goes through? Are you willing to extend that to them as well, or will you simply leave people who have no other means of support to starve or beg or borrow in order to survive until they get a decision by the appeal board?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We would exercise discretion.

Mr. Martel: Dr. Band has ordered some people to be paid, while the appeal was pending, who weren't getting any benefits. I know that. That deserves credit, I must say.

Mr. Drea: But you get into another area on this.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Drea: You get into another area on this. If there was no money in the house the policy of the board always was to arrange to get the money that day or even beforehand. But there is an area in here, where you get people who are appealing, who are automatically not entitled to social assistance in this province, and there's just no way that legally you can give it to them. Let us say that a sailor jumps ship in Toronto harbour. Now he is here as an illegal immigrant and he goes to the welfare and says, "I'm an illegal immigrant, but I need funds." Or he's picked up and he's ordered held for deportation, but he's released; he's not put into the Don Jail. There's no way under the law that you can assist that person on that basis. The Immigration Department can; that's federal jurisdiction. But I know this problem-

Mr. Martel: General welfare could be given to most cases, could it not, while a decision was pending?

Mr. Drea: No; he's ordered deported; he's being held.

Mr. Martel: No; I'm saying exclusive of that sort of thing.

Mr. Drea: I'm talking about that case. There's a number of that sort of thing and you're saying all cases. I understand what

Mr. Cassidy means, but when we're talking about all, it's 100 per cent. I would say that there's maybe a 0.001 per cent in there that's there just no possible way, and that's always precluded that word "all" from getting into there.

Mr. Cassidy: What I'm trying to say, though, is let's take it by cases. In the first place, you have people who are suspended or who are taken off benefits and then decide to go ahead and appeal. During that process, when they are exercising their right to have a case—in which they have at least, according to the figures here, a one-third chance of getting a favourable decision from the board—they may, in fact, be lacking in food or lacking in money for the rent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I indicated a while ago that we will be giving consideration to the proposal in the Swadron report that payment of general assistance should continue when the matter is before the board of review, where assistance has been refused because of the applicant not having made reasonable efforts to find employment.

Mr. Cassidy: Fine; but would you extend that also, though, to people who, in fact, are not in an employable category?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Who are not in-?

Mr. Cassidy: Who are not in an employable category.

Mr. Martel: In a case I appealed, Dr. Band had to order the district welfare to make payment, because it took considerable time and she had no income. He ordered payment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our policy is, when a person is in need, we look after it. I would think that—

Mr. Martel: He had to order it from Toronto.

Mr. Cassidy: I have had a case like this, too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Cassidy: I've had a case like this, too, and we've managed to sort it out. But, all the same, if it hadn't been sorted out over the phone, then the lady in question, who was a separated mother, would have, therefore, not had any resources, while she was waiting for a decision by the appeal board. I'm just saying if you are going to do it in the cases where employment has been re-

fused, why not go on to other cases, where it isn't a matter of employment, where it isn't a specific instance raised by the Swadron report?

The second case would be denial of benefit on first application. There, too, I don't think you can make a hard-and-fast rule to say that anybody who appeals, therefore, automatically should become entitled to the benefit that they'd otherwise been refused, because that could be open to abuse. But it seems to me that there should at least be some discretionary kind of authority.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. I'd like Mr. Borczak to make a comment on that.

Mr. Cassidy: Sure.

Mr. M. Borczak (Deputy Minister): I might make a few statements here to help clarify what the law provides and what it doesn't provide, as perhaps it is a basis for better understanding here. There is no specific provision in the General Welfare Assistance Act or in the Family Benefits Act which would authorize payments to go on during the period that the board of review is hearing an appeal before it. But there is under the Family Benefits Act a provision through a recent amendment that permits the director to make a decision either retroactively or in the future-that is, the decision may take effect retroactively or in the future. Therefore, the director of family benefits, if he intends to, say, suspend a case, may withhold his decision on that while the matter goes before the board of review and let the assistance continue until that board of review actually holds its hearing.

In the area of a person who is denied assistance in the first instance, the present provisions under the Family Benefits Act would not permit the director to grant assistance when he has to reach the conclusion that the person is not eligible. Therefore, what would be necessary here, then, is a specific provision in the law which would perhaps give, let's say the board of review, an opportunity of determining whether or not assistance should be granted during the period that it is hearing the matter, much as the courts may do on various occasions when they will direct that a certain remedy be carried out on a temporary basis, pending a decision of the court. This is an area that is presently under review within the ministry.

Mr. Cassidy: You stated precisely the things that I had in mind for changes. However, I hope the review would, in fact, be

favourable and these changes in legislation could and would be made.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lewis, you had a comment.

Mr. Lewis: Yes. It is not much more than that, Madam Chairman. I guess, like other members of the Legislature Mr. Minister, there is a fairly strong conviction of your own sensitivity about these fields and the wish, therefore, to make points that are not as combative as other points that will be made during the course of these estimates, in the hope that we can persuade you to certain positions.

I want, in that context, to make an observation. It is inconceivable to me that any case under the board of review need be prolonged beyond 40 days. I know that you are lifting the maximum of days. But I think, you, as minister, should require, from time to time, statistical evidence of the average number of days that appeals are taking to deliver. And to meet in no uncertain terms, with your board of review to see if there are individuals on the board to whom the practice of delay is endemic. It tends to be a reflection of individuals, I suspect, rather than a reflection of the cases, in terms of the delay feature.

I say not more than 40 days, because we have all the resources of government at our command. Even if one is waiting for medical records, or for other material, it is surely possible to mobilize those resources, to requisition those records and the material, and come forth with a decision.

The eight per cent of the cases, I don't know. The member for Scarborough Centre will know better than I. But I would guess the eight per cent of the cases are, in fact, the more difficult cases. Which means that the applicants are probably the more vulnerable applicants. Anybody who comes before the board of review is vulnerable, per se, because they are in receipt of a social allowance, and are appealing, to an intimidating bureaucracy in their terms, what they consider to have been an injustice.

There are immediately many such recipients on the defensive. That is inherent in the system. And that any should feel undue delay, seems to me unfortunate. All kinds of factors could enter into it.

I had a case drawn to my attention—and have no intention, except to the minister, to use the name publicly—in which an application for review was made on Jan. 6, 1972. The hearing was held on Feb. 15, 1972. The

decision did not issue until April 11, 1972, a period of almost three months. Almost a full three months having elapsed between the original inquiry, and the decision. An amount of money which wouldn't have stopped the world was involved. It turned out to be \$27 or more a month. The board ultimately found in the applicant's favour, as it would quite appropriately do. It was a fairly significant amount of money involved in a budget of a social allowance, and I to this day do not know what it takes to cause that kind of delay—from Feb. 15 to April 11.

The members of the board involved were Miss R. J. Morris, vice-chairman, and chairman of the hearing; Mr. J. Ballantyne, member; Mrs. N. Brown, member. Why it was not possible in 1972 in Ontario to bring two of those people together rather more rapidly than the elapse of 58 days is something that is beyond me, because there was no additional material required.

I'll tell you what I think this was. This was a case of moralizing. This was a case where assumptions were made within the department about the validity of the board's decision. Or the kind of decision the board would come to—which some individual or individuals found offensive because it involved an allowance for a child and the father's name was not known. Nor would the mother give it for the best reasons, which the Act preserves, and rights, which the Act preserves.

I think there was some component of moralism applied in the department about whether or not the information should be given, and how quickly the proceedings should ensue. And that bothers me. But we all have moral views, and they always intrude on decisions that should be made.

But I am trying to make the point, Mr. Minister, that it really is quite unconscionable, when no additional evidence is required, to have that kind of delay. This would be one of your category of eight per cent. I am sure it was a touchy cases. There is no question. These things are always touchy, you know, when they involve such matters.

It is not as easy as whether or not you are receiving your additional subsidy for drugs, or whether or not there was a simple miscalculation. This involves cosmic moral values about whether or not a mother should reveal the name of a father.

I really want to suggest to you that the minister look carefully into the reasons for the delay in some of these cases. I may say that I have examined this carefully myself, and I have seen the board decision, I have it

in front of me. I have received letters from the applicant, and I have checked it out very carefully. And I am fully satisfied in my mind that the decision could have been rendered to the applicant within two weeks, with no problems whatsoever. Except that people were a little anxious in certain quarters about the precedent-setting nature of this decision. I don't see why the mother should lose a significant allowance in the process. And that will be inevitably true from the way the board of review functions.

I am kind of pleased about one person being able to make the decision. I am kind of apprehensive, on the other hand, because I don't know about these 15 board members. I mean, I know Jimmy Band. I have had dealings with him. On balance, I probably feel pretty comfortable about him, because in my experience, Dr. Band has erred on the side of people's needs, individual people's needs.

Other board members? Well who am I to say? Maybe they cherish some quiet, unexpressed, repressed antagoism to humankind which will express itself in delay. I am just saying to the minister that there is a very great deal—

Mr. Drea: Me?

Mr. Lewis: Oh, not the member for Scarborough Centre. Certainly not. I have no doubt that his tenure was exemplary, and that all his cases were resolved on the spot. But for others who have mortal frailties, I want to—

Mr. Drea: I am glad you finally recognized it.

Mr. Lewis: —I want to make the case very strongly that there is such a sense of vulnerability on the part of the applicants that the minister should keep a close eye on the board of review; a really close eye, to satisfy himself.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. I wish to thank the member for his very constructive comments. We will make sure that every member of the board receives a copy of today's debate on this important question. It would be our hope that there would be no undue delays in decisions, and to try to bring that 92 per cent still higher up next year.

Mr. Lewis: I am going to send you, Mr. Minister, a full copy of the case and the decision. And your mind will boggle slightly, as mine did, at the absence of reasons for the delay. I think you'll see immediately what is implicit in it. But think of what that

means, writ large, to several hundred claimants and the system becomes self-defeating then. You can change that very quickly.

Mr. Martel: If we represent someone at one of these hearings, Mr. Minister, could we not have a copy of the ultimate decision sent to us? We represent them, we take the case, and we present the case on their behalf and we don't get a copy. I have been with two or three cases. I never get a copy. I have to write to the person to find out what the decision was. You know, it could slip my mind. Most of us have a great variety of cases—and we don't know what the decision is.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the present time every party does get a copy of the decision. But we will take your suggestion into consideration.

Mr. Martel: I don't. I have represented three different people. I have never got the decision—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Party to the action.

Mr. Martel: Well, if you are defending the person you would like to know if they were successful in obtaining the benefit. Not for your own ego, I can assure you. But if you are trying to keep track of these cases, that you have as individual cases, along with compensation, and a whole host of other matters, you like eventually to be able to check it off as being done.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said earlier, we will take a look back, Mr. Martel.

Madam Chairman: Item 2 carried?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just have one short question in regard to the finances of the board of review. I suppose that is one of the things we should discuss under the estimates.

There is an increase from \$86,000 to \$288,000 in services. Does that include the per diem for the members? Is that what the increase is all about?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Per diems are included in that amount.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I see. The major portion of that would be in relation to per diems.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, and also there has been a substantial increase in the number of hearings. They have more than doubled I believe. For instance, in the year 1970-1971; in the previous year there were 730 hearings,

and in the last fiscal year there were 1,566—a substantial increase.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So that represents most of the increase in these estimates?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is right, yes, that is the-

Madam Chairman: Item 2 carried? Carried. Item 3 please. Carried?

Mr. Cassidy: Just a question on item 3.

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Minister, could you explain to me whether the Soldiers' Aid Commission is for the assistance of the one soldier who administers it or for the assistance of soldiers generally. Colonel Medland, who is one of possibly 150,000 veterans in the province, maybe more, draws a salary of \$12,000 or \$13,000 from this programme. The only transfer payments he administers amount to \$9,000.

In other words, the administration cost to us is about 60 per cent of the total cost of the programme. This piques my curiosity. I wonder how that \$9,000 was spread around that remaining 149,900-odd veterans in the rest of the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is to provide assistance, principally in the form of grants, to Ontario veterans of the First World War, or the Second World War and the Korean campaign or their dependents. The funds are principally derived from several trust funds for the benefit of war veterans and their dependents. Colonel Medland does not get any pay. I guess it is just the clerical staff.

Mr. Cassidy: Colonel Medland is not benefiting? I see.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. It is a voluntary service.

Mr. Cassidy: What is the value of the trust fund that is administered, then? What is the value of the funds that are administered in terms of annual income?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do not have that information. We will get it for you.

Mr. Cassidy: Could you get it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: I am a bit relieved. It sounds a bit better than it looks on paper.

Madam Chairman: Item 3 carried. Item 4? Carried?

Mr. Martel: No, Madam Chairman, I am afraid not.

With respect to the regional offices, I'd like to know what the caseload might be per worker. The reason I ask that, Mr. Minister, is it seems to me that your district offices have a good deal more work than maybe they have staff to do the work. They deal with general welfare as well as with FBA and everything else.

It would seem to me that because of the diversity of the work that probably their complement of staff should be somewhat higher than it presently is. They have greater distances to go as they travel throughout northern Ontario from some of your central offices. I am wondering if there is sufficient staff because of the complexity of their work as opposed to what a regional office or a municipal office would have to do. In other words, is your staff large enough in your district offices?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We could utilize more staff. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. Martel: Well, there are lots of unemployed people today. There are all kinds of available people coming out of the colleges—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And very competent ones.

Mr. Martel: Right. I just don't think you could operate if you didn't have the people that you have right now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are working at it it is our hope to increase our staff.

Mr. Martel: The thing that really bothers me, Mr. Minister—and I realize the reason you do it is for your centralized decisions with respect to FBA allowances. They take at least three months from the time an application is taken; it is checked out in the Sudbury district, let's say, and it comes to Toronto and gets to the right department here in Toronto. You can expect a minimum of three months.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Some take less though. We have had some take less. They need medical reports and other documents. It does take time.

Mr. Martel: If you are operating on the same ground rules with all your regional administrators then you deal with the FBA. You have competent people. I know many of

them, not only in my own region but Thessalon and places like that. They are competent people. Why aren't they given the right to make the decisions there? Why should it have to come to Toronto for a decision? This is ludicrous.

You must trust your people. They are god people, let them make the decisions. If you want to review it once in a while, fine. Do it in reverse. If you think their competency is in question, check their decisions. But why not allow them to make the decision with respect to whether a person is disabled and entitled to a benefit, or whether, in the case of a widow's allowance—they recommend it and I am sure that it comes down to a point where you just rubber stamp it in many instances. Why not give them the authority to make the decision?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I must say I'm sort of wearing two hats. As a northerner I would agree with you that decentralization is a very worthwhile step. But I am sure there must be some very good reason why they all have to be dealt with at head office. I would ask Mr. Borszak.

Mr. Martel: Now you're passing the buck.

Mr. Borczak: Actually, one can argue for decentralization and I think one can argue equally as loud for centralization. It is a matter of weighing the pluses and minuses on both sides of this kind of an argument.

When you think of disability, for instance, as one of the elements that is a requirement for eligibility, we have a medical advisory board which is stationed in Toronto. There are three members on that board, and the information that is collected by the field worker in relation to the disability of the person is examined by that board of review. From that point of view it would seem to me that it speeds up the process if you are operating the whole decision-making process on a centralized basis.

This doesn't mean that we couldn't in fact be decentralized, but it would mean then that there would be that much more flow of paperwork back and forth between the regional offices all around the province and that board of review—much more than there is at the present time.

Actually there are no recommendations made by the regional offices in relation to the question of eligibility under FBA. It is a case of reporting the facts on which the decision is made, and the centralized staff then make the decision based on these facts.

Some members might remember that a number of years back when we operated under the categorical programmes, we did in fact go that route with the mother's allowances programme. We retained a centralized programme in old age pensions and blind allowances, and disabled persons' allowances, but we did decentralize mothers' allowances. At that time we found that we hadn't actually improved the situation in terms of speeding up the decisions. We seemed not to have made any gain in that direction.

What seemed to have happened instead was that there was more difficulty in maintaining some sort of consistency in decisions. The law sets out the criteria under which eligibility is determined. In my view there should be some reasonable consistency in the kind of decision that is made. We found that too often a decision was made in one regional area on a set of facts and that applicant or recipient then might move to another area and find a different kind of decision being made.

This was extremely difficult for us to overcome. This led us to the conclusion then that we should begin to give direction to our regional administrators in the interpretation of the Act and in the regulations.

One can see where this leads. You begin to build up what amounts to another body of law. It's administrative law; it's interpretation that tended rather to restrict the decisions of the regional administrators. We found that we have many more cases being referred back to Toronto on an appeal by recipients through members, through the usual channels, than we would have expected initially on this.

So on balance, after operating that programme on a decentralized basis for several years we came to the conclusion that the advantages were very definitely outweighed by the disadvantages and so we centralized that programme, and when we moved into the family benefits programme we continued on a centralized basis. However, we are now again reconsidering this whole area to see whether, in fact, we might perhaps find better ways of doing this job on a decentralized basis than we had the first time.

Mr. Martel: Well, if the minister follows my suggestion and hires more staff for the regional offices it might help the problem. It would give your administrator time to do the job he is there to do with the competent people there...

Another thing that bothers me about this administration, Mr. Minister-and I made

reference to it the other day when I spoke, and it really turns my mind to glue—are the counsellors who are mentioned in this document. You would think that counsellors were pouring out of your ears. How many counsellors are there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The counsellors you are referring to—

Mr. Martel: For marriage counselling, credit counselling, family therapy. They are all mentioned. We might do it on a region by region basis. For example, how many marriage counsellors are in the Sudbury area?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Marriage counsellors?

Mr. Martel: Yes, marriage counsellors. Oh it's in here. You want me to find it? I can quote the section under family services, marriage counselling. How many marriage counsellors are there in Sudbury?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As such we have no-

Mr. Martel: No-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have our regular social workers, or field workers.

Mr. Martel: Just a second, I'll find it. I just want to get squared away here.

Mr. Lewis: You don't mean consiliari?

Mr. Martel: They dealt with marriage counselling, you see. How many counsellors do you have for marriage counselling?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have about 25 family counsellors.

Mr. Martel: Twenty-five for the entire province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Where are they located?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have 100 counsellors for vocational and rehabilitational services.

Mr. Martel: And for credit counselling?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is done through the agencies.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I know. I said earlier today that I would question that when we come to it. You pay out \$191,000, and I'm going to question how many people receive consultation for \$191,000. It might be to our advantage to consider hiring our own counsellors at \$15,000 a year and let them go

out and do this and have them permanently on staff, rather than put it out to some agency.

I am not suggesting ripoff either by the agency; I wouldn't even consider that that was happening. But I am suggesting that you might consider hiring the counsellors instead of hiring the agency on an ad hoc basis.

The real impression one gets, Mr. Minister—and that's what I am driving at—in this book and in all the reports that come out of the department, the annual reports, there are counsellors for just about everything. And it is a real false interpretation.

If you look at family counselling—622 cases received assistance. Out of how many needing it? It's glowing. Two full pages of all they do, and then you see 622 cases or 622 families received counselling.

Well, if we don't have the counsellors, why put it in? And they are services that are needed. They are desperately needed. But why put them in? I can name you a dozen areas you need counsellors for. Just to comment, you know, on one area in particular where I bet you don't have a worker is in the courts. Yet it says here:

In Canada, a third group requiring much improved social services are the children and adults who come before the courts. It is a sad but typical commentary that in 1968 in Winnipeg, a city of 500,000 people, there were 18 probation officers to meet the myriad needs represented in juvenile delinquency of that city. And Winnipeg is better supplied with such personnel than most Canadian cities. When juveniles or adults are released from prison, the initial stigma of their sentence, coupled with the virtual absence of a decent level of help makes it almost inevitable that further incarceration will result as underlying problems re-emerge in crime.

And the costs.

You see, it isn't the cost of the counsellor that bothers me, it's the lack of counselling and the costs that occur, just in this instance, by people ending up back in the sin bin. You then run into costs for keeping a family on some type of assistance programme while the husband is in jail or the kids are in jail. We never seem to move in this province to head off or to prevent escalation of cases. We seem to react, and the costs are much greater when you react to a problem than when you head the problem off.

I have indicated on a number of occasions here where I have had to go out and find

counsellors for people, and have saved the department money. One family with seven children we have been able to prevent from splitting up for almost two years now. If all seven children had been with the Children's Aid Society—they range in age from about five to 16—what would have been the cost for the last two years to the department? You would have paid the salary, just on one case alone, of a counsellor in family counselling that could have helped them to bring together their financial problems and to make payments.

We have been able to keep this family together on a voluntary basis, but if they had broken up, the cost to the province in two years would have run wild for seven children—plus the old man would have left, so the wife would have been on some type of assistance as well. There was no way that the Children's Aid Society would have allowed those kids to stay in the home. The cost of that one family, Mr. Minister, would have paid almost the salary of a good counsellor, but you don't have one in Sudbury.

I would suspect in area after area, Mr. Minister, if we were to hire consultants, good people, to help people, that despite the costs of their salaries we would in fact save the province money. All kinds of money.

One of the studies I have been after with two ministers previous to you, I believe, is on family breakup as a result of financial problems. Most of your workers tell me that when the husband deserts the mother, usually at the base of it is a financial problem. If this is the case, then financial counsellors in some of the regional offices could prevent this, because in the final analysis you start the whole game over again.

You have got the husband off somewhere, maybe the kids are with the Children's Aid Society, the mother's on some type of benefit from your department. Let's get the counsellors, Mr. Minister, in the various areas. I would suggest rather strongly to you that you are going to find that instead of increasing your costs, taking into consideration of course the unemployment this past winter which increased the costs in all fields of welfare, that in fact it would save the department money. We have to have these people.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree that there is certainly an advantage in having more counsellors for various purposes, whether or not they should be, at the present time, for credit counselling. We assist private agencies through grants and there is a need for more of this to be done in that area.

Mr. Martel: I am not just talking about the credit areas.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I know.

Mr. Martel: I am talking about every area where we can get counsellors in, people who are trained to deal with a specific type of problem.

In the case I talked about, we kept just one family together. The entire salary for a year of a counsellor probably could have been paid, or nearly half—I think we have to pay these people if they are going to be well qualified. They are going to have to get a good salary. But that family would have run on \$6,000 or \$7,000; that would have been half the salary of a good counsellor. And yet the services of this counsellor would have been available to many more people in the Sudbury region.

If we can only prevent that sort of thing—I call it preventive care, for want of a better word. Possibly what we could be doing through these counsellors and in the courts, and after courts and so on, is saving the province money. Not just through your ministry's expenditure, but let's say that of the Attorney General's Department from having so many people incarcerated.

I think there are all kinds of places where we could make use of these services and save government a considerable amount of money in every department. And yet we don't move in that field; we don't head off the problems. We wait for it to happen, and then we pay the price. It is too late for the province in terms of dollars and cents. And frequently it is too late for the people to do anything to reverse the trend, which is then on its way.

For two years, I guess, I've been asking for counsellors. Mr. Borczak remembers well, and I'm sure Miss Crittenden does; the same request. And yet we get the glowing reports of all kinds of counsellors. If we wanted to pin you down, we could, but I won't do it. I think it would be embarrassing if at each place in this book that you have mentioned counsellors we said, "Okay, tell us how many you have and where they are located;" we would find that you would have a mere handful.

Well, they are just not even scratching the surface of the needs; and that is why I won't ask the question. I would just urge that the minister consider putting these type of counsellors in his office. I guarantee you, Mr. Minister, if you cost it you will find that what we save will far offset what we pay. That

doesn't include the human suffering that goes on and what we could possibly head off.

Madam Chairman: Thank you Mr. Martel. Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just on that same point. I think that is just the point I was trying to make the other night, Mr. Minister, when I said some of these brochures were rather misleading in what they say. Right on that same point, I just opened this one all about Ontario social services and it says:

Family services provides individual family and group counselling and practical support services to applicants for and recipients of public assistance.

Well, I don't know of any group counselling in my area that has ever gone on in the regional office. I'm not finding fault with people there; there are just not the people there to do it. It goes on further:

Family service units are located in several of the regional offices of the department.

Perhaps the minister could tell me where these family service units are, because I don't know of any in the regional offices that I know. Granted there may be some in the Toronto regional offices and others, but I should think if a service like that is going to be available, it should be available in each regional office. I don't see that the increase in the estimates of administration will provide for any family service units in any new offices this year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly I agree. There certainly is a need to strengthen our regional offices and to provide mor services.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You know, somebody reading this booklet would look to your regional office for that type of service; and they certainly couldn't find it in the one that I know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, they are provided in certain area but there are other areas where they are just not available. It is something that we hope to be able to improve with more staff and a larger budget.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well I hope you don't distribute this one in my area.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You have to be selective in your distribution.

Mr. Cassidy: I would just like to come back to the management concept, if you

will, that Mr. Borczak was talking about. I had words with him the other night in a restrained way, after the session ended, about this problem of the alternatives of centralized and decentralized administration. It seems to me that the Act is reasonably specific about most things, and so it just isn't good enough that the department should continue to have the concept that the people in its regional offices simply are fact finders and send the facts in a dossier down to Toronto where the computations are made.

The question of delays has already been introduced. These delays exist, not just in the initial determination of allowance and getting their cheques out and so on, but they also exist, for example, if one wishes to question something, and one finds that the file is up in Toronto. The need, it seems to me, for paper to pass back and forth for cases that go to the appeal board, is really pretty small. Because if you compare 600-odd appeal hearings a year, against 300,000 people on benefits, that is about 0.2 per cent and it is very much a case of a small tail wagging a very big dog—if that is the prime justification for the centralization of decisions.

It seems to me though, that there is another factor here, as well, and that is that you, Mr. Minister, and your department, naturally want to have qualified, competent, capable, sensitive people working out in the field. You don't want people that just work by rote, and cyphers who can be sort of interchangeable, the way you change parts on a Chevrolet car. But, in fact, you sort of compel them to do that right now, because they literally are not responsible.

As they send the facts up to Toronto they may know to within the last cent just what will be done financially for a particular recipient. They have a bit of discretion if they have the time-and they usually don't, because they carry such enormous caseloads. But they have a bit of discretion to try and call in other services to do certain things in the region. But the prime purpose right now, because of the somewhat limited vision of the department, is the provision of financial assistance. And there is no reassurance that the people really can give. All they can say is, "Well, I am sending it up to Toronto. I will get it off to Toronto as soon as I can, and I hope to get an answer soon.

Then the recipient has to wait—whether it is an initial application, or some change in status that would involve a change in the cheque, the recipient has to wait, and wait, and wait. Sometimes they have to wait until they finally see the cheque to find out that a decision has been made, and find out what the contents of that decision are.

Now, I don't see why you have to de-sex or castrate your workers in this way. I don't see why a sort of system of management review, which is certainly well known to the administrative specialists within the department, couldn't work, given the fact that you have some reasonably precise kind of things here. So that somebody could say, "Well look, I'll take it back, and I'll get back to you within 24 hours to tell you what we are going to do." The worker would go back that evening to his office, work it out, check it right through with the supervisor to make sure that there hadn't been some grievous mistake, or to check one or two points that were a bit chancy, and make a decision.

Now, naturally if it was found, in a month or two, that there had been some mistake, why, they could sensitively tell the recipient that they had made a mistake, why they had made a mistake and what effect that was going to have.

That just seems to be such a more humane and responsive kind of way to administer the thing—rather than to leave it all up in the maze of an unseen, faceless computer and a bunch of clerks and people in Toronto, who never are out in the field, who never really see first-hand the problems, and who simply sit there doing their figure work all day in much the same way as the Department of Transport processes invoices for the purchase of new cars.

Could you not perhaps experiment with this in five or six areas of the province, see how it works and then go on to doing it across the province?

Mr. Lewis: Why don't you experiment in the northeast as an example?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That would be a good area to start with.

Mr. Lewis: I think so.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, our regional offices, as I have mentioned, are being strengthened and there is a lot of discretion given to the regional administrators. I think the general principle of decentralization is a good one. But as Mr. Borczak mentioned a while ago with reference to the Family Bene-

fits Act, say, there are good reasons why it is not feasible.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I am suggesting that now, working within these regulations in particular, the reasons for centralization are not particularly compelling.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What delays are you referring to? We are aware of some delays, but under the General Welfare Assistance Act I don't believe there are any undue delays.

Mr. Cassidy: GWA is administered municipally and therefore the decision is made on the spot.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And regionally.

Mr. Martel: That's decentralized.

Mr. Cassidy: That's decentralized.

Mr. Martel: The FBA is not, though.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No.

Mr. Cassidy: It is the FBA that is not.

Mr. Martel: If you lose a document, you have to write back to the regional office. "This doesn't allow us to make a decision until we get more information," they say. That happens frequently and there are tremendous delays.

Mr. Cassidy: I could say further, Mr. Minister, that I think this is probably the place to raise two things. One is that in referring to the regional offices, you talked about this decentralization and mentioned a broader use of more specialized workers within the various regional offices. But then the report went on to say that these workers carry a smaller caseload of approximately 100 specialized or problem cases. Once again, I am sure that Dr. Hendry, for example, who is a consultant to your department, would tell you that a caseload of 100 in fact is considered to be at the upper limits of what is acceptable. To claim that is a relief from the pressure just isn't acceptable.

My experience from talking to your people is that the normal caseloads are up in the 200 and 300 range; while admittedly a certain number of those cases will be pretty routine—for example, someone who is disabled and doesn't require special services; it may be a relatively routine sort of thing—I would suggest that an awful lot of the cases are not that routine. And to say that your specialized case workers, for example, have

caseloads of 100 or more, suggests that they must be having a great deal of difficulty doing anything effective with more than a small proportion of that particular group.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no doubt that additional staff would be very helpful in helping our workers who have very heavy workloads.

Mr. Martel: Do you want us to move an amendment that you would accept that we increase your estimates for that purpose by \$5 million? I have hangups, you know.

Mr. Cassidy: The third point I wanted to raise and again I think it is germane to this particular thing, although we have already raised it in a sense.

The minister, I am sure, has heard discussion of the need to join together the GWA and the FBA programmes, which can be done either by centralizing the lot or by decentralizing the lot. It may be, it seems to me, that if you can't decentralize within a hierarchical structure of the ministry, the whole shebang—or at least the larger and stronger welfare units run by municipalities—could be decentralized or delegated to local municipalities.

Some kind of a financial deal could be arranged with them so that the proportion they paid was perhaps 10 per cent of the whole, rather than 20 per cent of general welfare assistance. Thus financially they probably would be better off, because they would be protected from the extreme fluctuations of general welfare assistance, and they would also be able to integrate the two programmes. You wouldn't have the sort of problem that people run into now, where they come off FBA, go on to DWA for a while and have got to get back into FBA. I am sure that the minister's people—Miss Crittenden, for example—are aware of the kind of merry-goround which is so frustrating, so dehumanizing and so depersonalized.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But, of course, as you know the FBA is for those who need assistance over a long period, while the general welfare assistance is for those who use it for a relatively short period.

Mr. Martel: That's not always the case, though. In Ottawa, they found just the opposite, that a quarter of them still on it were long-term cases and still getting general welfare.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, for instance, we estimate at the present time that there are about 12,000 cases receiving general welfare

assistance because a particular person is permanently unemployable. I have asked how much it would cost if they were to be under FBA, and the answer I got is that the cost would be about \$3.3 million.

Mr. Martel: Except, of course, they are already getting general welfare assistance from a municipal government, so in fact the costs would not be that much greater would they? All the money comes from the same pocket anyway, whether the province pays it out holus-bolus through your department or in fact pays it out of the municipal level and gets some back from you and the municipality kicks in the remaining portion. In the final analysis the money all came from the same place anyway.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree, but at the same time it is a question of priorities. If we had an extra \$3.3 million maybe on a priority it would be best to subsidize—we often hear about special assistance—

Mr. Martel: But you are still paying it out. Virtually the same amount is being paid out. You have to reimburse the municipality 80 per cent, so that you could virtually take the municipality's share of the \$3 million, which would be 20 per cent that they are now paying. You are paying the difference, so in fact what would it really cost you?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Half a million dollars.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): It's being taken off the homeowners taxes.

Mr. Martel: Yes. You would hit the homeowner in the Sudbury area or in North Bay or in the city of Toronto. It still comes from the same pocketbook, Mr. Minister. People ultimately pay the taxes, and no matter where you pay it it still comes from people.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Borczak advises me that that is the municipal share; this is the number of those 12,000 cases.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Three million dollars would be the extra cost to you.

Mr. Cassidy: But it wouldn't cost the taxpayers of the province an extra nickel.

Mr. Martel: I might ask the minister, that \$3 million you are talking about—the muncipality's only paying 20 per cent—is that the 20 per cent represented by the municipality? That doesn't include the 80 per cent they get back from you people?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is the municipal share, the 20 per cent of this cost; this \$3 million represents the 20 per cent of the municipality.

Mr. Martel: But the point I make, Mr. Minister, is, where did the \$3 million come from anyway? It came from the municipal taxpayer. He's paying the shot anyway. The best place to pay is on the income tax field rather than on the municipal field, where we have a rather inequitable system of municipal tax. In fact it would be better for most people in the province to have that picked up by the province, because the municipal tax—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You could also say you were then giving as much as the federal government.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, though, as I said earlier, we may feel that if we had extra revenue, on a priority basis there might be areas that command a much higher priority.

Mr. Martel: I told you how you could save the \$3 million. Just put some counsellors in.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. Cassidy: Can I just close off on that, Madam Chairman, just to say this: That the kind of problems you get into from lack of integration with the two programmes is that two different sets of workers, caseworkers and so on, often have to deal with the same person. A person receiving FBA then requires a drug card. It's a Russian roulette game as to whether or not their municipality, under the GWA supplementary provisions, will or won't give it to her or him. There are other special allowances that come out of the general welfare programme, rather than the FBA programme and that happens again and again, Mr. Minister, and it's a consequence of this artificial separation which you are still insisting upon, which I think ought to be ended.

Mr. Martel: You see, Mr. Minister, you are also hung up with the problem in the Sudbury area, and many areas. You've got district welfare and you've got a staff and you've got the municipal welfare in Sudbury and you have a staff, and you have the provincial body with a staff, and none of them has adequate staff. If a person moves from the outlying areas—let's say he moves from a place like Val Caron—into Sudbury he is taken off the district welfare. The case is transferred to the municipal welfare and finally he moves down to Broder township,

which is an unorganized township, so then the file is passed on to the provincial office. The more I think about it, if you combined all those three staffs, you might have adequate staff to do the job. You just might have, if you put all those three staffs together. You could have people specializing in certain fields and those who are straight people out in the field. There is so much duplication and the files run around all over the place.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are moving in that area. We have at the present time more than 66 per cent of the province covered either by regional welfare boards in the north, and in southern Ontario, county—

Mr. Martel: Do away with them all; take them all over.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. Martel: I've made up my mind it is the only solution. I finally convinced myself. It took a while but—

Madam Chairman: It took you a long time, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: -I've reached that point.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't know if we are getting into a discussion of that under this vote, but I made the statement in my opening remarks that the province should be responsible for total welfare or family benefits—the whole works—within regional offices.

The minister indicates that they are moving toward that and you have so many district or county welfare boards or whatever you desire to call them. You haven't taken the step of forcing all the municipalities in an area into one board.

I am sure he is aware of the situation in my specific area in regard to this. I know his staff are because they have been dealing with it since the district board was established six or seven years ago. It has been nothing but a problem. It has been near bankruptcy five or six times and the province every year has to come along and bail it out.

The whole problem comes down to the fact that the city of North Bay is not included in that district board. They have their own setup as it is. I think it is time that the province went the full route and took the decision that all the municipalities within a district will be in the one district unit and that there is no way that one municipality, the one with the tax base to support a good service, will be able to opt out.

That is exactly what has happened in our area. It is a similar situation, I'm sure, in Sudbury and in other areas across the province, until the province is prepared to take the step and indicate by legislation that if the majority of the municipalities in an area want to form a district or a county board, they all have to be in it and not set the criterion that a city within that area can opt out.

There is no way that any district board in an area such as the one I represent is going to be able to provide anything near comprehensive service without the tax base that is involved in the large municipality in the area. Beyond that, the history of the service that has been provided by the city is somewhat less than one might desire.

I'm sure that everybody within the provincial service is well aware of the history of that service over the past 10 years. I should think it is time that the city of North Bay, by legislation, was made a part of the district board so that all people in the area can have a service that is at least up to a minimum standard. I say to you that neither one of them now is up to a minimum standard. One because they don't have the money and the other because they don't want to spend the money. That is a local question, I realize.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That suggestion has been made to us also by others, Mr. Smith, and we are looking into this whole question.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have suggested that in these estimates for four years running now, with the same answer. Meanwhile people aren't getting the service. Somebody has got to come to grips with it sometime.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We met recently, about two weeks ago, with the municipal liaison committee—the mayors and reeves—and they made a very strong plea that we pay a larger percentage of administrative costs, that we raise our 50 per cent. This could be an incentive to have more of the municipalities and also more of those regions that are not in either district welfare boards or counties, to—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well you have a differential now. In the district boards you pay 50 per cent of the cost—is that not right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's across the province I believe; 50 per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Fifty per cent. And for those municipalities which are outside of regional boards, you pay 50 per cent of the increase above 63, or something like that. But the incentive isn't great enough. Maybe what you should—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They asked for 80 per cent. So if we were to increase it to 80 per cent, I do believe this would be quite an incentive to interest them to form regional—

Mr. Martel: They get 80 per cent, providing that they move in.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They don't get it as an individual—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh yes, that is right. It would have to be that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Because that is obviously what they did with district health services in Toronto. They used the dollar bludgeon.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are all in favour. We do believe that it does provide for better and more standard uniform services on a regional basis. So we are moving in that area.

Madam Chairman: Item 4 carried?

Mr. Lewis: No. Just before it carries, Madam Chairman, I want to revert for a moment to the points that many members of the committee were making about the regional and central organization.

I am hard pressed to believe that this is a function of the administrative view. It may be a function of social philosophy. Conservatives are notorious in their wish to centralize everything, just as socialists would tend to decentralize. The minister knows that those are immutable patterns. So I understand the sort of thrust and perhaps lust of those who administer the programmes to centralize them.

But I really question the efficiency of the way a programme is handled on that basis. I think the suggestion that came about a couple of pilot projects in certain areas of the province might be worth pursuing in very serious terms. I cannot believe that well-trained, sensitive administrators cannot make the decisions about which allowances should be rendered and do it in however many days it takes someone at the central office to do. While I accept Mr. Borczak's position that those recipients who move from place to place may find an anomaly in the amount which one administrator gives them and another one gives or denies, that's the anomaly with which the central administration should deal, not with the dictation of each allowance in each region.

The regulations in this department dating back years have always had enormous con-

straint. The categorical aid programmes you couldn't move at all. You were suffocated from day one. When we moved from categorical aid to matters of need, even with these—as everyone who deals with these things knows—the pre-added budget, which has just undergone a fairly thorough review, sets down very tough limitations and strictures which don't allow for all that much flexibility.

There can be flexibility as to whether you provide drugs. There can be flexibility around certain other programmes. But basically there isn't all that much flexibility. Basically, a sensitive, trained, experienced human being can see what is involved in the determination of the allowance.

We don't have to be subject to delays. We don't have to be subject to the bureaucracy. We don't really have to be subject to the hierarchy that exists when you do everything centrally in this fashion. Why can't there be people in Sudbury, in Ottawa, and elsewhere who make—I daresay even people in Kapuskasing would be competent to make these determinations—I challenge you to suggest otherwise.

It is really one of those extraordinary phenomena that only in Toronto have we the intellectual concentration sufficient to determine that the allowance be provided, and that's just nonsense. But I understand. Everyone feels good. Everyone likes to be able to make the final determination. There is a certain sense of satisfaction if it is done in a centralized way. We are all able to argue ourselves into the self-justifying proposition that it must be done centrally—for reasons of efficiency or whatever.

I find that very difficult to believe. Maybe I have been influenced a lot by my colleagues from Sudbury, all three of them, who are pretty intimately involved in the Family Benefits Act and its administration in that area. I can't help but feel that the inordinate delays that are sometimes experienced could really be eliminated overnight. There is just no reason for it. You have competent staff people who can make those determinations right away.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think it is a very worthwhile suggestion. It is a matter that we have been discussing among ourselves and we will look into this suggestion of a sort of a pilot project on using a certain region and seeing how much we can decentralize.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, it would be fun to hear what happens to the pilot projects, because previously private projects in this department,

as Miss Crittenden will remember quite vividly, have been used to demonstrate the obvious and then consigned to limbo. If you looked carefully through—as I am sure you have, and you have probably read and absorbed them all—the reports accumulated by this department, there must be more reports than any other department on the face of the earth.

No; I would be prepared to concede for this department a grasp in this area which has not been equalled by any other department anywhere else. I can remember in report after annual report all of the pilots and studies that were made; they were breathtaking studies. I recall one of the studies of 200 families showed that if you invest some time in people you can allow them to work again without having to collect welfare benefits. It was a study of that proportion. After it was proved, it was assigned somewhere and nothing came of it. We continued in our own categorical programme fashion.

It is a funny thing about this department that it moves very slowly, because of the dependence on federal funding and the Canada Assistance Act and the intertwining of regulations and the sense that you can't move without the federal people moving. I have never been persuaded that that's entirely true, and I would ask this minister to break some of the precedents before—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a new ministry.

Mr. Lewis: That's right, a new ministry. I would ask him to break the awesome shadows of those who previously ran the department, shadows which still extend into the corridors of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, striking fear into the hearts of those who are cast by them. I am sure the minister has experienced it. The old order changeth, I'll grant you that, but slowly, very slowly.

Madam Chairman: Item 4 of vote 2101 carried? Carried, Item 5.

Mr. Martel: One moment, Madam Chairman, I am jotting a note down for someone in the House.

Mr. Lewis: The government has fallen.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Can't hold it all evening.

Mr. Martel: Don't panic.

Madam Chairman: On item 5.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have just a couple of questions in regard to this. I presume from the discussions we had the other night and the statement that was made by the minister that the \$600,000 increase in this area this year will be taken up by the pilot project in regard to supplementing those people who are the working poor. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. Out of that, \$500,000 is for the working poor programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There is then another \$100,000 or so that is going to be spent on other types of new projects, on output you had going from last year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can give you breakdown on them if you wish.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have another question, while you are looking that up. Do I understand that each project that you have has to have approval from the Management Board before it can go ahead?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. We have to submit each individual project to the Management Board.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Have all the projects that you foresee for this year been approved, and are those funds included in this amount now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Aside from Management Board they have to also be approved by order in council. Out of the \$100,000, there is \$20,100 for the Sophie Boyd Home Base. This is a club for—

Mr. Cassidy: Sophie Boyd what?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Sophie Boyd Home Base. It is a club for Children's Aid wards, and I will give you a little more information on that.

Mr. Cassidy: I just didn't get "home base." It is a home for kids; is that right?

Mr. Martel: Sophie Boyd. That is from Bangladesh.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a project organized by a group of volunteers from various churches in the Forest Hill area. Essentially, it is a club-like setting for former male wards of Children's Aid Societies, through a programme of socialization, counselling, educational tutoring, job-finding and so on. It is anticipated that the project will prevent these young people from having difficulties in the adjustment in the life of a Crown ward to a life of independence. This programme com-

menced a few years ago. It is an ongoing study. A sum of \$6,000 was funded in the fiscal year 1970-1971; \$13,825 in the year 1971-1972, and in this year's estimates is \$1,125. Now the next programme is the early childhood development, OISE. It is for Carleton University, \$22,000. This Dr. William Fowler of OISE and Dr. Thomas Ryan of Carleton University have been contracted to design and conduct two projects in the provision of infant care programmes in low-income areas.

Dr. Fowler is intending to use in a practical way the knowledge gained from his experience of mothercraft in a municipal day nursery. He will teach the staff skills and programmes with infant stimulation and measure the effect upon the babies.

Dr. Ryan will develop a team of home visitors, skilled in infant stimulation techniques, and have them teach mothers how to more effectively stimulate the development of their babies. An attempt will be made to compare these two approaches in terms of costs and benefits to the children.

This again was funded last year to the amount of \$20,000, and this study is continuing, and interim reports are being made available to this ministry.

The third grant is being given—that is the one we mentioned on Tuesday night—to Peel Community Services, the quality of living. That's a grant of \$14,200. So still available in research project funds we have \$43,700. Now these are under this year's funds. There are programmes that have been funded on previous estimates that are still going on.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Obviously there are projects within your own department that are covered in the \$391,000 portion of this estimate?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That are covered in-?

Mr. R. S. Smith: In the \$391,000 salary and wages part of your research and planning-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, and our own people of course give every assistance to various organizations and agencies who carry projects of their own.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But what about the specific programmes that are going on within the department? Are there specific programmes that you people are carrying out now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Etchen, would you care to—? Mrs. Etchen, you know, is the director of our planning and research branch.

Mrs. E. J. Etchen (Planning and Research Branch): Yes, we have several of our research projects going on within the branch itself. One of them, as somebody has sort of mentioned under his breath, is a research project concerning 500 family benefits mothers and we expect to publish a report on that in, I guess, September or October. We have finished the research, and we are just processing the data now. But we have several other things like this going on.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is this the area where you do research into—I suppose it is a dietary section as well, but is there a combination programme between your area and the dietetic section in regard to the family benefit allowances that are established? Do you have any input into that?

Mrs. Etchen: Just some theoretical input into the family benefits allowance structure, yes. But not specifically from the nutrition point of view, no.

Mr. Martel: Complementary.

Mrs. Etchen: It is complementary.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just from the point of view of assistance to them, is that right?

Mrs. Etchen: I think we use their data. We are not nutritionists, we don't have a nutritionist on our staff. We use their data of what should be included in a food allowance.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, you use the input from that area to arrive at the study, with regard to what the budgetary needs are? What I am trying to find out is, who does arrive at these budgetary needs? That is what I am trying to find out.

Mrs. Etchen: Well, we have some input. But we certainly don't arrive at them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, you just have an input. It is not your final area of concern?

Mrs. Etchen: No.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Fine.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, the minister has indicated he has got about \$42,000 left?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was \$43,700.

Mr. Martel: I could-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, I would like to give Mr. Martel and any other member, copies of the criteria for evaluating the research and demonstration project proposals. You may have this copy here. This gives you the criteria.

Mr. Martel: I would like to just relieve-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have other copies also.

Mr. Martell: —you of \$35,000 of that, if you wouldn't mind, Mr. Minister, to sponsor this action centre that I have written about. That would still leave you \$8,000 and it wouldn't take too much manipulation to get rid of that either.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel, I'm sure many of the members have suggestions. The line should form to the right and we'll take our turn.

Mr. Martel: I don't know why that would be. I would suspect that most of the projects that have gone on have come from recommendations from the right. Those of us on the left would like to see—far left, be that as it may.

Mr. Parrott: Don't confuse the left as wrong. It's right.

Mr. Martel: No! It is not right. It's left and right. I can assure you. I have no hangups about identifying.

An hon member: You should.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, \$35,000 isn't much, and you could watch it, as part of the project we discussed the other night. They are delivering the type of service that we debated for 2½ hours, trying to have a referral.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They have made application?

Mr. Martel: Yes, they have.

Miss Crittenden: I have the brief, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Martel: I gave the brief to Miss Crittenden the other night. It would be a great place for your people to start watching how this delivery of service might be modelled or followed. I threw that in when you were spelling out where the funds had gone. While there was still a little left I wanted to get this in because if we took the \$35,000 you would only have \$8,000 you see.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And we have many applications.

Mr. Martel: You should take them by priority and mine is at the top of the list.

Madam Chairman: Item 5 carried?

Mr. Martel: No, Madam Chairman, I want to get down to some studies that I feel this department must undertake. Your own report, Mr. Minister, to the Senate poverty report said—and I quote from page 25—"Eligible applicants may be refused assistance despite demonstrable needs."

Have you ever done a study as to what occurs to people who have demonstrated a need and yet the local welfare administrator says, "No, we can't do it"? I give you a case in point. I have a young girl in my riding and three days before school opened last fall—she is in grade 11—her mother phoned me; her father died as a result of war wounds. She didn't have any glasses to go to grade 11 with, and she just had her teeth removed.

Do you know what it is like trying to get teeth from this department or out of a local welfare office? Impossible! Have you ever tried to get glasses? Here you have a grade 11 girl. Had she had to go to school that way, she would have been out of school in a month. In a month! Because she couldn't get teeth.

I had to go to a dentist friend of mine who greatly reduced the cost. In fact, I am going to quote from one of your own workers on the phoney system that dentists are now running since the denturists started pressuring them. Dental clinics are springing up all over the province at decent rates because they want to keep the denturists out, which means they admit they have been ripping off the people for a long time with dentures. One of your own people is admitting that if it wasn't for the black market in the Sudbury area, most welfare recipients would have never got teeth.

I think there has to be a study done to find out the detrimental effects on people who are denied, as your own report says, "Eligible applicants may be refused despite demonstrable needs". What are the effects on people when they need? We can talk about drugs; we can talk about dentures; we can talk about eyeglasses—but when you have to go and beg an agency like a Lion's Club to give a child a pair of glasses to start school with in September. My God, it blows my mind and I

am not being funny at this point I can assure you!

What would happen to a grade 11 girl with no teeth and no eyeglasses—in grade 11, knowing how hard their peers can be on them? What are the effects? I think that's an area that this department has got to study, just how detrimental these effects are. I know I won't get a commitment out of the minister today. Certainly somebody has to look at what is happening to these people.

In this event, we were able to get teeth. We got them fairly reduced. District welfare was then willing to pick them up and the glasses I got from the Lions Club. I venture to say that grade 11 girl would have not gone beyond a month of school because she would have been laughed right out of the building. I would suspect that that is just one isolated case of thousands that have occurred in the province.

I think that your department might, in view of its own admission, find out what happens to these people who are denied benefits despite the fact that the need is demonstrated.

I come back to one of my favourites—I guess this is the third year; I have mentioned it a couple of times already. I am told by your own people and other people that most marriages of young people today break up as a result of financial difficulty; the husband finally gets up and leaves home so that the wife can get on welfare and the bill collectors and financial agencies won't reclaim everything. The husband just leaves, and that leaves a deserted mother.

This is a problem, and if that is the case, as the people in some of your offices feel it is, then we should know why many marriages of young people are breaking up after two or three years. If it is for financial reasons, then we should move in and hand over the report to the minister responsible for financial affairs and put a curb on how much people can get in hock to the finance companies. Because people today are just being taken by the shysters left, right and centre: for 10 cents a day you can get this, and for 20 cents a day you can get that. First thing you know, they are into hock over their heads and the family breaks up.

I think it is an area—I am putting forth these ideas; you might throw them out, you might think they are crazy—but it seems to me your people in the field know where the family breakups are and basically what is causing the breakups. And if it is finances, then we should move in on the advertising, because advertising agencies will tell you they can sell anything. In fact, our society is geared not to what the needs of people are, but what the advertising agencies can get the people to want. They buy things they no more need than they need a hole in the head—but the type of advertising that goes on induces them to do that. Again, the type of thing your department should be looking at, and I think it should rank very high.

Another area that again, I think, your department admits has to be studied—I am going to come back to it again this evening, under FBA; and I don't think there has to be much study; it's just a case of putting all the studies together—is the effects of your allowance for rentals and what really happens to people who pay up to 47 per cent of their income from one of your types of assistance programmes. It's admitted that people on welfare pay 47 per cent of their total income on rentals, which means it has to come from somewhere. By and large, I would suspect, it comes from the pre-added budget. Consequently what you have happening to the health of the child—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's not the average.

Mr. Martel: I am sorry, that is what the Senate report says: On the average, welfare recipients pay out 47 per cent of their income for rentals.

Mr. Cassidy: I will bring the figures from Ottawa-Carleton in this week.

Mr. Martel: No, I have them here if you want me to take the time to look them up.

Mr. Cassidy: These are figures from our-

Mr. Martel: I can assure you that these are accurately quoted from the Senate findings, Mr. Minister. If that's the case, and I know it happens in Sudbury frequently, what are the effects on children who don't get adequate nourishment and become susceptible to every type of sickness that comes along? What happens to the mental well-being of that type of family? I think we have to know these things.

Again, I can assure you I spent a considerable amount of time thinking about what research projects you might undertake—you might just throw it out and say, "oh, that's nonsense." But I suggest that the three ideas I put forth, Mr. Minister, have been after a good deal of consultation with other people about various problem areas that are costly in terms of dollars and cents

and in terms of the anguish that people go through. I would urge—and maybe the minister is willing to reply—that these three areas for research should be undertaken immediately, because I think that the results will be devastating.

I am going to quote tonight from the Senate report about what happens to people on welfare in housing. It is not very complimentary. In fact, when I read some of the examples where welfare recipients are living under the conditions in which they live, it is hard to imagine that that goes on in 1972. It just is.

I am going to put a couple of examples on tonight under FBA, but it just blows one's mind to realize that people can be living in such abject poverty. I put those three research topics to you, Mr. Minister, and I would appreciate some comment from the minister if he is desirous at this time to make any. You have your researchers here with you. Maybe you have some of these studies going on that I don't know of. As I said earlier, the kick I get from the people I have met is that trying to get information out of your department is a virtual impossibility. The minister has indicated this afternoon he has all kinds of material which he is now giving out to us which would be helpful to us. We wouldn't have to just drag it out of him. If this material was made available maybe it could be put to good use in the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think we all agree that there is certainly a need for more research. As was indicated on Tuesday night, we are sort of hoping. This is one of the areas that we are programming to try and have a much larger budget, especially in view of our additional responsibilities in the new ministry.

This question of easy credit is one that is in our society, and I don't know what the answer is.

Mr. Martel: Well, we step on the free enterpriser a little bit.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe there should be more education in this area in schools and so forth.

Mr. Martel: Well, your study could find out and lead to some recommendations. That is the point I make.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Whether some of these matters are under research now—Mrs. Etchen, would you—

Mrs. Etchen: A study we are doing on the family benefits mothers will give some clues

about the first question Mr. Martel raised, the needs that aren't met. We had questions in our survey about the areas in which mothers felt the family benefits programme needs to be improved. This was one of the reasons for doing it, to find out what areas they felt were most in need of change. There may be a few answers there.

On the second and third ones we haven't done too much. We have been looking into the second one as a possibility, but we haven't yet got much beyond doing a search of the literature in the library on reasons for family breakdowns and desertions just to see if there are any reputable studies of why marriages break down.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But did you read the report by the Economic Council about the next 10 years—the trends, the transition, in our society? There is quite a change in the makeup of our families, and there are tremendous social changes taking place.

Mr. Lewis: We didn't need an Ontario Economic Council report to tell us that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but there is some very valuable information in there about more leisure.

Mr. Lewis: It is enough to run as a federal Tory candidate, but not enough to be—

Mr. R. S. Smith: We don't need a study, with all respect, Mr. Minister, to tell us that the shelter allowance in the FBA is far below the actual cost for most people.

Mr. Martel: We know how much it is, but I want to know the effects of—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't think we need a study to tell us that. I think all of us know that.

Mr. Martel: Yes, that is right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe a study is necessary either. I think someone mentioned a study, mentioning especially high school girls without dentures and glasses and so forth. I think we all accept that these are essentials.

Mr. Martel: Why do we have to beg for them then, Mr. Minister? Why do I have to go to the Lion's Club or to somebody else to beg for a pair of glasses?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is assistance, special assistance, and supplementary assistance.

Mr. Martel: But it is not mandatory yet. You take one department that calls for the extraction of teeth and that is okay, but the same department, your department, doesn't provide for the dentures. Two different jurisdictions are involved and what happens? Who gets caught in the middle? We eat our steak well and our apples. But they don't, not without teeth, I'm afraid.

We can say we now it's there, but what are we doing about it? I mean, for God's sake, to need a pair of glasses and to have to go to the Lion's Club to beg them for it. They've got to see if they've got enough money in their budget. Doesn't that sound a little ludicrous?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You don't have to convince me.

Mr. Martel: Well Mr. Minister, you make the laws. Therefore, if you say I don't have to convince you, then I suggest that you bring a bill into the House that removes this permissiveness from the regional administrator. You pay the 100 per cent shot back to the regional administration, and supply the glasses. But to allow it on a permissive basis is irresponsible.

I don't like to use that harsh term on the minister. He's new. But it's irresponsible for the minister to have allowed that to go on.

Because this is the 17th report—I would presume you started to prepare it in 1969. You have a rather good report. You admit that the applicants are denied things that they need. What have you done about it since then though to guarantee that the need is met? That's the question.

And it could be easily resolved. Simply say, "Okay, we'll pay the municipality back 100 per cent for anything they give in special assistance." That would get the regional administrators, with some of these people breathing down their neck, more willing to give out the special assistance.

I mean I've had to go to the board myself, bypassing the administrator, to get drugs for people. They can't get them. This is too permissive. Again, it's a case of heading off the problem.

If a child or a person has drugs, with the type of effective drugs we have today, in two or three days the child is much better, or the adult is much better. But if he doesn't have the drugs, it drags out for months. And what are the permanent damages done to the individual, which will never allow

him to get back into society properly, simply because of a permissive thing? Pay the 100 per cent back.

Mr. Parrott: Madam Chairman, I don't think there's anyone on this committee that hasn't a social conscience to some degree. It may vary. It may be higher in some, and more in others. We've been looking at one side of the coin only. I share the member's views on these social concerns. But I think when we talk about them, we must talk about the total picture—the other side of the coin. When these things are dramatized, then I think there's a responsibility to say to this committee how you would fund those particular needs. And you're talking about great amounts of moneys.

Mr. Martel: Costs are greater in the long run.

Mr. Parrott: You are saying "Increase income tax." You know, I think you've got to say to us, "We want an increase in sales tax." There's no sense saying, "We need these things."

Mr. Martel: That's the most regressive tax. I'll never recommend an increase in sales tax.

Mr. Parrott: All right then. I think it's mandatory on you to suggest where these funds will come from, so that when you propose a certain thing that I could buy, I will know what your thinking is on how this is done, in what area of taxation. It's a coin that must be looked at on both sides.

Mr. Martel: I'll concede that. But I'm saying that the social costs, if these aren't met now, are much greater in the long run than they are if we met them today.

Mr. Parrott: I'm not arguing with that point at all. I just think that, as you make these points, you should also make the point of how it is to be funded.

Mr. Lewis: Well, the point of funding the additional dentures and glasses, etc.—we would not have given to the liquor products industry, the breweries, and the vintners, \$19 million by way of additional profit, but would have taken that money into the provincial coffers to handle an additional social assistance programme like this. That has nothing to do with conscience. That's a matter of philosophy. You ask us where we'd get the money. Well that's one of the places we'd get it.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, excuse me. Did you want to—

Mr. Parrott: No, we can discuss this.

Mr. Martel: We'll come back-

Madam Chairman: Fine.

Mr. Cassidy: Your government reduced the state taxes by \$30 million.

I didn't see you, Mr. Parrott-

Mr. Lewis: Nominal loss of the money.

Madam Chairman: We will now recess until 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

Thursday, June 1, 1972

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community and Social Services

Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 1, 1972

**Evening Session** 

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Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter VERS

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1972

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock, p.m.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

On vote 2101:

Madam Chairman: Item 5. Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Madam Chairman, I really have three things here. One, which I said the other night and I repeat very briefly here, is that the amount that the minister has reserved for demonstration projects, apart from the guaranteed income experiments that you talk about, is really inadequate in order to testify that he really is trying to get things going in the province. It really is inadequate, and now I realize these estimates were drawn up before you came into the department. But I certainly hope that you take it to heart and, in fact, that you won't wait for another year.

When the first set of supplementaries come in, we would certainly look very warmly on efforts to try to use the power and influence, persuasion and financial resources of your department to get some pretty fundamental changes, and to experiment with them, to try them and to adopt them within your own department.

Second point would be that while people were saying, "Look, we know welfare recipients pay 47 per cent of their income in rent. We don't need a whole lot of studies to find that out," at the same time, your eyebrows really raised when you were told that, Mr. Minister. In other words, although the facts are known, sort of intellectually, they don't seem to have been absorbed down here.

Once again, you're fresh to the department and I just hope that you take to heart the figures that would be available from your department. I will send, but I can't find right now, the survey from Ottawa-Carleton which showed that out of 200-odd welfare recipients on municipal welfare, there was a 47, 48, or 49 per cent average on shelter. And that didn't even count things like fuel and

heat and the telephone and other things which are essential, not just options, in this society. Maybe you could comment on that one.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Well, that poverty report was submitted what, two, three years ago?

Mrs. E. J. Etchen (Planning and Research): It was 1970.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was 1970. And I'm not sure if those figures of 47 per cent are representative of the whole province. There is, as you know, substantial assistance given in public housing. Also in the last year, aside from those in public housing, there's been a programme of assistances given to low-salaried people by Ontario Housing in buildings not owned and operated by OHC, Well, there is assistance, a considerable assistance there. There is also assistance, as you know, under supplementary aid, special aid of \$20 per person, per month, given at the discretion, of course, of the local municipal administration. And there are quite a number of municipalities who use that supplementary and special assistance.

Mr. Cassidy: As a matter of fact, I was only aware two nights ago that that supplementary assistance even applied to high rent, and I don't believe my municipality uses it.

The figures which the Senate committee offered, certainly were backed up in this recent study in Ottawa, and Mrs. Etchen noted to me that your housing allowance is—I'm trying to stay with one topic, but I'm having a little bit of difficulty—your housing allowance is a bit like a procrustean bed; quite adequate in the rural areas, most inadequate in the urban areas.

On the third point, I wonder, Mr. Minister, what she would have to say about the very lengthy efforts made by the Action 70 action group and a large number of other people in the Ottawa area, to try and get support for their guaranteed income pilot project, in that area. You said the other night that you hoped that Ottawa would be included. But the history of that project, the

way in which local people, well-meaning people who are working hard—and this came from all sectors of the Ottawa society—were sort of led on to believe that something was just around the corner, and every time they got around the corner they found that there was yet another corner.

Now last March, the hon, Prime Minister (Mr. Davis) was saying, "Well it's not a question of letting this slide until after the election." That was more than a year ago, in fact, and it—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Just one?

Mr. Cassidy: Well maybe it stopped sliding, but it's going to take another year, we were told, before the first actual payments to people will be made.

Could you comment, Mr. Minister, on this style of administration, and this way of sort of raising people's expectations, which is what happened at the Action 70 conference in Ottawa, and which is what continued to happen through assurances that the requests were receiving careful study through the process of asking the group to get wide community support, which it did, and so on? Always, you know, leading them over and leading them on and leading them on. In fact, even after your announcement the other night, they still really don't know what to say, what to expect. I wouldn't know specifically what to tell them when I go back to Ottawa next weekend.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Before commenting on that, if I may, just with reference to public housing and assistance to low-salaried people, which is a very important area that all the members are interested in, I wish to mention that this question has received considerable attention in our social development policy committee, and it's been before us once or twice. We have quite an ongoing, in-depth study, not only with our own ministry, but also with the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs and, of course, with Ontario housing, the Minister of Revenue's (Mr. Grossman) ministry.

So I'm optimistic that there is a policy that will be forthcoming, where more assistance will be given to not only recipients of welfare, FBA, but also to low-salaried people. The policy that I mentioned a while ago, I think, is one that is not too well known—that aside from public housing, OHC do subsidize low-salaried people who

are living in apartments that are not owned and operated by OHC. I think this was implemented about a year ago.

Mr. M. Borczak (Deputy Minister): That's correct, about a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And that has worked out exceedingly well and I believe they intend to enlarge upon it.

Mr. Cassidy: I'm glad to hear what the minister had to say about the considerations of the social policy supercommittee, because up in my area, at any rate, and I think across the province, for reasons which are theoretically good, but have grievously bad effects in practice, there are quotas on welfare recipients and single parent families moving into public housing, which, in effect means that it is four, five or even 10 times as hard for a welfare recipient to get into public housing as for a family with a wage earner. You know, one eventually gets to counsel somebody to, "take a job for three months and your housing is so bad that you might be able to get in, and then to go back onto family benefits." It's a manipulation of the system, but it is all that one can do. But the emergency list is a joke, because everybody-

Mr. Martel: A 10 per cent rule of thumb.

Mr. Cassidy: Whatever it is; 20 per cent in my area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to your second query about the regional municipality of Ottawa who had asked us to assist them in their guaranteed income supplement experiment, as you know we have limited funds, and it was felt that we should use both our financial funds as well as our own staff for this project that we mentioned on Tuesday. It is not that we do not want to assist, but we feel that the project that we have outlined is one that we feel that we should concentrate and implement and we just haven't got enough financial resources to participate in others.

Mr. Cassidy: But long before the regional municipality came into the picture, there was a very active and concerned citizen group with very broad support in the community which was being led on by the present Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko) and then by the present Minister of Education (Mr. Wells), and by the Premier—really led on, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it could well be. I became aware of this shortly after I came over to this ministry. We feel that this project that we have announced will involve somewhere between 800 to 1,000 low wage earners. We will be selecting from two to four areas that are representative of the province, areas where we have a sufficient number of both skilled and unskilled workers and where there are several industries located. I am not saying that Ottawa wouldn't be a good site—it may be. But again we feel that in view of our limitations we can only concentrate on this one major experiment.

Mr. Cassidy: Will you seek to involve local people in the planning and implementation of the project in the four or five areas where it is done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh yes, definitely. Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): There is one question I have on that, Mr. Minister. That is in regard to your choice of sites that will have industrial employment available. That's not really a relative matter. I find it hard to understand that all of either two or four sites that you will choose will have to have industrial employment available. When I read that the other night, I just couldn't understand it. I would expect that the wage level of those people in those areas where that isn't available is of a lower standard than where it is. I don't see how you are going to have a representative study if you are going to exclude those areas where that type of employment is not available. In other words, you are splitting away the whole of northeastern Ontario outside of Sudbury.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I have asked Mrs. Etchen. She and her people have been working on the guidelines and on the approaches of this experiment—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just found that rather hard to understand—why you are excluding all other areas that don't happen to—

Mrs. Etchen: Well, one of the objectives of the study is to see whether people will work more, the same or less. So one of the criteria for making judgements must be that there must be enough jobs available so that people can freely move among jobs—so that they have a choice. If they are unemployed or if there is no substantial degree of industrial employment available, they can't choose as freely. Therefore we feel there must be a substantial number of job opportunities available in order that we can measure the incentives.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you specifically mentioned industrial job opportunities.

Mrs. Etchen: We have looked at all the service industries and the manufacturing industries. We have looked at every kind of employment in every urban municipality with more than 20,000 population—except for government and civil service employment. We have a complete picture of that. The only thing we did exclude was the civil service.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The job opportunities are not good there.

Mrs. Etchen: Maybe they are too good.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Not many people leave. I find that a little hard to understand, because when you say that, you are really excluding large areas of the province from that type of survey or research. If you look in northern Ontario, I would think that the percentage of people in industrial secondary manufacturing runs maybe 8 to 10 per cent of the population, outside of Sudbury. We have got to exclude Sudbury and the Soo. Your programme is not even going to be tried in any of the other areas of the north and I don't see how you are going to arrive at a conclusion when you exclude perhaps those areas where unemployment is the most prevalent.

Mrs. Etchen: Well, if there is no choice though—if the rate of unemployment is very high in an area—we can't really tell whether paying a wage or an income supplement has any effect. People can't choose whether or not they will work if the rate of unemployment is very high. So one of the factors we think must be a selection of jobs from among which people can choose. I would say that we haven't eliminated all of the northern cities. Even with these criteria there are still one or two on the list.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That could well fit into the programme?

Mrs. Etchen: Yes.

Mr. Martel: The government could also create some secondary industry.

An hon. member: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: The government could also deliberately create some secondary industry in those areas and then you'd have the job opportunities. That would go against the grain, mind you. I realize that.

Madam Chairman: Does item 5 carry?

Mr. Martel: -no hangups with me.

Madam Chairman: Carried. Item 6.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a few questions on item 6, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Over the past 10 years there has been quite a change in the availability of professionally trained people for social service work. I read through the study that was done for the Committee on the Healing Arts. It was indicated in there that a few years ago the number of institutions providing professional degree or undergraduate opportunities was relatively small in the province but in the last four or five years there has been a development among the graduate courses in four or five universities. We also have the programmes that are taking place in the community colleges, as well as the postgraduate work or the master's work which is going on. I presume that within the next year or two we will start to see the influx of these people into the professional work force.

I know that this is a very touchy question, but it is a question I presume that's been before the government and before the Minister of Community and Social Services for some time. That's the question of the definition of a social worker, and the question of legislation to establish some type of self-governing social work body.

There is also the question of definition of what areas of work those with different degrees and with community college training are entitled to do. Apparently in this whole area, at the present time anyway, there is no definition to start with of what a social worker is. There is no regulatory body as to who is and who isn't a professional or who can put himself forward as a professional. I think it is going to become even more important in the next couple of years, as the number of graduates from all these institutionsthe university and the community college and the post-graduate degrees-come on to the employment market really within the social services sphere.

I would like to ask the minister what the intention of his department is in regard to hiring practices and recognition of degrees or diplomas and just what the intention is as far as legislation to provide some type of governing body for the profession itself? That is a pretty broad question. I know it is a very controversial one, but I think the longer it goes the much more controversial it is going to get.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are referring to the bill for registration of professional social workers?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Partially, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: First we hire, of course, social workers with diplomas from colleges of applied arts and technology. We hire a considerable number of those from universities with degrees in social work, as many as we have complement for. Project 500 was a very large number and they were placed in various agencies. We do hire from both colleges and—

Mr. R. S. Smith: But that's not my question. I know you hire them from both programmes. But all the other professions within jurisdiction of our province operate under the aegis of legislation which gives the governing of that profession over to the profession itself.

Mr. Martel: Except teachers.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): You left too soon.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They still don't,

An hon. member: But they have their union too.

Mr. Martel: You are going to need a sledgehammer to get through now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I know there is a controversy going on in this whole area, and I think the longer that the controversy is allowed to go on without any type of end, without any type of legislation coming forward at the provincial level from where it has to come, because it can't come from anywhere else, well the worse it is going to get. There is some question of some people putting themselves forward as professional counsellors, putting up the shingle although they don't have any type of educational background or experience to back up the services they offer. Some people who are gullible and read the advertisement in the paper or see the fellow's shingle on the door go in there for all kinds of professional advice and it is not forthcoming. In fact some of these people are in a position where they can do more harm to these people than they can good, besides taking their money for the services.

Mr. Martel: Worse than banks.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, even worse. I realize it is a very contentious issue, but I think it is

something that the government has to deal with shortly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think most members have received—some have received of course more than others—representations to have this bill introduced and passed for the registration of social workers. This matter was before our policy field committee on a couple of occasions and it was decided not to proceed at this time. I think maybe if I was to read this letter that I wrote recently to the president of the Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers, it would give an indication of some of the implications with reference to this proposed bill.

This proposed legislation has been given a great deal of serious consideration by the government. As you know, my predecessors have had a number of meetings with your association, and our officials have been involved in discussions with you on various drafts of the bill. The social workers are, as you will be aware, still concerned about the possible impact of a registration bill on those with diplomas in social services from colleges of applied arts and technology. In our ministry we have received representations from certain colleges who are against this bill. In the course of the preparation of the draft bill, we have also taken steps to review the matter with other ministries of government that have an interest in the subject of registration.

Quite a number of other ministries—Correctional Services—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Education.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —Education, Universities.

A number of ministries have various concerns, and in these cases we have had further discussions and we have considered several amendments to the proposed bill to take into account these views.

One of the factors in the background of this whole process has, of course, been the report to the royal inquiry into civil rights and the comments of Justice McRuer about self-governing professions and occupations. While the social work profession under the proposed bill would not become a self-governing body in a sense that it would have authority over who could or who could not be employed in social work, a number of comments of Mr. McRuer have relevance to the proposal for registration.

Among other things, the report emphasizes the importance of ensuring that any

further extension of power to professional bodies is a matter of great public importance. We have also felt that it is important to give attention to the fact the entire field of social services is, at the present time, in a state of rapid development and change, and new skills and methods of service are constantly being developed.

One of the characteristics of work in this field is that the personnel who are utilized come from a variety of backgrounds and training programmes, ranging from general education combined with on-the-job training, and a specialized education or training of a great variety of types—for example, post-secondary training other than university, specialized social work training at the first degree level, specialized training at the post-graduate level, theology, psychology and so forth.

There is, therefore, a question as to whether it is advisable to set the criteria for registration of social workers on the basis of only one of these avenues of training and experience. After carefully reviewing the process that has taken place in the preparation of the draft bill, and given consideration to all of the important factors involved, the government has now arrived at a decision not to proceed with this legislation at the present time. We are aware that from the point of view of your association this decision will no doubt be a disappointment. Please be assured that we will be happy to continue discussions at any time with reference to the concerns of your association, including any further proposals you may have with regard to registration of related matters.

If the association intends to continue its efforts to establish measures of competence for social workers, the members might make a useful contribution by developing a set of objective standards of knowledge and experience required for the various aspects of social work. We would be very interested in pursuing this development with

I have noted your recent letter and there has been a lot about the proposed Health Disciplines Act. I have discussed this proposed legislation with the Hon. Dr. Potter and can assure you that the bill as drafted, and as the government intends to introduce it, makes no reference to social workers.

In conclusion, let me say that my colleagues and I appreciate the contribution your association has made to the development and maintenance of standards in social work.

You can see, we felt at this present time that it would not be appropriate to proceed with the bill in view of all the concerns of the various ministries and the—

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's fine, at least the government has looked into it seriously. On the other hand, I think that this would fall within your department or your ministry although there is an overlapping into many others. The major concern would be—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We drafted a bill.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. The major concern would be with your ministry and with the agencies that fall under, not the control of, but the assistance of, your ministry. I believe that perhaps this is one area where there should be some type of research done in order to come to some type of standard.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is why we have asked the association for their views. We have met with them; we are willing to meet again. Also there are the views aside from our own ministry—the other ministries, Correctional Services, Education and all the others that were mentioned.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But would this not be an area for some type of research from within your own ministry in order to—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When you say "research," yes. The term "task force" is sometimes overused, but some sort of a liaison committee.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You already have a ministers' advisory council on public welfare training which I presume has looked into the whole area of training of social workers, and I would think they would have some since they were instrumental in instigating many of the undergraduate and community college courses. They would have some type of input into this.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am advised that that committee is no longer in operation. There are quite a number of committees. With the reorganization of government into various fields, many committees are not operating or are phased out.

Mr. Cassidy: Some of them may not have learned they've ended and are still meeting.

Mr. R. S. Smith: As I understand it, the purpose of that committee was to formulate or to instigate the establishment of undergraduate courses and what not in order to

provide professional social workers. I would think that the complement of that committee in doing that must have considered the establishment of some kind of standards because if you are going to create educational courses at those levels you must have had some kind of standard in view, or they could have started down at grade 1 and said if they got grade 3 that would be high enough.

They must have had some kind of standard in mind when they set out to develop courses and to instigate courses at the university and the community college level. I can't see how they could go along and educate a lot of people without some kind of a standard set that they wanted them to reach. I would think that along with that would have come the basis at least for a type of standard that would be established through legislation to provide some type of base.

Right now I am sure, if I wanted to go down the street and put up a sign and say that I am a professional social worker and I will give marriage counselling or any type of counselling, I can certainly do that and there is no regulation or law against it. As long as I don't put myself forward as a doctor of medicine or psychology or psychiatry, I am sure I can do it. I think there is an area open there where people with no professional training at all could certainly be taken advantage of by people who would look at this area for the quick dollar. These people can certainly do a lot of harm.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Borczak will comment on this.

Mr. Borczak: The bill to which reference is made in that letter that the minister read was one which we developed in conjunction with the association. Its focus was on providing that there would be a term or phrase used of "registered social worker." Admission into that would be for those persons who have a master's degree in social work or a bachelor's degree in social work. What the Act failed to do was to provide some sort of registration or acknowledgement of the persons who come up through the social work stream in the community colleges, in the Ryerson Institute of Technology and so on.

That Act dealt only with the "professional" social worker then, who would have that master's degree or the bachelor's degree, and that has really become the crucial issue. Many of the people then who don't go up through that stream, but who do come up through the other level, were concerned that once the

professional social worker alone could use the designation of "registered social worker," this could begin to creep into advertisements for positions and this sort of thing and they could be locked out of positions. We have not been able to reconcile this concern and we have not been able to come up with any solutions as to how we might avoid that kind of thing. Actually, we worked on this for about two years, I believe, with the association and finally concluded that we were not at the stage where we could solve this problem. Hence the government decided not to proceed at this time.

As has been stated in that letter, we have invited the association to continue these discussions with us and we have invited them to give consideration to these questions. So far, we have not been successful in Ontario, and I don't think any other province has been particularly successful in really rationalizing this whole question of the nature of the tasks that are to be performed in this whole field of social welfare and the kinds of training and background that people should have. You can't really identify them that easily.

This is really the crux of the problem. We had a good deal of effort made in the area, for instance, of the child care programme. This was attempted and we were not too successful there. Our big problem is going to be how we can come up with some standards which will not lose sight of the fact that persons coming through this other stream, that below the university level, should find their place in the whole structure of social services.

At times we come to the conclusion here that it isn't essential to have a degree in social work in many of these positions; that persons coming through other streams may do as good a job or even a better job, depending on the nature of the task that has to be performed. I think until we are able to come up with some kind of a solution in this regard that will offer some, shall I say, security, to the persons who come up through these other educational streams, I think we are going to have this tremendous opposition to proceeding with the bill to register social workers.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I understand that and I hope that my remarks were broader than the intention of the bill, because I know the intention of the bill was for registration of those people with university degrees, either post-graduate or graduate. I realize that there are many people within the whole area who perhaps can do a better job than somebody with a degree, although they may not

have had any professional training, even within the community college. They might have had in-training programmes through the different agencies or your department itself. On the other hand, I think that there has to be something arrived at eventually that will bring these two areas together under one Act. Perhaps there is an area for a different type of registration for different people which would not exclude them from certain types of work, but, on the other hand, I think there is an area that is going to come where we are going to have to provide protection for the public against the person who should not be providing professional social work assistance, if he has no training or anything to go on.

Beyond that, I think you are going to start to get into problems in your own recruiting and in your categories of employment, unless you find some solution. That is why I say it is fine to put the bill off. I realize that you are going to continue to discuss it with the one group which has put forward its position in support of such a bill, and I am sure you will be discussing it with the other group which opposed the limitations that it would put on them in that bill. But I am sure there has to be some continual effort to come up with some type of standardization, and I realize the difficulty because of the many different areas of work concerned. It has to come eventually. I don't think you can just say we are not going to go forward with the bill and then stop there, because other problems are going to arise out of that.

Mr. Borczak: Perhaps I might make one more comment on that, Madam Chairman, and that is that my recollection in discussing this point of one bill trying to encompass both spheres was that this was not acceptable to the association. They believe, if something must be done in the nature of a registration bill or some such document in respect of those persons who come up through the community colleges, and so on, that that is a separate matter and perhaps it should be another Act. That was the suggestion made by them; and this is why we then found that we just couldn't prepare that bill. So, we now have to continue with our endeavour to solve this problem.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am sure you know that there are many of the professions and paramedical professions that are going to come under the one Act under Health that aren't too satisfied with coming under the one Act either. The Department of Health obviously has to take the intiative and bring in its Act to govern the different areas of professionalism within the health services. I think that the medical professional is not too happy about having some of the paramedical services come under its Act. I am sure that dentistry, generally speaking now, is not too happy to have the denturists come under the same umbrella legislation, but this has to be done and the initiative has to be taken by the responsible department.

I am sure the professional social workers who have applied for that Act would not like an umbrella Act, but if we wait to please everybody we will never get the professional legislation that is required.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: Well, Mr. Minister, to a man that I very much personally admire, I am going to put an onus upon your shoulders, and I will be very disappointed if you don't carry it on.

Frankly, I will be very disappointed when you are hiring people for your own department—field workers particularly—if you get into this business of having this "MSW," or "Master of Social Work," sign upon the wall.

As late as April 29 of this year, the Premier of this province made what I think has to be one of the most far-reaching announcements. He was urging the Civil Service Commission in the province to forget about degrees, about education, about all the things that go down the right-hand corner of the employment form and to start taking a look at people who are applying for jobs as people with the particular qualifications that they brought. I know that has been the history of this department, and I would certainly hope that under your tenure it continues to be.

I suppose I am not the best educated of book people, and I respect people who have gone on and obtained advanced degrees, but at the same time I also respect people who have had a great deal of experience, who have gone through many of the things, particularly in social work, that they are going to encounter. And with all due regard to the people who want status for the professional social worker, I was in an occupation that is still having a great deal of trouble with defining what a professional is, and that is in the field of journalism.

It is somewhat akin to social work, because it is not as simple to define as a doctor who can take an examination upon some training, or a solicitor who can take an examination; it has to do with a great many things, not the least of which again—at least in my time—was common sense. This is a very difficult field, and they are still grappling with it.

But I would certainly hate to see us in this province deciding simply on the basis of how much of the employment form was filled on the right-hand side or the left-hand side, depending upon the category of education, that the only type of person we wanted was the person who had learned it through the book.

I say this to you especially now, because we do have a good number of very dedicated people going through the community colleges in social work. And there is a tendency, with all due respect to the professional social worker with the MSW or the BSW, if they grant that yet—

Mr. Martel: BS.

Mr. Drea: Well, you and I again are on common ground; this place is probably going to shake all night tonight.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): If you think it upsets you, you can't imagine how much it is upsetting me.

Mr. Drea: Yes, you have something more to contend with, but I am not going to say anything about the Waffle. I'm going to be polite tonight.

Mr. Martel: I am glad you brought it in.

Mr. Drea: That is good.

But what I am saying in all seriousness, Mr. Minister, is that there is a tendency among people—and I suppose it is quite natural; they have gone three or four years to get a bachelor's degree and gone on to advanced work—that they do not really see the intrinsic merit of somebody who has gone to a community college for two years. As far as they are concerned their qualifications are superior.

At the same time, I would point out to the minister that in the community colleges there are a great deal of middle-aged men and women who have raised families or who have become self-sufficient in their own time. In middle age they have decided to go out and to help the community; and when they embark upon these courses they bring with them a great residue of experience with the world and a lot of those things that can be of value.

I know the tendency in your ministry in the past has been to hire people on the basis of what they appear to be, not the number of letters after their name. And certainly, at this time, I would hope that you would resist the tendency of the professional academics. In Ontario I don't think we need the PhDs or the MSWs. I am fairly well—again I enter into the trap, Mr. Martel—I am fairly well in accord with your idea the other night about the social activator—I think that was the term you used—

Mr. Martel: Social animator.

Mr. Drea: Social animator, yes. This is the type of person whose basic qualification really has to be common sense and a great deal of experience. I don't really think you can become a social animator by taking courses and getting things after your name; you have to have a bit of experience. And I think this is the thing that is coming.

I know that your ministry is under great pressure from people to take six, seven, eight, 10 or whatever it is now, because the grants, the awards and so forth are quite nice. I know you are under a great deal of pressure. These people have studied under the best, have read the best, are up on the latest pamphlets.

I would certainly hope that you, your deputy, your assistant deputy, and right down through your personnel department, all of you resist this kind of tendency. Frankly, in some of the poorer districts of this province, I would rather see some men and women in their mid-forties, who have grown up in their area, who can speak a couple of languages, who have had to do it the hard way-or maybe they have had to do it the easy way and they recognize how hard it is for everybody else. They can give some practical, commonsense solutions to people instead of going into this thing about the books saying you are this and so on. I think this is the thing that we need at this time.

Again, I say, you are going to have to resist, because the tendency is already here. We want to license a kind of field where I would think about 99 per cent of the qualifications are common sense and your own sense of dedication—and neither one of those do I think you can replace—and about one per cent, or even less than that, about what you have picked up over the time.

I would again say the Premier has been quite emphatic about this, and I would certainly hope that as the one department in this government that did follow that out, you would follow that out now, because I think that is what we need in this province. I think we need a lot of people with experience and a lot less people with theory.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Thank you, Mr. Drea. Those are very interesting comments.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, I am going to be very brief, because I want to get into the next vote.

Madam Chairman: So do I.

Mr. Martel: But I have one comment to make on this.

Mr. Lewis: On this subject?

Mr. Martel: Oh yes, I am not leaving this —social workers.

Do you ever take surveys as to what the provincial needs are going to be for social workers? The reason I put that question to you, Mr. Minister, is that there are some rather foolish things happening, as happened in the field of education, of course, where the government didn't keep track. I can recall two years ago imploring the now Premier to stop putting so many people in teachers' colleges, that in fact we would have a surplus—and that is exactly what happened.

At Laurentian University, they have 100 students in the first-year course of social work, 46 in the second year, and they are going to accept seven next year. What in the name of God is the government doing that allows the universities to put 100 students in the first year, 46 in the second and you are only going to take in seven in the third year? A lot of parents have put a lot of money out for those kids, and there is only going to be seven placements next year. What input does your department have or what dialogue does it have with the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. Kerr) to make sure that this sort of stupidity doesn't continue? I think the only way that type of problem can be resolved, Mr. Minister, is if your department has some idea, based on the turnover, of how much you intend to expand so that this doesn't in fact occur. You create a surplus at great cost to the province only to find out that they don't have jobs when they come out-at a great cost to many parents. I know some of the parents. The mother housecleans or washes offices at night to keep the student in school and he or she comes out and they haven't got a job. There is no job available and this is happening today in the teaching profession.

In every community you can find two or three people who have just graduated and there is no job for them. There was no job last year. The Department of Education was well aware of it and did nothing about it and I am wondering what your department is doing to head off the sort of situation that prevails at Laurentian today. I realize it is a university problem under the Hon. Mr. Kerr but nonetheless, you have to be the guiding light as to what the needs will be.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is certainly a very good question, Madam Chairman. I am advised by my deputy that we had intended carrying out such a study but the Ministry of Colleges and Universities are doing this themselves.

Mr. Martel: They are doing it themselves?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, in view of that fact there was no-

Mr. Martel: Maybe the deputy ministers know what's happening with respect to the Laurentian problem because certainly it has got some attention—

An hon. member: And Northern!

Mr. Martel: Same there? You know it is ridiculous. It is a great waste of money. The member for Oxford (Mr. Parrott) wants to know how we could save money. Well, there's an area. Don't train them if you don't need them. It would save the Treasury a pile of money.

It goes down to seven from 100, in two years. What bothers me is that here is a university that set out to establish one of the finest courses. They have got students from New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta in their course and those first- and second-year students have no possibility—the top seven will get in the third year and the rest will be turfed out. The sad part of it, of course, is that they can't move into another field unless they start almost from square one again.

Mr. Lewis: Is this a three-year course?

Mr. Martel: A three-year course.

Mr. Lewis: Are there only seven places available or only seven people continuing?

Mr. Martel: Seven places available.

Mr. R. S. Smith: For the first year?

Mr. Martel: No, in the third year. There are 100 places open and filled in the first year and 45 or 46 in the second year. Next fall, because of the cutback by the Ministry

of Colleges and Universities there will be seven places available.

Mr. R. S. Smith: How many undergraduate courses have been established over the past four or five years? There were none five years ago, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On this, Madam Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Harry Willems who is the executive director of our assistance and rehabilitation division to comment on this.

Mr. H. Willems (Assistance and Rehabilitation Division): It has been the practice of our ministry to try to relate to each school of social work and to the community colleges in terms of field placement. Specifically, in the Laurentian situation last year, we did have eight students from Laurentian for field practice in our own ministry. Certainly we are prepared to carry this on for next year so obviously that is more than the figures would indicate. There are other agencies in Sudbury prepared to take students from the standpoint of field practice.

Mr. Martel: But they can't go into the third year of the course. They are only accepting seven next year as I understand it.

Mr. Willems: As I say last year we had students from both the third and the fourth years in our own agency.

Mr. Lewis: That doesn't answer the question my colleague is putting. Is anybody in the department aware that there are only seven places for continuation of the third-year BSW course?

Mr. Willems: Yes, it is a BSW course.

Mr. Lewis: It is a school of social work at Laurentian, isn't it?

Mr. Willems: That is right.

Mr. Lewis: Only seven places for third year. Is anybody in the department aware of that?

Mr. Willems: No, I am not aware that that is the actual situation.

Mr. Martel: I have written two letters trying to set up arrangements for a meeting with the Minister of Colleges and Universities. Thank goodness the new minister has agreed to meet with them. I might say that the former Minister of University Affairs (Mr. White) refused to meet with the students.

Mr. Willems: What we have done with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities is we have set up a committee to look at the cost of field practice which is one of the factors that is involved in most of the schools; to look at the costs of field practice in terms of how these might be covered.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The thing is, as I understand it, that over the past five years there have been five undergraduate courses established in the province and there are nine community colleges—I stand to be corrected on this—now giving courses at that level in social work. Besides that there are three MSW. Is that a degree course as well?

Mr. Willems: There are four.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Four?

Mr. Willems: Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So you have four and five is nine, and nine is 18—18 different institutions which are providing education in social work and six years ago you had three? There were only the master's post-graduate degrees available. There was no undergraduate course and there was nothing at the community college level.

What you have come to is, in fact, likely a flooding of the market of graduates in these courses. That is part of what I was getting at a little earlier. It is some kind of large mistake in government somewhere and there was a committee within this department which was involved in the establishment of these courses.

What background or what information was provided to that committee to foster the establishment of all these different institutions within the province? As I understood it, the only area of undergraduate activity prior to that was in Manitoba and, I think, one other out west.

Mr. Lewis: Memorial University in Newfoundland had the only undergraduate school.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Manitoba had one as well, an undergraduate school, prior to Ontario. I don't understand what's happening here. We are going to have a lot of young people walking around with graduate degrees or undergraduate degrees as well as those with community college training for whom there are going to be no opportunities, or not in the numbers that will be available. I think this is a very important area for you people to look at now since this department was involved in the creation of a good number of these institutions.

Mr. Willems: Our ministry was involved in setting up the social service course at Ryerson on a trial basis. I think this was the involvement of our ministry.

Mr. Lewis: With respect, and to your ministry's enormous credit, it was this ministry that fought the battle with the universities to establish an undergraduate course. It was the universities which resisted to the teeth in many instances and it was this ministry which fought hard for the establishment of a number of new career lines, including the extension of the Ryerson formula, in social service work or courses in the community colleges.

I think I am right about that. I can remember, even in the days of Louis Cecile and Mr. Yaremko, debate occurring on the question of setting up new career lines.

What amazes me, if Mr. Smith, of Nipissing, is right, is how can there conceivably be a glut? I would have thought that this is one area of society in which you could not possibly turn out too many competent people.

Mr. Martel: They are not hiring them.

Mr. Lewis: And if so-

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is not a question of the need. It is a question of the opportunities.

Mr. Lewis: I appreciate that it is awfully difficult, particularly for young people coming out of the community college courses. I can remember the bitter fights that occurred when Joliffe was head of the Ryerson course and we were trying to persuade governmental agencies and private agencies to accept graduates of the Ryerson course.

Maybe the minister could talk about it or some of his staff could talk about it. Are such graduates finding places? Are we, in fact, not able to employ social workers, community college graduates, etc? What has happened?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: During the past year, we have hired a certain number—

Mr. Lewis: Your department?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: I appreciate that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As was mentioned earlier this afternoon, we certainly could use more except that at the present time we are limited to our complement.

Mr. Martel: You shouldn't have built Ontario Place!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time though, Madam Chairman, I believe that aside from social workers, and I can be corrected, isn't there at the present time quite a number of university graduates in other fields? It may well take some time before they can find suitable employment.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but, Madam Chairman, on the other hand it is only five years ago that the fight was on even to find some of the established universities who would get into this area. They just wouldn't.

The reason I recall this is because we discussed it at some length on the youth committee. Do you remember at that time there was a question about that then? And then there was no place in the province other than the three, I think it was, which provided post-graduate courses to the master's.

All of a sudden there was a mushrooming right across—now it appears they are going to cut back a class from 100 to seven between second and third year. There is something drastically the matter with the planning that has gone on most likely at the level of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. But I am sure the involvement must have been great and was great at that time from this department.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Aren't the projections that there is now and there will be a much larger surplus of school teachers?

Mr. Martel: Right, and I implored the then Minister of Education two years ago—and you can check Hansard—to cut back by at least a thousand. It was obvious in the spring of 1970 that there was going to be more than was necessary, and I asked them not to allow the same type of enrolment in the fall of 1971. In fact people were spending a good deal of money to go to teachers' colleges and they wouldn't find jobs. So what have you got now? You have a pack of teachers unemployed. A great waste of money, a great waste of talent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Even though a person for some time-

Mr. Martel: No, but if he doesn't get a certificate within five years, Mr. Minister, or if she doesn't, too bad. Ball game over. You have to start all over again. It takes five years to get a permanent teaching certificate and if you don't practise your profession you don't—and it takes at least two years to get a permanent certificate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are talking about social workers, but as you may know, there are many areas in the province that are still looking for qualified teachers—in real remote areas.

Mr. Martel: Well, maybe in the boondocks, Mr. Minister. I suggest not even there—not today. There are people in Sudbury last night or night before last who were still hoping they would get a contract April 31 and by yesterday there were a good many of them who didn't.

I can tell you some of the things that are happening to teachers as they are dumped after one year on a probationary contract and the department can just say, "Tch, goodbye, Charlie." I know of a case where a teacher was dumped without the inspector having seen her once and with the principal having given her an outstanding rating every time the principal visited. As of last Wednesday evening or Tuesday evening she was without a job. And the inspector, the superintendent now, hadn't even visited her classroom once. That is what is happening in the teaching field. And we asked the Department of Education to cut back.

Mr. Lewis: Do you know, does anyone in your department know, what is happening? I should know—I should have had the time and didn't have the time, I can see, to phone Seneca, to phone Centennial, to find out what is happening to the graduates of their social service worker courses, of their child care worker courses. Does the department know? Are they getting jobs? I would have thought—I look at the Association of the Ontario Children's Aid Societies booklets from time to time and they are screaming for people. They have advertisements on every page and they don't always ask for a doctorate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know if this will answer your question but this is information that may be of interest.

Statistics are not yet available on the employment success of this year's graduating class from the colleges of applied arts and technology courses, but from 1970 to 1971 a survey of graduates was carried out regarding employment upon graduation. The number of graduates, 219; employment in related fields out of that number, 138; in unrelated fields, 20. Further education sought, 29.

Mr. Martel: -no jobs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Unemployed and available, nine. Unemployed and unavailable, eight. And, unreported, 15.

Mr. Lewis: You don't know whether those who continued their schooling did so because they couldn't find jobs or you don't know whether they wanted to go on to get more sophisticated degrees?

Mr. Borczak: We assume it is the latter.

Mr. Lewis: You assume it is the latter?

Mr. Borczak: Yes, it appears to be the reason.

Mr. Lewis: Have we graduated any people from our undergraduate courses in universities? Has that begun?

Mr. Willems: Yes, this year is the first year. Last year there were a couple and this year they are coming out. Next year there will be more.

Mr. Lewis: By "this year" you mean this month. In effect last month. Have you any idea as to the number that graduated this year and what their job prospects are, if not job assurances?

Mr. Willems: No, not the same way as with the CAAT because it is really too early to tell. Some of them take a holiday period, some of them go off to Europe, so that—

Mr. Lewis: Do you not have a feel of it from those who are in contact with the department for work, either this department or—?

Mr. Willems: Well, we did go to universities recruiting this year at the undergraduate level and this included Laurentian. We hired students who showed potential, not necessarily on the basis of just a degree. One of the factors in the job market is the ability of the student to move out into new areas. Where they were prepared to move, we did make job offers. From our interviews we had reasonable expectation that a fair number would get jobs. The few that were not, were really not the kind of persons who should have been admitted or the kind of persons who restricted themselves by location.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just want to ask how many undergraduates were there coming to graduation this spring in the universities, not including the campuses?

Mr. Willems: I am sorry, I don't have that figure here.

Mr. Lewis: It couldn't have been a large number, I assume.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, some of them are going into the third year next year, is that right?

Mr. Willems: There were 470 at the master's level.

Mr. Lewis: What?

Mr. Willems: Four hundred and seventy at the master's level.

Mr. Lewis: At the master's level?

Mr. Willems: That is right.

Mr. Lewis: No, no, we are talking about those-

Mr. Willems: Yes, this is the only figure I have on the graduate programme.

Mr. Lewis: That is the only figure you have. We are talking about those at the undergraduate level.

Are there in fact, is Mr. Smith correct—not that I ever doubt him, I just want confirmation—five universities that are engaged in undergraduate degree courses for the equivalent of social work?

Mr. Willems: There is Windsor, Laurentian, McMaster—and York University is giving a bachelor's degree in a part-time programme.

Mr. Lewis: Laurentian is not a formal school of social work?

Mr. Willems: Yes, it is an undergraduate.

Mr. Lewis: It is an undergraduate programme leading to a bachelor of social work degree?

Mr. Willems: That is right.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I am just a little baffled, Madam Chairman. I realize that one runs into a great deal of discrimination in employment agencies around these graduates, as to whether or not they are appropriately qualified. There is clearly an austerity programme throughout the province, in both the public and the private sector, which would make it tough.

All of that notwithstanding I would have thought that most of these young people could find jobs. I would be amazed to believe that we have glutted the schools in a programme so embryonic, Mr. Minister, and I would really be reluctant to begin to equivocate in support of that programme. I think this is one of the really fine things that the province is doing.

As a matter of fact, coming back to what all members here have been saying, it returns to the issue which was presented to you at the outset. It is precisely for these reasons—of excellent people emerging from all these various programmes—that it would be folly to grant special certification and licensing rights to the social work profession.

For what my footnote is worth on that subject, I regard that as a really elitist plea which should be resisted at all costs. I would never again like to engage René Brunelle in unpleasant debate across the filoor of the House as happened once in my political life on a matter like this. But we will stand and resist it every step of the way because it is like the last clutch for the social work profession, as they try to fence themselves off: I know the member for Scarborough Centre may have apoplexy. I can see it on his face.

Mr. Drea: Oh, no. There's just only one-

Mr. Lewis: You're bound to think I should say some of my colleagues.

Mr. Drea: No. I find it rather intriguing. I was just pointing out to Mr. Martel, and myself, and yourself. I think it is very good we find ourselves on common ground. But if I could just ask one question for clarification. I'll interrupt you, if you don't mind?

Did I understand, Mr. Minister, through Madam Chairman—did I understand it correctly that your ministry actually went out on the campus to recruit? Did I understand that correctly from what was said? That this year, with the undergraduates—the member for Scarborough West was asking a question, and I think the reply came that, "We were on the campus, and we were recruiting on the campus." Did I understand that correctly? That the ministry actually went out on the campus to recruit?

Mr. Willems: Yes, we were interested this year to see what the graduates were like at the bachelor level. So we went to schools, partly for information for ourselves, partly to interpret our ministry because this was a new graduating crop. In other words, in the other schools, where there had been graduates before, it wasn't necessary to do this. But we did go out just to interview people, to see what they were like, how they stacked up between the various universities,

so we for ourselves could develop some criteria of what they might be able to do.

Mr. Drea: Well I presume, Mr. Minister, the people that you had out there must have found themselves very lonely because it has been quite a few years since any discipline, or any part of the curriculum, any part of the occupational world went out on the university to recruit.

Mr. Lewis: I thought perhaps the department was a sort of agent provocateur—

Mr. Drea: No, I am very interested in the fact that the programmes are being set up—that the department was actually out there in a position that it was able to recruit. That it wasn't in the glut position where the department or the ministry didn't have to move anywhere—that the five or six or seven or 10 for every job available had to come to Toronto. Mr. Minister, I compliment your department on that, it is certainly very, very unusual in this province.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, item 6 carried?

Item 6 agreed to.

Item 7?

Item 7 agreed to.

Mr. Lewis: Item 7. Just working totally from memory—is that communications and such things?

Madam Chairman: Yes it is.

Mr. Lewis: Can I ask the minister, out of curiosity, how much of your leaflets, brochures, and printed material is bilingual?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not enough.

Mr. Lewis: Do you know on balance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our ministry has received quite a number of letters recently—you may be aware we sent out this family benefits book in the last two or three weeks to all recipients. It seems to me I must have received somewhere between 50 and 100 letters requesting this book in the French language.

Mr. Martel: You must have got some from the Italian community here in Toronto as well?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. We are in the process of translating this into French. In reference to Mr. Martel's question, I would also hope that, if funds would permit, we

would also have it in Italian where we have such a large Italian population—maybe not necessarily in this book form. It could be less elaborate. Not that this is elaborate, but it could be mimeographed. We are of course limited. You can see our budget is very limited.

Mr. Martel: You should take some from the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mr. Welch). He's got too much.

Mr. Lewis: He is the only minister without a satrapy around him. He comes into the committee and sits quietly and forlorn, in the corner of the room, bowing contemplatively over his job and his future, the domain which he rules, and thinking, "Is René performing well? How can I do the same?" They are quite extraordinary, these new provincial secretaries, you know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We welcome his presence.

Mr. Drea: Yes, well he can sit on this side of the room any time, and he will have all the accompaniment he wants.

Madam Chairman: Item 8 carried.

Item 9 agreed to.

Vote 2101 agreed to.

On vote 2102:

Madam Chairman: Vote 2102, item one. Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Before I get into the real blow by blow, Mr. Minister, with either the FBA or the GWA—the points I am going to raise, some I raised this afternoon. Before I start dealing in specifics though, I want to lead up to a question about the pre-added budget which I must say boggles the mind. And I want to put on the record just a case, Mr. Minister, which exemplifies, I think, the things we have been trying to get at with respect to the inadequacies of this department for several years.

I talked about such things as begging last year for a welfare recipient. I asked how do they get a new piece of furniture, like a fridge when it breaks down. Or a stove. There is nothing anywhere in this department to replace items which have worn out for the welfare recipient. They have to go out and beg, borrow or steal a refrigerator, or some other item.

But here is a case that came to the attention of the Senate committee, and I just want to put it on the record because I think it really exemplifies poverty at its greatest. It could as well be not just a welfare recipient; but, as well, the working poor.

A phone call, "I can't come to the clinic because I have no money." Well, in northern Ontario we frequently have people who have no money to get into the city to get drugs; and in many of the outlying communities there are no druggists. You can't get drugs? We'll leave that to the discretion of the welfare officer as to whether or not he will provide trans-portation allowance. "My husband has been fired from his job. I am very, very unhappy, and I don't know what to do. The little one is ill." We have a clinic car, and we pick up the people who can't get in. We go down to the home-rickety old staircase-and we walk up. There is darkness. It is winter-in fact it was Christmas. I remember it so well. There are six children-five pre-schoolers. Father was a taxi driver, and he had a bad accident and was suspended. There is some question as to whether or not he is eligible for welfare.

In fact, I had an interesting unemployment insurance case last week where the man lost his driver's licence as a taxi driver, and the unemployment insurance commission decided that he wasn't entitled to unemployment insurance because, in fact, he didn't have a good reason for leaving his job—except that he had lost his driver's licence.

Mr. Drea: How did he lose it?

Mr. Martel: He was in an accident, and he lost his licence. That wasn't a good reason for drawing unemployment insurance benefits.

Mr. Drea: But you don't lose your licence for an accident.

Mr. Martel: Well he lost it. I'm sorry, I won't tell you the reason why.

Mr. Drea: I think there were extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Martel: Some of us, once in a while, reach the same level that he reached. But that wasn't a good reason for losing his job. So he wasn't entitled to benefits under the unemployment insurance commission.

There is some question as to whether or not he is eligible for welfare, and it took us three days to fight it out with the welfare whether he should get it or not.

Meanwhile, once again, there are no sheets on two beds. There are two burners, and that's all. We wanted to get a turkey for them, and it was very funny. We got some volunteers to bring them a turkey, and suddenly looked at each other. How are they going to cook that turkey? On what? There were no globes in the lights. We wonder why. Well they just didn't have any money to buy globes. They just sat in total darkness. I walked up to the crib and there was a child lying there. wrapped in an old overcoat, right on the mattress-no bedding, no sheets. The child's temperature was 104, and one ear was running. There was encrustation right down which was beginning to irritate the skin. We had a blanket with us and we wrapped up the child. And we took three other children who were coughing up to the clinic. The mother was pale and pathetic. We examined the child who had an infected ear. It had a hole in the ear already, and we kept the child down in our day hospital. The other children were coughing and had a bronchial condition. We kept them in the day hospital as well. The mother had high blood pressure, was anaemic, an needed medication.

Well, you can see, Mr. Minister, you can just take that case and you can just open the whole gamut of problems confronting people who are poor or welfare recipients. My friend this afternoon questioned where the money would come from. I would suspect a family like that in the long run will cost the government great scads of money because of preventive care not being available.

And what is that going to cost? That leads me into the food, clothing and utilities-all of which I want to talk about. I am interested in knowing who dreams up the amounts allocated for food and how that is arrived at, and I want that in pretty specific terms. I suspect, and I suggest, that you have got some dietitian who is an expert in cooking, dreaming up these concoctions in some never-never land which isn't even close to reality because, in fact, you will find many of these welfare recipients do not have a refrigerator. I come across this on many occasions. Their refrigerator broke down and there is simply no way in your department that you can get a new refrigerator.

I want to know how she keeps the milk. You know most of us can go out and buy three quarts of milk at a time and put it in the fridge and it stays, but that type of person doesn't. They can't buy adequate stores

of meat, they are always at the store buying daily. How do they get at the budget, or at the dietary allowance? That is the first question.

The second question, of course, is—and I am not even going to deal with housing yet, that will come later because it is not part of the pre-added budget—I just want to talk about the pre-added budget.

The clothing allowance boggles the mind as well. I would like to know how the breakdown comes, what you allow per child per month for clothing? I would suspect it is a very small amount. And utilities, of course. We come back to what do you do for the welfare recipient, and I can recall writing, I guess it is Dr. Williams, over this to find out when the stove breaks down and it is beyond repair and the refrigerator is beyond repair, what are they supposed to do? What are they supposed to do with respect to obtaining these new items. There is no allocation anywhere to replace worn out commodities.

The inevitable thing that comes from it all, you know, when you put it all together is that while all of this is going on, what happens to the kids? What happens to the children who go to school with a hole in the back of their pants? They can't take a friend home, the furniture is dilapidated. They are going to quit as quickly as they can to get out of it, and ultimately they, too, are going to end up on the welfare roll, and I would suspect that if we looked at it very carefully you would find second, third and possibly fourth generation welfare cases.

These are the things that really start to cost you money, the aftercare when the situation has reached the critical point, as in the case I outlined, which isn't much more costly. So let's start, Mr. Minister, I would like to know how you arrive at that preadded budget, namely, food and then clothing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I believe the amounts given are not specified—so much for food and so much for—

Mr. Martel: That is what I want to get at. That is what bothers me about the whole bag. I want to know how much.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You know it varies. I am sure if you went around this room and we are all, say, the same size families—

Mr. Martel: Cabinet ministers eat steak. The rest of us eat hamburg.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The budget for food varies considerably, and I speak not necessarily of limitations of budget. That is why we don't specify how much for food, how much for clothes, etc. The hon. member is a married man and his wife may be very modest in her requirements for clothing. Another member's wife might be just the opposite. I think the point you are making is that the amounts are not sufficient.

Mr. Martel: There should be an automatic escalator clause in each of the pre-added budgets that my friend from Nipissing indicated the other night. We just don't get the raises that are adequate. A buck to them means a lot more than a buck to you or me, and when the cost of living goes up two or three per cent and they don't get a comparable raise in the actual cost of living, they do without something.

The budget isn't over-resplendent and the reason I want to talk about food, Mr. Minister, is that I just don't know how people live. Let's take a family of four. Their total allotment might be \$195, let's say—I haven't got the figures which is dependent on the number of kids. Which of us here could live—food, clothing, utilities—on \$195, excluding rent for the time being. On \$195 a month? And I think that is high.

I think if we went to the breakdown—I forgot with all this pile of junk I brought to bring that down—but if you were looking in the pre-added budget, they start from one person, if you want at \$115 maximum and \$47 a month maximum rent. Where do you go with \$68 a month for food and clothing and so forth in this day and age, and I am talking about the working poor? I realize that I am coupling two different things up, but they have to be brought into the picture too. Where do you go, a single person, on \$115 today, maximum?

I couldn't survive alone on \$115 and I suspect the minister couldn't either, and there is no escalator clause, there is nothing in it at all. You have got a freeze on, the cost of living has gone up that much, but just on \$67 or \$68 for this individual, how do you arrive at a dietary allowance and a clothing allowance that would do for a whole month; that is two bucks a day for food and clothing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The point you make with having an escalating clause which would rise with the cost of living is a good one. It is one that has been made by others. We have discussed this among ourselves, and it is one that I personally favour and that I would like to pursue.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If I could ask a question, Mr. Minister? The basic question that Mr. Martel is trying to ask is how do you arrive at the amount of \$68 per month for food, clothing and other living expenses of a single person?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The \$68 is not including shelter.

Mr. Lewis: What is it for?

Mr. R. S. Smith: For the single person, the pre-added budget, food, clothing and other living expenses, the maximum allowance under the programme is \$68 and I think I was trying to get at that this afternoon under the research branch. I would like to know how they come to the amount of \$68 and decide whether it is a reasonable amount or not. Obviously I would think that it isn't, but since the department has set this amount it must have some rationale behind it.

Similarly you can take a family of five, what do they have? Take the family with one child 10 to 15, two over 16, and two adults. You allow them \$223 a month. How is that figure arrived at? It just can't be taken out of the air.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Exactly, and I am sure that when they arrived at these figures there was a lot of thought given to them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: These figures, you see, will be three years old before the end of this fiscal year and, as I understand it, there has been no increase in them for three years. First of all I would like to know the rationale behind arriving at them three years ago, and how you expect a person in the same circumstances to live on that same money three years later.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There may not have been any increases in the last three years, but at the same time there has been assistance given in other ways. The basic shelter allowance—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Has the shelter allowance been increased in the last three years?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I am referring to other programmes under The Department of Municipal Affairs and so forth. There has been a lot of assistance given in other departments that have been of help to low wage earners and also recipients.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But a very minimal help, you know, the basic shelter allowance. Actually they are not going to get that this year, not until they file their income tax next year.

But the only other assistance has been the provisions within the health care Acts to provide hospital and medical care. All these people have had that anyway, but all the people on family benefits. You say that some housing assistance has been provided through the Ontario Housing Corp. But there's a lot of areas in the province where any kind of public housing isn't available and, where it is, it is limited in supply anyway. There's a lot of people that that doesn't affect one way or the other. They are still paying large rents in the private sector and, generally speaking, those people at that level are paying rents far above the value of the places they are getting because of the level they are at.

Mr. Martel: I am also assuming that somebody does get the room at \$47 a month, which today just doesn't happen. I want to know where in the city of Toronto or the city of Sudbury you can get an accommodation for \$47?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is assistance, as you already know, through supplementary and special assistance.

Mr. Martel: Except that there is a problem. The assistance is just like pulling teeth out of a chicken, as I said the other night; you can't get it.

Mr. Drea: I don't know. I have found Mrs. Patterson always very amenable, if it was a case—

Mr. Martel: I'm not talking about Toronto.

Mr. Drea: I assume you are talking about-

Mr. Martel: She came up through the system herself.

Mr. Drea: I presume you are talking about the city of Sudbury. I never found Mrs. Patterson—

Mr. Martel: I'm not talking about Mrs. Patterson.

Mr. Drea: As far as Mr. Smith goes, the district of Nipissing doesn't pay. As a member that is something for you to do. That is for you to use your influence, not for us.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Dr. Cliff Williams is the head of the municipal welfare administration. Mr. R. S. Smith: You know as well as I that the district of Nipissing welfare doesn't pay supplementary assistance.

Mr. Drea: Then it is the only one that doesn't.

Mr. Martel: That is not true.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is not the only one.

Mr. Martel: That is not true. We have a district welfare board, too.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact, there is something called Dummer township which has just cut off all supplementary assistance arbitrarily.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What was that?

Mr. Lewis: Dummer, yes, one of your-

Mr. Drea: It is in Peterborough county.

Mr. Lewis: In fact, Mr. McKnight will tell you about it. These things happen from time to time throughout the province. You can't rely on supplementary assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's quite true; but, at the same time, there are many, many areas where they do provide supplementary assistance.

Mr. Martel: Sure, but what about those who aren't getting it. That's what bothers me. It is okay to say that some are, but there are many who aren't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: There are several areas. I want to know how you arrive at this budget and I want to know what people do to get a replacement fridge even—not a new one, a second-hand one. How do they do it?

Mr. Lewis: They don't.

Mr. Martel: How do you get a second-hand or a new refrigerator? There is not a cent anywhere for it. We went through it last year. There is no way. Dr. Williams is here. I believe I contacted you and you tried desperately to get that family assistance and there was no way. We finally begged, borrowed and stole a fridge and a stove from a merchant in Capreol, who was good enough to look through his stock and he assisted us. It was desperate. The stove wouldn't work, not even one element. It had been repaired so many times it was beyond the pale to fix it up. What do you do then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you know, we do pay a subsidy; we are prepared to pay it.

Mr. Martel: When did that come in?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, under both programmes, special assistance and supplementary.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you don't want to buy the fact that all kinds of people refuse to give it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I acknowledge this. I am familiar with that problem.

Mr. Martel: Then what the hell do we do about it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is one area where we hope to help, especially with special assistance. At the present time, we provide 50 per cent and we would like to go up to, say 80 per cent.

Mr. Martel: Why don't you go up the whole bundle?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If we went to 100 per cent, I'm not sure whether this would be desirable. I believe there is a need to leave the local municipality some—

Mr. Martel: There has got to be a way of forcing the municipalities or regional boards to go along with it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As we mentioned this afternoon, we are moving in this area of regional boards and this will give better services, better standards and more qualified personnel.

Mr. Martel: The regional boards aren't doing it—even the regional boards. Dr. Williams can tell you; he worked like a Trojan on this one case last year. And could you get to first base? No way. I don't want to embarrass him. He was most helpful. But there was absolutely no way he could get to first base. Ultimately I went out and, through the parish priest, managed to get them a woman with three little kiddies—everything that she bought, spoiled. You can say the regional board is going to do it, but they don't. Even the regional boards don't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, they have the discretionary power.

Mr. Martel: Oh, they have the discretionary power! But again they watch the budget very carefully. They have to; they have people breathing down their necks.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, this is one area where I think we are all in agreement that there is certainly room for improvement, and it is our hope to make the necessary adjustments.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The thing I would like to point out is that on special assistance there is no provincial contribution as far as I understand. It is 50 per cent federal and 50 per cent from the municipality on special-assistance; there is no input from the province at all. Supplementary assistance is 50-30-20, with your contribution being 30 per cent but I think the least the province can do is move to the 30 per cent contribution in special assistance because that is where the big expense is to the municipality to provide 50 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is right. As I mentioned earlier, we have to make a choice in these. When we met two or three weeks ago with the liaison committee of the municipalities, we indicated to them that one of the areas we were looking at providing a higher percentage was special assistance. They would much prefer if we would pay a higher share of the administration—instead of 50 per cent, if we were to pay a much higher percentage—they feel that this is one area—

Mr. Martel: Because they don't know what the costs would be. They haven't been giving it out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, a lot of them have.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But, from their point of view, an increase to 80 per cent of the cost of administration is new money for them, and it wouldn't entail them enlarging their special assistance programme. That might serve no purpose at all as far as special assistance is concerned. I am sure it might assist the bringing of some municipalities into district and county boards, but to deal specifically with the special assistance programme I think there has to be some participation in the programme from the provincial level to make it work. And now there is none.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, as I indicated earlier, within our own ministry this commands a very high priority.

Mr. Martel: I am willing to concede that to the minister; he is a fair and honourable man and he will let us know in very short order what is going to be done. I will set his word on that.

You said you are going to look at the escalator clause—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Personally, I feel there is a lot of merit in having an escalating clause that would follow the rising cost of living and would be adjusted periodically—every year or every X number of months.

Mr. Martel: As I say, to most of us a fluctuation might cause us to squeal a little bit, but we can survive. However, I would suggest that an increase in the cost of living of three per cent is quite a cost to the welfare recipient or the working poor—and somehow we have got to get something for them as well—because a three per cent rise greatly reduces their budget for food.

But then we get back, Mr. Minister, to the pre-added budget; somehow I'd like an explanation of how that is reached. Someone on your staff must know how they arrive at those magic figures—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we have Dr. Williams, who is the director of our municipal welfare administration; Mr. Jack McKnight, director of our family benefits branch; and of course Mr. Borczak and a few others.

Mr. Martel: Well, would you introduce Mr. McKnight? I have talked to him on many occasions, but I'm not sure whom I've been talking to.

Mr. Drea: He is next to you.

Hon, Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Borczak will start the discussion.

Mr. Borczak: Madam Chairman, I would like to direct my remarks specifically to the question that was asked about the rationale for these. When we moved into the present form of programmes, with the introduction of the Canada Assistance Plan, we started off with the approach that there should be some parity, dealing with single persons then, between our programme and that which the federal government administered for old age pensioners. So this was the starting point in the development of our scale of allowances under family benefits and under the General Welfare Assistance Act.

From that we were led to the level of payments for families, first, two adults without children, and then of course families with children, so that really the base figure, the starting figure, was the initial decision on the level for the single person. At the same time, we carried out studies with the help of a nutritionist on our staff as to the requirements

for food in order to at least meet the requirements of the Canadian nutritional standards. We have a programme of doing periodic costing on a whole series of articles, items of food which are generally used by most people. This is done on a periodic basis and this was one of the elements that was taken into account in making a determination of what the level of allowances would be.

Having brought together such factors, we began to develop a level for payments for the various sizes of family. We began then to examine that in relation to the minimum wage legislation at the time and to the pattern of wages that were being paid to persons, particularly those in the low income groups, and it was this balancing off of one against the other that led us to the level of payments which we introduced with that Family Benefits Act back in 1966, and the general welfare assistance was determined on exactly the same basis.

What has happened since that time, of course, is the fact that we are facing the sort of problem that Quebec has I think crystallized so well for us, in that we have not got a co-ordinated method of proceeding with the development of these programmes. We found that the federal government from time to time makes adjustments in payments in the old age pension. In the GIS, the federal government as you know has the escalator related to the GIS but not to the basic pension at that time. That has since been changed. None of the provinces to my knowledge had built in an automatic escalator into their social assistance allowances and the distortions began to develop from that time.

I think this is the position we are in here, that where there are differences now, where we have lost ground to some extent here, is the fact that the provinces, including this province, had not proceeded with the establishment of an automatic escalator. I think that it then becomes, from where I sit here, somewhat academic as to what portion of this allowance which you see in the tables is allocated for food and the portion for clothing. It has lost its relevance, because the allowances were no longer developed on that basis. They were established on that basis. Had they been at the same time, of course, escalated to reflect rising costs, then they would have maintained their relative worth and presumably the value currently would have met the needs at the level they were established when the programme came into effect.

Mr. Martel: If they had continued to rise.

Mr. Borczak: Yes, and as you know under the federal scheme provision is made to increase the pensions on the basis of the escalator, but no reduction is made should the cost of living drop.

Mr. Martel: That's highly unlikely.

Mr. Borczak: And it hasn't happened of course. So actually we are not able to provide any figures now. When we are asked for a breakdown of this amount of payment that is shown which is provided for food, clothing and personal needs and so on, we don't have a breakdown of those any longer. We did originally.

Mr. Martel: You didn't mention clothing, Mr. Borczak. Was that also considered when you established the original—

Mr. Borczak: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Martel: You see that's what bothers me, because what in fact has happened is that if one looks in the field of children's clothing today, you buy a pair of shoes for a seven year old, you are paying \$10 or \$12 for them. You are not buying the best shoes in the business. There's no two ways about it. I have four children. I know what it costs me to clothe them and they aren't running around like the Sheik of Araby I can assure you, Mr. Minister.

Then the food-I always get hung up with food-we take for granted the people we are dealing with are as knowledgeable, or have the same amount of expertise, or have the same type of utilities as those people who established that; the nutritionist who is working in an environment with a fridge that works well and a place to store food so that it stays wholesome; that they have the same-I use the word "expertise" again. I am wondering if we really take into consideration the type of people who are on welfare benefits; that in fact they are not a sophisticated group of people and therefore would not probably be as well equipped to get by on the allotments which were originally given for this purpose. Dr. Williams being a doctor might-I presume he is a medical doctor?

**Dr. C. J.** Williams (Municipal Welfare Administration): No.

Mr. Martel: No? Are there any medical doctors around who would indicate that—

Mr. Drea: No, Elie, he's just one of those that you and I were discussing.

Mr. Martel: Oh well-

Mr. Borczak: I wonder if I might make one or two more comments on this to complete what I wanted to say about the development of these scales of allowances. Back at the time when these were introduced we compared the results of our work with the studies that had been carried out by the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, and members will be familiar with the "Guide to Family Budgeting" that is developed by that council and is updated periodically. At that time we compared the results of our studies with theirs, and we came to the conclusion that the proposals we were putting before the government were quite reasonable in terms of the scale of payments. We were really in many respects pretty well on the same level of allowances as were being suggested by the Social Planning Council. Now there were significant differences, in that the Social Planning Council had provided for a variety of other needs which are not included within the provision that is made here. The allowances in the pre-added budget cover food, clothing and personal needs. When one looks at the Social Planning Council figures they provide such things as donations to the church and recreational allowances, and one thing and another. So that one can find-

Mr. Lewis: Like carfare, or something that is as preposterously inflated as that?

Mr. Borczak: Now back two years ago when the allowances were adjusted, at that point they were adjusted to bring them up to the same level; that is, the loss of purchasing power that had developed in the previous period of time between the time when they were introduced and two years ago. The allowances were adjusted on a percentage basis then to reflect that loss in purchasing power over that period of three years, which brought us to the present level of allowances that you see in these figures. We now have again dropped behind, by virtue of the fact that these were introduced two years ago.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I'll paraphrase what Mr. Borczak has said, and I think it is this: We used to have a programme that was based on some relativity really, and now we don't. I think that's basically what it comes down to; that in 1966 when the schedule was established there was an input from the federal government based on their GIS or on their old age security at that time, and the other factors, and it was arrived at in that

manner. But since there was no escalation clause placed in it, after one year actually the basis of the allowance was no longer valid. We now have a programme that is really based on a figure that is taken out of the air, and not much else. If the escalator clause had been placed in it at that time and progressed through the six-year period, we would have an allowance based on the basis of 1966 plus the percentage increase in the cost of living, or some other escalator that would be built in.

We would at least have a valid programme that would appear to have some basis. But now we don't have. So it is apparent that what we have to do is move to a re-evaluation, through perhaps the same criteria as you used then. Or others that you have referred to, that include other things; arrive at a new figure, and then put an escalation on it, and start over again.

Because to come along every three years—which looks like what is happening—and make a re-evaluation based back three years, and then add it to that, you have people living three years behind—one, two, and three years behind on an income that was based on a figure—

#### Mr. Martel: Cost of living.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The cost of living of three years prior. So I should think that what we have to do is look at the thing now and re-evaluate it, come up with a figure that is based on some criteria that is reasonable—come up with that figure, and then build in an escalation clause that will look after those increases.

Mr. Martel: Make the adjustment first, Dick.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We would be starting off at a reasonable base, with the escalation every year. And perhaps every three years the thing has to be reviewed completely again. But at least, in the meantime, you do have the escalator clause that would look after the increases. Because I am sure we are not looking to an era when we will have decreases in the cost of living.

I would ask the minister why this cannot be done now? Why does it have to wait until another year? Because people who are living on these incomes, especially the people on family benefits, who are long period of time people, are just always behind.

Beyond that, we haven't even started to talk about the question of the shelter allow-

ance. But in the basic pre-added budget there is a three-year discrepancy in the cost, and if we start talking about the provision for shelter, I'm sure we are talking about an area that has escalated even more than this. And there has been no consideration given there either.

So I think it is time that it was done. And I don't think that we as a Legislature, or the minister as a representative of the government, can sit and say that we can wait another year before we make that adjustment. Because I think people are in great difficulty, living on the allowances that are being provided, even if we use the old age security and at that time there was no GIS, and your figure of \$68 was based partially at least on what was provided at that time through old age security.

Now the old age security, plus the GIS, has moved to \$150. And your allowance for the single person amounts to \$68 and \$47-\$115. So there is a discrepancy now between what you established in 1966 and now, of \$35. And it is growing larger every month. I don't think anybody can live on \$115 a month, and pay the rents that he must pay and leave enough for him to provide the other necessities of life.

I think it is even more acute for those people with families where the cost of living has increased much more than it has for the single person, because of the costs of shelter that have increased for a person with a family of three children and two adults. I think that they are in an impossible position. Because, where the single person may be able to find something that he can live in—maybe not decently, but he can live in at a very small rent, I don't think people can find decent accommodations outside of those small numbers that are provided through Ontario Housing Corp.

I think that it is necessary that the minister, if he has to, take it to his social development minister and then to the cabinet. I think it is an area that has to be looked at now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, as indicated earlier, I do believe that an escalation clause does have a lot of merit.

Mr. Martel: Bring the bill in tomorrow. We'll give it first, second and third reading tomorrow.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Before we even look at the escalation clause, the first thing is—

Mr. Martel: Make the adjustment-

Mr. R. S. Smith: —to make the adjustment up to the present; to the three or six year period, which we may or not be behind, which I think we are.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You realize, of course, that we are dealing with the estimates with the amount of money that had been allocated to us.

Mr. Martel: Get tough, René. Get tough with the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough).

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What often happens is that if we submit something to Management Board they will say: "Trade off with another programme." This programme certainly has—

Mr. Martel: Cut down the Prime Minister's staff. He's got 93 now. It might be an area where we could pick up a few bucks.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I should have been a little more definite, perhaps. Within our own ministry we're—

Mr. Martel: Oh, beautiful. You took it from the Premier, didn't you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're allowed a little leeway at times but—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Perhaps I could ask you a question then, in regard to finding funds in order to do something like this. With the levelling off in unemployment over the past month—and there has been a levelling off of the people who are receiving general welfare assistance; I think you indicated this in your opening remarks the other night—is there going to be an excess of funds within the money provided for general welfare assistance in this budget?

I noticed an increase of five per cent over last year. As I understand it, in some areas of the province there were 25 per cent fewer people on general welfare assistance in the month of May than there were in the month of May last year. Perhaps there is a sizeable amount of money that might be available. I don't know. I was just asking.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Apparently, that factor—the downward trend in employment—has been taken into account in the estimates.

Mr. Martel: You shouldn't have done that! You should have asked for lots, then you might get what you need. Now there's no hope.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If that factor was taken into account and there is no increase in the amounts being made available in the individual case, how come you are budgeting for \$4 million more than you were last year?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For \$4 million more?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, \$4 million more. Last years was \$100 million and this year it is \$108 million—\$8 million more, sorry.

Are expenditures on general welfare allowances for April and May running lower than they were last year? Do you have that? I supppose you have the figures for April but you may not for May.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Have we the figures for April and May, compared to last year, for the general welfare expenditures?

Dr. Williams: No, but we do have the figures for March. It appears that the actual number of people is running about eight per cent lower.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Eight per cent lower?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is for March?

Dr. Williams: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: As I understand it, there was a larger decrease than that through April. I can't verify that statement but it's something that I read.

Dr. Williams: We don't have the exact figures for April but according to the trends, it has been running each month at about four per cent lower than the previous month, which brings us now to about eight per cent fewer people on in March than there was last March.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am suggesting that if they can project the figures—I know that is a difficult thing to do—if your figure for the cost of general welfare assistance can be projected so that in a year or two there may be a sizeable amount of money there, that could be applied to an increase in the benefits.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say this, Madam Chairman—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Failing that, I think the government should move to increase the benefits regardless of what are the requirements within your own budget or whatever other priority there is or whatever cost of some other programme within government has to be produced.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say this, Madam Chairman, I know every member has had

representations for increases in family benefits as well as the general welfare assistance. I would be prepared now with the proper procedure and government reorganization to submit this to the policy field. I will do this; I will submit this to the policy field and recommend that increases be given to those programmes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Martel: Might I just add-

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lewis has been waiting very patiently to put in a comment here.

Mr. Lewis: Unbelievably patient; and if you can crowd me in now, think of what you will be rescued from tomorrow morning. And the time is so much shorter.

I am not believing what I am hearing. I know I heard Mr. Borczak say what he said, but I just don't believe it. Well I do believe it, but I am incredulous; all right? If I heard Mr. Borczak properly, he said that in 1966 when the Act was introduced it had some vague rationale on the basis of the amounts of money apportioned to various things. And the rationale was vague. It related in one instance to the federal programme; it related in another instance to nutritional studies; it related in a third instance to the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto.

I remember those Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto figures very vividly. I remember introducing them; and several other members from opposition caucuses introducing them into legislation to show just how far short the government needs test programme fell from what was considered to be a minimum requirement.

And with great respect, it wasn't merely a frivolous addition, or an unnecessary addition in the social planning council budget involving recreation, transportation, etc. They were the things that enlarged the social planning council budget; and were items any one of us living a civilized life would deem to be absolute minimal requirements for existence.

Now, in 1969 those figures, with a sort of vague rationale, were upgraded, if I remember, Mr. Minister; and perhaps your deputy will tell you. It was a straight percentage increase, or a straight sort of dollar increase; was it not? Can someone refresh my mind—1969-1970? I mean they all work out so nicely. They all have \$8 gaps, depending on

children; or \$6 gaps, or whatever it is. So I presume it was a straight percentage hike? Right. And we haven't done anything since then?

Well, I want to ask this, because I have wanted to know for a very, very long time. When you arrived at your figures in 1966 of whatever amount, what did you then budget for food, clothing and personal expenses?

I really feel it is sort of the moment of truth. Nine years I have been in this House and I have never been able to find out; and I want to find out. And one of my former colleagues rather tenaciously tried to find out, and never really succeeded.

Now, when you made those increases to those pre-added budgets, of whatever percentage across the board it was; it necessarily increased the food, the clothing, the household supplies, the personal needs and the utilities.

All right, I am asking you, Mr. Minister. It is your department, it is your budget, it is your estimates. You say that for a family of four-one child below nine years of age, one child between 10 and 15, and two adults -you budget \$166 a month for food, clothing, household supplies, personal needs and utilities? You have even got it in italics. No that is not italics. I used to know something about printing when I ran-I have blocked out everything to do with the October election. I can't even remember what you call printing that is emphasized in that fashion. But anyway, you have got it with a little asterisk beside it. Let's jump down; you have got a family of six, four children between 10 and 15 years of age and the two adults. and for that family you've got \$244 a month for food, clothing, household supplies, personal needs and utilities.

Now, I want the minister to tell me, how much of the \$166 is food, how much is clothing, how much is household supplies, how much is personal needs, how much is utilities? And if you haven't got it to the penny, how do you estimate it in broad terms? And I tell you, I refuse to accept the response that it's no longer "relevant"—I think Hansard will show your deputy said this—because we no longer have a measure.

I know Mr. Borczak didn't mean it in those terms; he would like it to be as high as I would like it to be. I understand a constituency service centre which has been running for several months every Sunday afternoon and I have a large number of people come to see me; I suppose the majority of

them tend to be on mother's allowance and family benefit. And I sit across the table from them as they talk to me about themselves and their kids, and I cannot believe how they can survive month to month.

Never mind the shelter allowance, as the member for Nipissing and the member for Sudbury said, leave it for a few days until we get to it later on in the estimates. How do you break the figure down, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know, Madam Chairman. I think, as was indicated earlier, we all agree that these amounts have not kept up to date with the rise in cost of living.

Mr. Lewis: I understand that; I accept that. You haven't atoned but you haven't confessed. I accept, you know. I understand the mea culpa—you haven't kept up with the cost of living, all right?

Mr. Martel: He's waiting for the atonement.

Mr. Lewis: I recognize this admission, and, you know, I hope it goes across the province: Minister of Social and Community Services says, government has not kept up with the rising cost of living to pay its recipients on social welfare. Some day this minister is going to explain to me why the needs of a kid whose parents are in receipt of social assistance are any less than the needs of those who have an adequate income. Maybe you'll explain that to me some day.

But leaving that apart—and the fact that there is no escalator clause, and it hasn't gone up. Okay, granted. An indefensible act on the part of the government, but granted—tell me, what does the \$166 mean? What are its components? Does somebody know? I won't even ask what it buys; I'll ask that tomorrow. Today I want to know what it means. I mean, where did it come from?

You say, in your brochure here, you're putting it out; it is not a bogus document; it's gone everywhere in the province. It's called "Your Family Benefits Handbook," and it says, "How are your expenses figured?" on page 8, and it has several tables. One of those tables says that if you are a family of two adults and you have got two kids, one of them under 9, one of them between 10 and 15, you receive \$166 a month and it says very specifically this amount is allowed for living expenses such as food, clothing, household supplies, personal needs, and utilities.

Now, I am a member of the Legislature,

we are on these estimates, we are voting this vote, I want you to tell me, how is that \$166 made up?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, as I have indicated earlier, these figures have not kept pace with the rise of cost of living. As I indicated earlier, and I put it in my pocket here so that I won't lose it all in my papers, I will recommend to the policy field that increases be given for both FBA and the GWA programmes, and also that there be an escalating clause. I don't believe, Madam Chairman, that I can say more to Mr. Lewis than—

Mr. Lewis: And mothers above all else. I embrace you for it, I know that the figures have not been increased on the basis of the cost of living.

Mr. Drea: Look out, boy, look out.

Mr. Lewis: I understand when Mr. Borczak said that they are no longer relevant for the reasons the minister has conceded, but Mr. Minister, you will agree with me that they are relevant to those who receive them, that for the parents with the two kids who have to live on \$166 a month, the \$166 is profoundly relevant, and it is entirely irrelevant as to whether or not they received an escalator clause, or you are promising some upgrading.

Unless this is a totally fraudulent publication, I want to know how are these people supposed to divide that amount of money? You are surrounded by your staff. They have X hundreds of years of experience among them, and they know the field well—there are a couple of them who have a really enormous grasp of it. I don't care whether it is difficult, embarrassing, awkward—I want to know how is that \$166 made up? Maybe somebody will tell me. What was it? Was it \$150 in 1966 for that kind of family? Was it \$158? You must know what it meant then, and I will do the arithmetic involved in the 10 per cent addition.

I just don't understand—how does everybody, whenever we come to this question, lapse into inscrutable silence? As though the world had ended? The question couldn't be simpler. How do you make up the \$166?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are dealing, Madam Chairman, with the amount of money that has been allocated to this ministry. At the present time, with the amount of money that has been allocated, this is the amount that we have for these programmes. Again

I would like to reiterate that I will definitely bring this to the policy field to recommend an increase.

Mr. Lewis: I understand that and I told you I appreciate it and embrace you-embrasser or whatever it is that I would like to say, were I fluent. However, Mr. Minister, your deputy said that originally the studies on which these figures were based encompassed basic nutritional requirements, social planning council of Toronto requirements. These figures are therefore not out of the air. They had some root. I want to know that root. I want to know which of your supporters here, your colleagues, your civil servants, can tell the legislative committee how is this figure comprised? Or any other? I would be glad to know; if you have got the stuff, I will take it on the basis of 1966. I am a man easily satisfied but I am going to be a terrier. I want to know how these figures were arrived at.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was explained earlier that they originated in 1967 and they were raised in 1970.

Mr. Lewis: Right: They were raised, Mr. Borczak concedes, on the basis of a percentage increase. It would be very easy for us to find out. All we have to do is apply the percentage increase of 1970 to the rationale for the breakdown in 1967, and we will learn what people are expected to have for food, clothing, household supplies, personal needs and utilities in May or June of 1972.

I do not believe that my question is unreasonable. You are asking tens of thousands of people in the Province of Ontario to live on these figures. They have a right to know what the devil your booklet means and we, as legislators, have a right to know what it is we are voting and passing. We don't want to vote and pass purely on the basis of a ball park figure.

I really think it is a legitimate question; I don't think it is an illegitimate question. I feel so frustrated that no one will ever divulge—does anybody know? Can you do a quick poll of your civil service? There are some people—Miss Crittenden knows everything about that department and has for years.

Miss D. Crittenden (Assistant Deputy Minister): You are taking my name in vain.

Mr. Lewis: I don't think I am, I really don't think I am. In fact, you are the only person to whom Jimmy Band ever deferred

in his adult life and therefore surely Miss Crittenden can tell us about those figures—and I presume that Mr. Borczak knows he is the senior member of the department. How is it—?

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, we are getting a little off tack.

Mr. Lewis: No, we are not.

Mr. Drea: Just a moment, we are getting a little off tack. However facetious it may be poking fun at a civil servant, if there's a valid question there it will be answered.

Mr. Lewis: Well, if it's a valid question, then answer it—and I think it's a valid question.

Mr. Drea: Let's cut out the stuff about the civil servant.

Mr. Lewis: Well, you know, if I got my answer when I first asked the question, I wouldn't have to be trying to—

Mr. Drea: Well, replying to a genius is always difficult. But let's keep it down.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, never mind the self-righteousness! You've got a vote here; you've got the bloody stuff on the table. You say it's \$166; I'm just asking you, how is it made up? Now what in God's name is incorrect in that? You say it covers these items—how much for each item? And why will no one reply?

Mr. Martel: The member for Scarborough Centre might.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I-the member for-

Mr. Drea: What is it you want from me?

Mr. Lewis: The member for Scarborough Centre sat on the review board and he knows the problems of people needing allowances. He has adjudicated many cases in which he has increased allowances, which he felt were required.

Mr. Drea: Under the Act.

Mr. Lewis: And he said this afternoon that if a family was in need, he frequently tried to arrange it that very day. I know that's the way he performed on the review board. I'm simply asking, what did the performance mean? And what does the budget mean?

Can you get it for us by tomorrow morning, Mr. Minister? Is it possible to tell us first thing in the morning?

No, I just refuse to give up, and I absolutely don't intend to be cowed. The member for Nipissing has asked it on many occasions, the member for Sudbury East has asked it on many occasions, other members in previous years have asked it. I think it is time we learned. What do the figures mean? Why are you—well, I presume I know why you may be embarrassed about saying, but I think it is time we learned what they mean for the individual families involved. I don't even want to—I would just like to get the figures out and over with.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, I don't believe I can add much more to what I've already said.

Mr. Lewis: When the Act came in in 1967 there were figures which your deputy said were based on food and nutritional requirements, that they met the basic nutritional requirements. There was clearly some kind of rationale. What is that rationale? How does it reflect itself in terms of the figures?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I have indicated that the figures have not kept up with the rising cost of living.

Mr. Lewis: I know that, and I concede it. I don't want to debate that with you, because when you say to me you're going to ask for an increase, I believe you. But I want to know what the figures mean now, because this is what we are dealing with in June, 1972. This is what the members of the Legislature deal with in overall terms when we talk to people who are in receipt of the benefits. You are saying to them it encompasses these areas. I want to be able to know—and it is really quite astonishing that the ministry involved cannot say how its figures are computed or of what they consist.

Mr. Martel: Maybe you can give us the figures for 1966. What was the percentage for food?

Mr. Lewis: We can go back between now and 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and whenever else we convene again; I can go back to my office and the NDP caucus research people can find, in their own inimitable fashion, the regulations of 1967. It is not very hard even for us to do. Then we can work out the precise percentage increase for 1970 and come in armed with that tomorrow morning and ask you then how it was divided when it was originally made up.

But you must tell us that, Mr. Minister. You cannot put out figures of this kind without indicating how you arrive at them, because you are directly affecting people's basic subsistence. And it's wrong not to demonstrate how you arrive at it. I know that you as a minister would like to be able to tell memaybe you don't know—so I am saying, what about tomorrow morning? Can you show us the formula by tomorrow morning?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say this. I will certainly look into it and see if we can provide additional information to what has been said.

Mr. Lewis: Well, can the additional information demonstrate the breakdown for the pre-added budget?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At this time I don't know. I'll look into it.

Mr. Lewis: Can you yourself, Mr. Minister, imagine a budget being created without any view to the basic costs of food, clothing and personal expenses? If a budget says that's what the money is for, can you imagine it just being pulled out of the air? You would agree that people in the field don't work that way, would you not?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I haven't compared other provinces, Mr. Borczak. How does this compare with other jurisdictions?

Mr. Borczak: I haven't seen any recent figures. I think I would be guessing if I were to say where we stand in relation to the other provinces.

Mr. Lewis: I think you compare favourably. I am sure you compare favourably. Sight unseen, I am prepared to concede that you are better than the other provinces? Okay? I won't even ask for that. But I want to know of what the figure consists?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Lewis, I think the minister has indicated that he will endeavour to have more information for tomorrow morning; so I think it is needless to go on at this moment.

Mr. Martel: I would suggest, Madam Chairman, it being 27 minutes after, that we adjourn until tomorrow then.

Mr. Drea: No, I have a question, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't want to get off this topic.

Mr. Drea: No, it is on the topic.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, did I understand you correctly that you were going to the social development policy committee and that you were going to recommend that an escalator clause be put into the field of social assistance? Did I understand that correctly?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Drea: I take it that you are going to recommend through the appropriate development policy field that, if we are going to do that, then we are going to make it mandatory in Ontario that an escalator clause be put into any kind of agreement.

Mr. Martel: That wouldn't be a had idea.

Mr. Drea: Into wage agreements, or anything else.

Mr. Martel: That wouldn't be a bad idea, if we could curb inflation.

Mr. Drea: Just a moment. I have sat here for a couple of days and I have decried the attitude of the elitist business. I am very well known for an attitude against that and I would certainly not want to see in this province where we were creating, however well deserved it may be in terms of income, a specific category of people that by government legislation had an automatic cost-of-living escalation clause written into whatever in terms of dollars and cents they were going to get a week or a month at the expense of the rest of the province.

Mr. Lewis: You don't agree with the federal policy on benefits for senior citizens with an escalator clause?

Mr. Drea: I agree with that, but I am talking about the other 90 per cent.

Mr. Lewis: That is included in the category of people-

Mr. R. S. Smith: What is the difference?

Mr. Drea: Just a moment. I'm not suggesting you take that out for a moment, but what I am suggesting is that if we are going to put in escalation clauses for people, where we have direct control over the stipend that they receive, either weekly, monthly or yearly, then I think in all fairness that surely that type of escalation clause should be written into provincial legislation governing every stipend in this province.

Mr. Martel: That would be a great idea.

Mr. Lewis: That is because you Tories are always interfering with the private sector!

Mr. Drea: I am not interfering with anybody and you know what I said.

Mr. Lewis: But for people who-

Mr. Drea: Now just leave it at what I said.

Mr. Lewis: I don't have to leave it at what you said. What do you mean? How do you compare people who are on social assistance—

Mr. Drea: I'm not going to argue. I've listened to you long enough.

Mr. Lewis: —with people who negotiate their own contracts? That is why the federal government gives escalation clauses to pensioners.

Mr. Drea: Are you suggesting that the federal government gives escalation clauses because of people who negotiate their own contracts? That is an interesting argument for me. I am inclined to believe it but I don't really think you want me to.

Mr. Lewis: I am saying that there are very profound distinctions—

Mr. Drea: But I think you understand my point, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Lewis: -between those in receipt of social assistance-

Mr. Drea: I am not decrying those who may need funds—

Mr. Lewis: —and those who have a capacity to govern their own wages.

Mr. Drea: —but what I am suggesting to you, as a man I admire very much, not only in the social field but in the economic field, is that if you go in and recommend this, we take into account also the other—whatever percentage it is—whether it is 90 per cent or 10 per cent. Just as I don't believe in the elitist clause at the top, neither—no matter

how much the funds may be deserved—do I believe on principle, nor do I think very many people in here believe, that there should be any elitists, or that they get special circumstances because the government of Ontario has decreed. It is either all or—

Mr. Lewis: In fact, cut out all your social allowances, never mind the escalation clause. Don't give social allowances at all.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, the hour is-

Mr. Lewis: They view themselves as an elite, they are treated as an elite.

Madam Chairman: The hour is now 10:30. This committee stands adjourned until tomorrow morning immediately following the question period.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock p.m.

(The committee was later adjourned until Monday, June 5, immediately following the question period, Friday, June 2.)

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# Legislature of Ontario Debates

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community and Social Services Chairman: Mrs. M. Birch

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Second Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 5, 1972LIBRARY

**Afternoon Session** 

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
TORONTO
1972



JUN 2 1 1972

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### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Monday, June 5, 1972

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Birch in the chair.

# ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

Madam Chairman: The meeting will come to order, please.

With reference to the misunderstanding that took place on Friday, I would like to say that there was a breakdown in communications and I do assume full responsibility for that, I assure the members that it will not happen again and I do apologize for any inconvenience that some of the members were caused.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Well, Madam Chairman, if I might, I don't want it left on the record that it was Madam Chairman's fault. It really wasn't and I think the blame must go where it belongs and that is on the House leader, who must have had his wires crossed, because in fact on Wednesday the Labour committee was ordered to be here for Friday-which was two days in advance-and if the House leader failed to provide that information, you can't be a mind reader. So I just want it shown that I don't believe that you are in error; I think it was the House leader and I don't think you should accept responsibility for something which wasn't of your making.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Madam Chairman, they say confession is good for the soul and maybe, I guess, I should have a share of the responsibility. I don't think you should because, as Mr. Martel has indicated, you are not the culprit. I knew that I was supposed to make the opening remarks at the Heritage Ontario conference on Friday morning and that I was also opening a home for the aged on Thursday.

I was able to be replaced at the opening of the home for the aged and I thought the matter had been cleared. But somewhere along the line I should have reminded the House leader and I guess he had many things on his mind. So I share part of the blame for not reminding him again, because this misunderstanding could have been avoided, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. It is nice to work on a committee with so many gentlemen.

On vote 2102, item 1.

Mr. Martel: These things have ended as of now. We are waiting for a reply from the minister. I presume that after Thursday night, where we were attempting for something like an hour at least to get a breakdown on the pre-added budget, that having had over 80 hours, we should now be in a position to get some breakdown on how the pre-added budget is arrived at—based if necessary on the 1967 figures. But at least we should have some indication.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On that subject, Madam Chairman, I was hoping to have information relevant to this subject matter by 3 o'clock. It is 3:15. I should have it, I hope, within the next 15 minutes or half an hour or so.

If we could come back to it, Mr. Martel, I will have some information and I know it is a very important subject. This material is being printed.

Madam Chairman: Well, while we are waiting for that information, Mr. Smith, would you like to continue?

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): But we are going to go back to that?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's fine. I have a couple of other areas of concern to bring up under this vote, particularly in regard to the eligibility of people for disability pension. We discussed this last year, but I guess we have to go over the same thing again. It is in regard to the applications that people make for disability pensions and the medical committee, I suppose it is, that makes the

final decision as to whether a person qualifies or not.

By far the largest percentage of people on family benefits are on under that basis and as well there are a good number of people who are on because of their dependent-father status. But there is that area where many people who are permanently unemployable because of their physical disabilities, or in some cases their mental disabilities, are turned down for family benefits because of the interpretation that's placed on the Act that they must be disabled to the extent that they can't look after thmselves. Even though they can't perform employable functions, they are turned down and have to go back to the general welfare assistance.

The minister last year gave us an undertaking that this whole area would be looked at in order that the definition of a disabled person would be broadened to include those people who are in fact disabled to the point where they cannot obtain or hold employment, but I don't think there has been any differential made since that time and the same criteria appears to apply. It goes along with the whole question of the form that is filled out by the person's doctor at the time he makes his application.

Apparently it all hinges on the last part of that form where the doctor checks off what he considers the position of the person to be. As I understand it, if he is medically employable of course he doesn't qualify, and that's understandable, but there are five different areas here on the form and if he is medically able to perform only light duties, that disqualifies him altogether as well.

The real question comes, I think, in whether category 4 or 5 applies; category 4 is "permanently unemployable for medical reasons and unlikely to be able to commence remunerative employment."

Now, if the doctor checks that off, you get into the question of whether the medical advisory board that makes these decisions accepts that or not as being evidence that the person is eligible under the Act.

If the doctor checks number 5, of course, that says that he can't look after himself and what not, that usually qualifies a person.

But the whole question here is what about those people who are in that grey area? They are permanently unemployable for health reasons, whether they be physical or mental, and yet they are turned down for a disability pension. They are able to look after themselves as far as their own needs are concerned in normal living, but this certainly shouldn't preclude them from a disability pension.

I would like the minister to tell me if there has been any change in that since a year ago, and if it is the intention of the department to broaden the interpretation of the regulation under the Act to provide disability pensions under family benefits to those people.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To my knowledge, Madam Chairman, I don't believe there has been any change in the definition of a disabled person. What our staff have done, though—and this was referred to at the previous meeting—is assess what it would cost. We have about 12,000 cases receiving GWA—general welfare assistance—who are permanently unemployable and if they were to be included under FBA it would cost about \$3.4 million. So again, this is a question of trying to do the best we can with the amount of financial resources we have available.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but the whole thing is, I think you will find, that if you go through the people you cover under family benefits from a layman's point of view, you can look at two people that are covered and one is obviously permanently unemployable for physical obvious reasons and yet he doesn't qualify. I mean there is a whole area of qualification here that-you know, I have had medical people say to me that the people whom they believe don't qualify, qualify, and those whom one would think would qualify on their medical opinion are turned down. So I think there is far too broad an area left to the administrative decision of the medical review board.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is the local doctors, I believe, that do the examinations; isn't it the family doctor?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Mr. Martel: Yes, they examine him and they fill out the form, but then the judgement is made by your medical advisory board, the three doctors, who decide whether they qualify or not. And in many cases you find your medical review board are really questioning the statements that are made by the doctor who has actually examined the person. I know that if there is a review asked for in those cases, the members of the review board do go out and see these people themselves. But this is often a very slow process and the

person often doesn't know enough that he can ask to be called on by a member of the medical board.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Madam Chairman, I don't know if I can add much to this question of a medical determination. It is quite a grey area. No doubt there are quite a number who are permanently unemployable who could well come directly under FBA but, as I mentioned earlier, the additional cost—pardon?

Mr. Martel: That doesn't gel. The taxpayer pays for that anyway. Whether he pays it at the municipal level or the provincial level, he's still paying for it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's true, but at the same time it's a question of priority in our programme. Supposing we get an additional \$2 million to \$4 million, what is best? Is it best used this way? Or is it best to, say, provide additional assistance under special assistance for people who need dentures, glasses and so forth? Or is it best to—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You haven't done either one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: You haven't done either one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, it's quite true.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It's not a question of priority.

Mr. Martel: The GWA was never meant to be a long-term programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, that's right; it's a short-term programme.

Mr. Martel: Rather, it's the FBA. You can't get out of it that easily, Mr. Minister. In fact, I've just sent for an interesting case, where I picked up the doctor's form over the weekend. The man was on a dependent father's allowance for approximately a year, then the child left home, and despite the doctor's saying he is disabled, the father is now sent back to general welfare assistance. I had the doctor's form as late as last Friday, saying that this man is not capable of working and, in his opinion, is totally disabled. I'm just waiting for the form to come back to show you how ludicrous it is. He was on a dependent father's allowance until January when the child left home, and now he's no longer eligible. You know, it almost stretches the mind.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Do you wish to comment, Mr. Borczak?

Mr. M. Borczak (Deputy Minister): Perhaps in reference to that case, Mr. Martel, the problem rests within the definitions in the legislation. In the regulations there are actually two classifications of disabled persons; there is the permanently unemployable classification of disability and there is the second one, which is the disabled person. In the regulations a distinction is attempted between these two terms.

The classification of a permanently unemployable person relates only to the dependent father provisions under the Act. That is, a dependent father is defined as a person who is permanently unemployable. And if he meets that requirement, then being a dependent father—that is, having children to support—he may qualify for an allowance under FBA.

Once his youngest child no longer qualifies that family for an allowance, then the family ceases to be eligible for assistance under the classification of dependent father. And therefore that man, who is disabled to some degree, has to be re-examined in the light of the other definition, the definition of disabled person. This definition actually is a stricter definition of disability than is the one relating to permanent unemployability.

I think this is what happens in a situation such as that to which you refer, Mr. Martel. This man would have to be requalified, not as a permanently unemployable person but as a person who's a disabled person, within that definition.

Coming back to the point the minister makes, there is a definition of an unemployable person in the general welfare assistance legislation. In order to ease off this question of disability under the Family Benefits Act, we are of the view that the definition of disabled person would have to be so modified that for all practical purposes it would become synonymous with the definition of permanently unemployable person. This is the direction one would have to go in.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's really what my question was.

Mr. Borczak: This then comes back to the point the minister made, that this then means there are some 12,000 persons in receipt of general assistance under the unemployability classification who then presumably would have access to transfer to FBA.

Mr. Martel: Where they rightly belong if your Acts have any meaning, because the GWA is for the short haul, isn't it? For the short-term welfare recipients? These people are long-term. My constituent, for example, has a heart problem; he has a double hernia and they can't operate because of the heart problem. Here is the doctor's form, the latest I have received.

The original form was filled out by the doctor on April 30, 1971. "The above has been examined by me three weeks ago and found to have intractable angina pectoris and is unable to work at this time. He should have a disability pension." That's from his attending physician.

We now have one dated—the man's 61 years of age, by the way—within the last week; again it says, "Limitations imposed by the disability: Complete at present." And on the back of it says, "Permanently unemployable for medical reasons and unlikely to be able to commence remunerative employment."

Now that man's going to be with us for four more years on GWA, and there's no way that he belongs on GWA. He is going to be long-term.

And the mixups that go on! He's also got an overpayment; the child left home in the middle of the month, creating a \$240 or \$250 overpayment. And he didn't go to welfare; he hung on for the full month. He said, "I haven't got a right to it." He's a very honest man; he held on till the end of February. He went for general welfare in the middle of March and now he's got an overpayment to you people.

Do you see the confusion? The poor guy's caught in the middle. He and his wife went a month and a half on a meagre two hundred and a few odd dollars. He's caught with an overpayment and he's on general welfare. And he's going to be there for four more years at least—if he lives that long, and God hope he does.

But the point is that he is not a short-term recipient by any stretch of the imagination. He doesn't qualify under general welfare assistance. And to suggest for a moment that it comes from some other source—well, all taxes are paid by the people, no matter where you get them from. And I think we should stop playing that game. Everyone pays the taxes that go to foot the bill. Whether you give it to him at the municipal level in the form of general welfare or directly through the province is immaterial, because John Q.

Public picks up the tab anyway. I just don't buy that.

Based on that, Mr. Borczak, I don't know how you arrive at somebody being disabled. You know we went over this last year for an hour and a half or two hours. The thin line that distinguishes between disabled and unemployable is sheer nonsense. Last year you had 6,981 of these applications; 4,168 were accepted and 2,750 were ineligible. You say you have 12,000, but in this answer to a question I put on the order paper it says there were 6,900 of these applications. You turned a third of them down. And I really don't know. Here is a case with the latest form saying the man can't work-he needs a disability pension. His doctor isn't believed, is he?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's the secondary problem in regard to this matter that I was going to get to. It is a question of the medical practitioners; they fill out these forms almost day in and day out. Some doctors do a lot of this type of work because of the nature of their practice. But they get to the point where they say, "Well, it doesn't matter what I say on these forms. The decision is going to be some other doctor sitting on his recommendations.

So you run into all kinds of difficulties, with many doctors who hesitate to fill out the forms at all any more. I've phoned them oftentimes to get these forms, and they've said to me, "Well, we've filled one out for this fellow once or twice before and they don't believe me down there anyway."

You've had letters to that effect, because some of the doctors I have contacted have written in to your medical advisory board in very strong terms indicating that they feel that their medical opinion has been overruled by someone who has never seen the patient. I don't think a person who hasn't seen a patient has the right to make a decision over and above the recommendation of the practitioner who has examined the person.

But I realize the whole question comes down to an interpretation of the regulations in regard to what's applied to disability and what's applied for dependent fathers. I thought that over the past year there would have been some review of this whole situation, as the previous minister indicated there would be, to see that the same regulation applied in both cases—the same regulation that applies to dependent fathers' applica-

tions would be made applicable on disability too.

It just causes a great deal of nonsense between yourselves and the municipal agencies which administer the General Welfare Act. People are kicked back and forth for no good reason other than the comparatively small amount of money within the total terms of your budget. The whole thing is that if you don't pay, the municipal taxpayer pays—so there really is not a lot of difference. The administrative costs that would be saved would likely be quite sufficient to cover part of the cost of the \$3 million.

You wouldn't have your people taking applications time and time again; your field workers going back and forth; the bother for doctors who fill out forms four and five times—and many of them do—before they finally do get processed in a positive way. So for the amount of money that is involved at the provincial level I can't for the life of me see why the minister can't move to apply the same regulation to both programmes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am quite familiar with this. There are a number in my own area. I think there is a lot of merit in what both yourself, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Martel have said. It is an area where we believe there is certainly considerable room for improvement. It is one into which we are prepared to look further and see if it is possible to bring it about. A lot of it is a question of dollars. I agree with Mr. Martel that they are all taxpayers—but it is a matter of—

Mr. Martel: But the real problem is that they don't fall under the General Welfare Act. It is a contradiction of what general welfare is all about. General Welfare is for the short haul. It is not a long-term plan. It never was designed to be long term. Yet you have, as you admit yourself, some 12,000 people who are on long term—I won't say disability because they don't fall under the Act or otherwise they would be on a disability pension.

They are never going to get off the welfare roll.

The municipality doesn't pick it up, and yet if you just cross over the thin borderline you find somebody else in the same circumstances, getting it, dependent on how the board felt on a particular day, I would suspect.

It contradicts the Act, that's what is really wrong with it. As the member for Nipissing says, it causes—how much paperwork in this man's case alone? The letter is on tape. The form is here. But there has been an over-payment created. The man went a month and a half without welfare. He is now trying to get, general welfare assistance, trying to pay you back \$245. It's the hardship, and the fact it doesn't come under the Act.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Those overpayments are not for the department as well as for us, as members, really.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And this would eliminate a lot of bother.

Mr. Martel: The same people keep coming up every time somebody decides they don't quite qualify. Zingo, we start from square one again. I've been on this one case, as you know, since a year ago last April 30. And 14 months later I am back. We thought we had it resolved, yet we are back at square one starting all over again. How much has it been in my time? I don't mind. But imagine the administrative cost in district welfare, and of your department representatives in Sudbury, and the people here in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said, it is a matter we look upon favourably and we would like, we hope, to be able to do it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Even beyond that, it is another case of misinformation in your brochure. The brochures specifically say that if it is a long case they come under family benefits and if it is a short case they come under general welfare.

Just one other question in regard to this. What is the purpose of the third classification at the end of the medical report form? If they have to be disabled to the extent where they are limited in activities pertaining to normal living, why do you ask the third question "temporarily unemployable for medical reasons, but likely to be able to resume work after—" what is it, less than six months, six months, nine months, one year? I can't find out why you have that in there at all if you are not going to accept those that are included in the fourth bracket of permanently unemployable.

Mr. Martel: That's misleading I must say, Mr. Brunelle.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Page 39 of this booklet.

Mr. Martel: Don't you find that misleading - that No. 4 - "Permanently unemploy-

able for medical reasons"? The doctors interpret that to mean that the man is disabled.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right.

Mr. Martel: And that's very poorly worded, because it is misleading.

Mr. Borczak: Madam Chairman, if I might comment on that section. It is intended to assist the medical advisory board in making that determination as to whether the person comes within the definition of disabled persons.

Definitions such as "disabled person," or "permanently unemployable person," are not in themselves, and cannot be, absolute terms. There are degrees of disability which can vary considerably, and yet which will fit into the definition of disabled person, but at some point within that range they would not.

It is an attempt then here to assist the doctors to make this decision as to whether the person is disabled to a degree that his impairment is likely to continue for a prolonged period of time. It is that question of prolonged period of time, and I believe that this series of questions here is an aid to the medical advisory board to make that kind of a judgement.

Mr. Martel: Why don't you put a sixth qualification in there—totally and permanently disabled? That would assist the medical board to make their interpretation.

You see, No. 4 is misleading—"permanently unemployable for medical reasons and unlikely to be able to commence remunerative employment". I am sure based on that one a lot of people are hung up. "Permanently unemployable"—you see that's what becomes misleading. Is he disabled, or is he unemployable? They tick that one off; of course the medical board will say, "He is unemployable, but he is not disabled." You don't have one specific point in there which puts it forth—if you want to help the medical board to make an assessment—"totally and permanently disabled".

Why isn't it in? I think they are set up in such a way that it creates part of the confusion which surrounds this whole question. I would suggest that there should be a sixth item added there saying that the man is not going to work again, period. Never mind the unemployable nonsense, because that is where the confusion arises.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): It still doesn't get him a disability.

Mr. Martel: Well, it says-

Mr. Drea: No. 4 on that check list, to a great many medical practitioners, is a much more serious diagnosis than No. 5. No. 4 will not get you any kind of family benefits allowance in the province unless you have children who are going to school whereas, of course, No. 5 will. I have discussed it in my time with a number of medical practitioners, mostly general practitioners. When you get to the specialist level, the specialists seem to understand the difference between 4 and 5; the GPs do not. This is a source of some friction between doctors who feel that their diagnoses are not being accepted. When you point out to them the difference in the law between checking off 4 or 5, they understand it but they do point out that medically, to many of them, checking off No. 4 is a more substantial diagnosis than No. 5.

I think there is a great deal of difficulty, particularly at the GP level, in those two things, which does lead to a great many refusals of disability pensions. I would think this involves about 20 or 25 per cent of the work of the board, if not more.

I am not saying they are all on that basis, but there is a great deal of misunderstanding

Mind you, there is something else; I don't want to get into a position of criticizing the profession, but prior to the introduction of OHSIP, there were certain medical plans that did not pay for the filling out of forms and some of the people who were applying got into difficulty at that time. As a matter of record, I checked one out, that of a man who had applied a number of times. Perhaps maybe he wasn't the finest specimen going, but the last "reason for application" the doctor put down was "bunions," and they justified that on the grounds that there had been so many forms it really didn't matter any more.

But I would suggest that the medical advisory board or somebody is going to study it; that there is a need for clarification between 4 and 5. Conversely, if they want to stand with categories 4 and 5, I think they should make a pretty determined effort to educate a good segment of the medical population.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, it seems that we have sort of a general agreement among the various members here, representing the various parties, that there is a need for clarification and simplification, so we will be prepared to review this form and

see if we can't make it a little easier to deal with.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Minister, another historic reason for this is that many doctors were originally trained in medical school only to fill out compensation forms and you would be far more—

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Is that what is the matter?

Mr. Drea: It is my understanding-

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is that the only training they get?

Mr. Drea: No, no, I am talking about pension forms. The only forms concerning government pensions they were ever conversant with were the compensation forms, and there are a great many doctors who for a great many good, economic reasons are very loath to put down that a person is permanently unemployable, in the light of their training regarding certain aspects of compensation. So this again in some cases works to the disadvantage of the person who is applying under your legislation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, I have the information which is relevant to the subject matter that Mr. Martel raised at the very beginning, and this is the social assistance given to recipients of FBA and GWA.

I have on these sheets here—and I would ask that they be handed out to the members, Madam Chairman—the social assistance that is given in every province in Canada and also the breakdown in the various provinces.

As was mentioned on Thursday night—and you will see this—we compare very favourably to other provinces. As a matter of fact, I think we do provide—

Mr. Martel: We conceded that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you can see, it starts with BC, for food and clothing \$140; Alberta, \$140; Saskatchewan, \$152.25; Ontario, \$166; Quebec, \$123; New Brunswick, about \$115. This is the type of breakdown that they have in other provinces and you can see we sort of follow suit; it is sort of a general practice. We feel that what is the real important factor is the total amount given and again it varies.

As I said at one time, if we were to go around this room, the budget for food and clothing for each family would vary considerably. I am speaking about, say, the relative size of families. By the way, Madam Chair-

man, I should have added these budgets are for a family of two adults and two children ages eight and 11. We feel that the important factor is the total amount and then the breakdown of what a person in one family feels they would like to spend more on one item than another—this should be their prerogative.

Mr. Martel: The prerogative would still be there, Mr. Minister. We are not interested in how they spend it so much, but in knowing roughly what you are allowing. If you look at a family of four with \$166 and \$105 maximum for a heated building. Just consider for a moment, Mr. Minister, the 47 per cent which the Senate committe says goes for housing these people on welfare. Add the \$166 and \$105, and you get \$271, if my mathematics are correct, and take 47 per cent of that, which is roughly \$135, to meet present rental allowances or rental accommodation.

If they spend 47 per cent of their budget on rent, that then leaves them, Mr. Minister, about \$130 or \$135 approximately, for food and clothing and so on, when you take it away from the pre-added budget.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Do you have it broken down for meals?

Mr. Martel: No, no. You can't even get it broken down for food.

Mr. Laughren: You must, or how would you know that that is enough to cover it? You must have it broken down by meals. How can you come up with a total without knowing the cost of typical meals?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, the original, it started with—I guess you were not here on Thursday—Mr. Borczak explained that in 1966 they had sort of a guideline—

Mr. Martel: Give us the 1966 figure then. Mr. Borczak is here, he helped to draft it, I would presume, along with Miss Crittenden.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But it has been added to since then.

Mr. Martel: Well, we-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was revised, it was updated.

Mr. Martel: Right, but we are not even asking for the updating; we are just asking for what was allowed then for each of the items for which you established rates in 1966. What was allowed for food, what was allowed for clothing, what was allowed for personal and household, back in 1966? Be-

cause, Mr. Minister, if we talk about a single person and take \$47 away for the rent, there is \$68 left; he has to buy his clothing, and food and any other personal things that he needs. That is \$2 per day for food, provided he didn't bother buying any clothing for a 31-day month, at \$62. He has \$6 left, provided he only spent \$2 a day for food. But, as I said, where would a single man today get lodging for \$47 for a month? There is just no place.

You know, I think why everyone is afraid to admit it, Mr. Minister, I am going to put the point pretty strongly, why you people are afraid to tell us what it is, is that you are ashamed of it. If you were telling us what you were allowing per month for food for a family of four and we were to break it down we would find that they are probably trying to survive on \$2-\$3 of food per day. That is why no one wants to tell us what it is all about. It would be too embarrassing. Otherwise you'd tell us.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These amounts, as was indicated before—

Mr. Martel: I know all that, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —at the present time they haven't quite kept up with the cost of living, but they are reviewed periodically—

Mr. Martel: They were reviewed in 1970, and on a three-year estimate, as the member for Nipissing said the other night, they haven't fluctuated one cent. So people are living on what was considered acceptable in 1970 in the middle of 1972; when in fact the federal government has seen fit to make it \$150 for a single person maximum, we are still talking about \$115.

I say you are ashamed to tell us what a family is supposed to get by on for food seven days a week, broken down one day at a time. You're afraid to admit that, because it would be disgraceful. There is no one up there to look us in the eye and tell us what those amounts are, because what you are asking people to live on is unacceptable under anyone's terms. That is why you don't want to tell us, because the press would just—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are people Mr. Martel—a great majority of people who are living on the—

Mr. Martel: And well we know it. You will recall in my opening speech that we asked this government to open up a \$2.25 an hour minimum wage, because in fact you and I couldn't live on it.

But I would like to see the breakdown based on 1966. We can, as the member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis) said, make the calculations of your increases—straight percentagewise—that is not difficult. Consider children's clothing today. My boy's shoes are \$10 a pair; he is eight years old.

You don't want to tell us because I think you're embarrassed to do so, and so is the staff. The other night it was a thing to behold, Mr. Minister, every one of your civil servants, when we tried to bring this up. This is no reflection on them because they know that for four years we have been trying to get this answered. This is the fifth year running that we have tried to get this answer and everyone just puts their head down, as though in prayer.

They can't look you in the eye and tell you the facts—yet they drew it up and they know full well, and they've played around with it for five consecutive years. I can well recall the former member for Scarborough Centre trying desperately for four years to get those figures.

We were told ahead of time there was no way, and here we go again. We have now been at it since last Thursday evening—over an hour then—and here we are again. Again we don't have a right to know how this figure was arrived at—this magic figure. I ask, is it a secret? Or are you ashamed of it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are many people today, Mr. Martel—you have many in your own riding—who are the working—

Mr. Martel: Poor.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —called the working poor and who have large families.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and after all the deductions and so forth there isn't much of a difference between these allowances and what they are earning.

Mr. Martel: Some of them are earning less. That is the bind you are in. You won't bring the minimum wage law up in Ontario. You can't increase the benefits to these people because in fact they would be getting more from the Ministry of Community and Social Services than they would if they were working. Why would they go to work to earn less? I know the minimum wage law is only one factor, as your brief points out, in resolving poverty. But when you leave it at \$165—that is not our fault that you leave it at \$165.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I ask you a question, Mr. Minister? As the member for Sudbury East says, this isn't the first year that there has been a discussion of this. Your public service will attest that we asked before. But we get the feeling frankly that the ministry, especially perhaps you and the senior public service, are not happy with the benefits allowable under your legislation. We get the feeling that perhaps you are resisted by the Management Board at every turn.

You talked a moment ago about the \$3.6 million that it would cost you to properly define the question of permanent unemployment and disability—to do away with all the problems that confront you of overpayments and definitions and the attitude of the practitioners. I'd like to, if you would permit—

Mr. Martel: Go ahead.

Mr. Bullbrook: —you might join me in this question. I'd like to find out, in connection with the elevation of these figures, what they represent in the context of total government expenditure. It is not the \$3.6 million. We recognize that your ministry is faced with making a value judgement there at establishing certain priorities. But we say it goes further than that—it goes to a total budget expenditure of \$6 billion.

I go to conferences that are so self adulating—like the one we went to at the Science Centre a year ago in connection with pollution control. We invited all the ministers of the adjoining States and we fed ourselves caviar at the time, and that is the fact of the matter really.

We should talk about the \$3.6 million in the context of total government expenditure, but it has nothing to do with the expenditures of this department. It has to do with the total appropriations made by the Management Board. I'm very much interested in seeing whether you or your predecessors have ever gone, since 1969 when this was last reestablished, to the Management Board and said in effect. "There must be an upgrading here.

We've got to recognize that this isn't in tune any longer with the financial needs of the people."

I'm interested in that. Have you gone? Because there have been promises and sympathy to a great extent. Do you feel that way? I am interested in knowing whether you have asked Treasury Board?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When I last appeared before Treasury Board, Jim, I was with Lands and ForestsMr. Bullbrook: Then maybe your deputy can help you. I realize we are on thin ice here.

Mr. Martel: And the reasons for it.

Mr. Bullbrook: We are on thin ice from the point of view that it's traditional that you don't tell us what you asked Treasury Board for, okay? Pardon me?

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Why ask?

Mr. Bullbrook: I ask because my colleague from Nipissing, the hon, member for Sudbury East and a myriad other members over the past years have expressed this concern. They are always given the response that, "I'm sorry we have to establish these amounts within the context of our priorities."

We say in effect, "It is not good enough." So when you say, "Why do you ask?" the only reason—. Frankly I almost rejected my own question, because of the chairman. The question is entirely out of order, I might tell you. But I would like to have some response.

If we had a feeling frankly that there was some degree of sympathy in the literal sense—a feeling of togetherness—that these figures in connection with dependent fathers and disability aren't adequate—if we had that feeling that we were all together and we were moving together. But as we said, last year we had a promise that this would be looked into. Isn't that the fact?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Bullbrook: And it hasn't been looked into; it is obvious it hasn't. And if we are going to be confronted with a change in ministry all the time that is no answer at all. So I ask, is there this thrust to the Treasury Board and do they say in the context of all their spending, "that's all you are going to get"?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook, I will have to rule that question out of order.

Mr. Bullbrook: In any event it was a good question. It was a good try.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): At another time.

Mr. Martel: I want to pursue this, Mr. Minister. Could we have the 1966 breakdown? Mr. Borczak is here.

As I said the other night it was a comedy

to watch it. The leader of the New Democratic Party put the question, there was dead silence from the minister and all the civil servants bowed. I don't know if it was in reverence or in deference—I'm not sure.

But somebody knows and for God's sake what is it? Is it a military secret that we can't be told? What percentage have you reached? I know all the reasons why you don't want to increase it. I've given them—the working poor—and that doesn't excuse the government's inaction there either.

But just give us, approximately, what the figures were in 1966 when you established it, for housing or not housing, we know it's 47 per cent. You see that would make it so much more obviously ludicrous.

If we have to take 47 per cent off the total pre-added budget for rentals, you know what that leaves for the other items, Mr. Minister? That reduces what the average family would spend by about 22 per cent. The Senate committee report indicates that people who are working spend about 25 per cent of their budget on housing or accommodation, but the poor get shafted for 47 per cent.

That's a glorious thing to behold in our society too—that the biggest percentage comes from him with the smallest loaf. If we took that into calculation with a budget that is already overextended, it would, by very quick mathematics, indicate that the food allowance and the clothing allowance is even less.

And I say again, I think you are ashamed to indicate to us what those figures were in 1967. Again, I ask—you have got them all there. Somebody could give us that information, Mr. Minister. After five years of asking, somebody should be able to give it to us.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Do I get two minutes?

Madam Chairman: Yes, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis: Even 21/2, or three?

Do I take it that the reverberations I hear in the committee room simply signify that the situation of last Thursday night has not altered as of Monday afternoon—except that you have given us something called "monthly provincial social assistance rates" with comparative provincial inclusions which we did not ask for but much appreciate having?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We feel that really

the important factor is the total amount given, and as you can see we compare favourably to other jurisdictions. As to the breakdown—this is what's happening in other jurisdictions, and—

Mr. Lewis: Do I understand it, Mr. Minister—and the chairman can fill me in very briefly—that you simply refuse to give a breakdown of the figures? I notice you have included the \$166 one, and I'd asked you for what happens with a family with four children, between the ages of 10 and 15, at the level of \$244. And I take it that in both those instances you are not willing to give us how much, or what proportion of the \$166 is applied to these various components?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't see what worthwhile purpose this would accomplish. I think it has been mentioned here that maybe these amounts may not be adequate for some. And to give you the breakdown—I don't believe that this would be a—

Mr. Lewis: To a worthwhile purpose?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Minister, why do you, sir, take it upon yourself to decide whether or not the purpose is worth while and therefore whether or not to reveal the figures? I really fail to understand.

Surely it is our entitlement as members of the Legislature to ask you how that figure is arrived at; not for you to make value judgements about whether or not it is worth while in public terms that you should give it? Isn't that for us collectively to judge? Or for the public to judge? Or for the media to judge? Or for anyone else to judge, almost, than your prior judgement?

They do exist, I take it? I mean, there is, in fact, a formula? You would concede that. The \$166 does, in fact, derive from some allocation to different components called food, clothing, personal, household, utilities, etc.?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In 1966 there was a formula—

Mr. Lewis: Right. And the extension of that formula by way of a percentage increase in 1969 or 1970, and hopefully, another percentage increase within the next year; it is the extension of that basic formula with which we are now dealing, however relevant or irrelevant it may be to actual needs. It is that essential formula.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not necessarily. There was an extension. At the same time there were other factors that entered into the formula—these figures are based on May of 1970.

Mr. Lewis: Right; right. When looking at the figures, it becomes clear they were percentage increases across the board.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They were increases, yes.

Mr. Lewis: Right. So that the percentage increases of the figures introduced at the point of the Family Benefits Act—this is a simple extrapolation of those figures with given percentage increases. What I am saying is there is a formula at the bottom of all of this.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you can appreciate, from the time of the original one of 1966, there could be substantial variations in, say, the cost of a shelter which you mentioned several times—there has been a tremendous increase in shelter. Maybe the price of food has not risen in proportion. There are various factors that have been taken into consideration.

Another factor also is the amount of money that is allotted. This would have a very—

Mr. Lewis: I appreciate that. But you are not suggesting that the figure represents the increase in the cost of living? Despite the most extraordinary views expressed by your colleague from Scarborough Centre Thursday night last, you yourself agreed to recommend an escalator clause to the Management Board, as I recall. So you are obviously not satisfied with the increases reflected in these figures?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, what I indicated maybe, Madam Chairman, was that these amounts—they were of May 1, 1970—have not kept up to date with the increased cost of living.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And I said that I would be prepared—that there is merit in either an escalation clause or in reviewing them periodically; that there is merit in that recommendation.

Mr. Lewis: In increasing it. Well, we have-

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just a minute-

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: -if you don't mind.

Mr. Lewis: No, no. Go ahead.

Mr. R. S. Smith: On that one point, I took it that you gave an understanding to the committee that you would go to the social services committee—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: -and recommend an increase to a new base, plus an escalator clause.

Mr. Bullbrook: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said that I would take-

Mr. R. S. Smith: And I think that is what you said, and that is different from-

Mr. Lewis: It is in your pocket.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said-

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, you put it right away in his pocket.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe, Madam Chairman, that I said that I would—I think this is the important thing—that I would take it to the social development policy field, and that various views have been expressed. Many have expressed that it should be an escalating clause; other views were expressed, and you mentioned Mr. Drea is—he does not believe that this is very worth while.

Mr. Martel: Yes, they would become an elitist group in society. Heaven forbid.

Hon, Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: They would become an elitist group in society if there was an escalator clause in the pre-added budget. My!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would like to see these figures kept up with the increased cost of living, whether it be by an escalating clause or whether it be that they should be reviewed periodically as they had been, but maybe more frequently—the last time was about two years ago. As long as there is some consideration being given to updating things.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'd rather that it was not on a three-year basis.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it is only on a yearly basis; it's only two years, you see. This was as of May 1 and you're two years in a row.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you told us that your estimates were set for this year now and that you'll go into the full three years before there is an escalation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, Madam Chairman, I would like to say to the members that there could well be a possibility that these may be updated. So we should not rule that out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: But I want-

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was ruled out first, but now it has come to the point that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no, it was never ruled out. These matters are under constant review.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So really we are making some headway regardless.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Minister, I want it absolutely clear what you are turning down, for the record. The sum of \$166 is supposed to cover a family of four for food, clothing, personal needs, household appliances, utilities, etc. And when we, as members of the Legislature, ask you how much of that \$166 is to be applied to each component—because clearly that's the way you arrive at the total figure—you say, "I will not give you that information. I don't think it is worth while." That is what you are saying.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I am saying is that I do not believe, Madam Chairman, that at this time there is any worthwhile purpose in giving the breakdown. To me, the most important thing is to see whether it is possible to increase the allowances.

Mr. Lewis: I agree with you, but let me tell you something. You may not think it is worth while, Mr. Minister, but the recipients think it is imperative and my colleague from Sudbury East can probably do it better than I can in terms of telling you why they think it is imperative.

The rental scale, the shelter allowance which you provide under this Act, is absurd in the context of the rental market at the moment. It means that a certain amount of the money which is designated for food and clothing and personal uses and utilities, has to go for rent, which seriously contracts the total amount of money a family-benefit family has left to live on.

Now, as has been pointed out, it works out to roughly 45 to 50 per cent on rent for those

on family allowances, and what that does to the food and clothing budget cannot really be effectively put into words. One has to see it in a given family to believe it.

When they meet with members of the Legislature, at least this has been my experience, because I sat in a church in my riding with 20 mothers in receipt of mother's allowance and a former minister, the hon. John Yaremko, there. They begged him for explanations about how they were expected to survive on the money they had, and he said they were administrative matters governed by the regulations which he could not alter. And they begged him, they pleaded with him, to explain how it is arrived at and what component goes for what, and how they are supposed to afford such and such, and he said he couldn't handle it because it was the Canada Assistance Plan, a federal-provincial programme and the regulations governed it and he didn't control the regulations. There were no answers provided to a group of women desperate to find out how they were expected to live under those circumstances.

And when you take away the food money for the rent, which is what you are doing to every family, then the families involved want to be able to persuade you, the minister, that they haven't got enough to live on. They can't do that effectively if you give them a ballpark figure; they can only do it effectively—and we as their representatives can only do it really effectively—if you let us demonstrate what it is you are talking about.

And I will tell you why you won't give me those figures: Because you are trying to diffuse the debate. Because unwittingly or otherwise you are trying to denude the argument, because it would be a matter of such embarrassment for the government were the figures actually to become known that for the first time we might get a smattering of public conscience in favour of those on social allowance rather than the fashionable public assumption that people shouldn't be on social allowance, or that the allowances are too high.

If we ever reveal publicly what people are expected to live on by way of food and clothing and household appliances and utilities on a day-to-day basis, it would be a public scandal, and people would want to know from you as the minister how you can possibly abide it.

Isn't there some other way of ordering your social allowance programme so that people either have a little more money from the allowance or, which is just as civilized, have

an opportunity to earn some more money, instead of being penalized every time they do earn by deductions by the state when they work more than—what? Twenty-four hours? I forget what it is for a mother's allowance—

Mr. Martel: Eighty-four dollars for a family of five.

Mr. Lewis: They are allowed to make so many dollars a month and then you start deducting it. And one could make a pretty good argument about other supportive services for the families involved beyond that of income in order to allow them to make a go of it.

What I am really saying is that you are denying us the information because the government knows that its position is untenable, absolutely untenable. You are giving just enough money to perpetuate a welfare programme which maintains people at a low subsistence level and you absolutely refuse to do anything about it. All you do, periodically, every three years, as the member for Nipissing argued some time ago, is simply in effect reconstitute a new subsistence rate; you reconstitute a new level of poverty within which families have to function, and when we ask you what does it mean in terms of dollars and cents, you will not tell us.

I will simply say, Mr. Minister, I don't know of another minister who has refused us that kind of information, and I don't know how to handle this because if you say you won't tell me, what can I do? Leap across the table?

I mean, this isn't the Legislature; one can't even get aroused in this setting of intimacy. You know we are practically holding hands now, we are so close to each other; and all the atmosphere is so comfortable and supportive of friendly exchange.

Mr. Bullbrook: The chairman makes a delicate intermediary, too.

Mr. Lewis: And the chairman has great delicacy. And the chairman looks sympathetically toward the members who are making their case. The minister just looks inscrutable.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, I think the high cost of housing is certainly one problem that every member is very much aware of; it is one of our great social problems and it is one that is receiving a lot of attention. The matter of housing has been before us in our Social Development policy field at least two or three times. A lot has been done, but a lot, of course, is in the

process of being done, and there should be some information soon on more assistance in this area.

I think you will admit that this programme where the Ontario Housing are providing supplement income to housing areas that do not belong to OHC-this was just started about a year ago-has been of considerable assistance.

Mr. Martel: Where is it though? In Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it is mainly in Toronto. This was again sort of initiated here but I would hope that this programme could be, and I think it is the hope that it will be, expanded to other parts of Ontario.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I begged this department last year to come into Sudbury to do something about the situation. I presented cases where people were paying rents of \$200 on incomes of \$325 in total, which meant that that was more than 50 per cent. I asked then and I couldn't get any answers, and I got very worked up, with Mr. Borczak in attendance, last spring, and six months later I was still trying to help the same woman until finally I wrote dear Tom a letter in which I used a little harsh language and he was very, very upset. In fact Bill Davis supported him in the House, and said it was nasty. But you know the family of six were damn near starving, and we can talk about things coming. Well, they are not coming very fast and those people had those problems for the whole of last year.

Mr. Lewis: Can I just make one point arithmetically, Mr. Minister, for you, and then I will leave it? If you have got a family of four making \$166 a month to cover the items indicated, and \$95 a month now for unheated premises, you have a total of \$261 a month for food, clothing, shelter and all related allowances. Incidentally that \$261 a month doesn't even cover things like car fare.

Mr. Martel: Or drugs.

Mr. Lewis: Or drugs, or anything. Now the actual cost of rent on the market is a minimum of 45 per cent for such families and if you look at what that means it works out to \$117 a month for rent, rather than \$95. Where they get it for \$117 I am not even sure, but that is the minimum, which would leave a family of four for a month in terms of food, clothing, personal expenses, house-

hold effects, utilities, etc., \$144 on which to live. And if one even granted them something like only \$20 or \$25 a month for all the other things, it means that you are asking each member of that family to live on something less than \$1 a day for food.

Now when Mr. Borczak talked to us on Thursday about the setting of these allowances he said that they were geared to Canadian nutritional standards, and I want you as minister to tell me where under Canadian nutritional standards it demonstrates that in an area like Metropolitan Toronto—or for that matter Sudbury, Sarnia, or North Bay, or Windsor—you can live as a family at something under \$1 a day for food, for four. I want you to explain that to me.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is being done, is it not?

Mr. Lewis: I don't know how it is being done. I know that people are existing at what the Senate report on poverty described in the most abhorrent terms as poverty levels on that kind of income.

Mr. Martel: They also have the highest incidence of sickness—75 to 80 per cent of the major illnesses are suffered by this group of people—but you—

Mr. Laughren: They are not getting the nutritional value which Mr. Borczak referred to at that rate.

Mr. Lewis: I mean it really works out to something like 80 or 85 cents a day.

Madam Chairman: Gentlemen, there's been considerable discussion on this item and—

Mr. Martel: It needs it.

Madam Chairman: —the minister has indicated his concern and his intention to review this particular problem. Is item 1 carried?

Mr. Martel: No, Madam Chairman. There's an area we haven't even touched on. Mr. Minister—all right—

Mr. Bullbrook: I just want to say one word, if I may. I haven't joined in this debate because of my absence, but I want to record again—the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Davis) came in with this tremendous report on government productivity and he established superministers. He has a superminister—he doesn't like the name—who controls the policy in the Social Development field.

Part of that is education. I want to record this for you. I'm absolutely convinced that the establishment of priorities by this government, in the context of what the leader of the New Democratic Party says, is absolutely wrong, unalterably wrong, and will continue to be wrong without a very vigorous, overt, non-platitudinous ministry.

The former minister was only that—platitudinous. That's all he could give people. He gave us that in this committee. He gave it, according to the comments made by the leader of the New Democratic Party, to the public at large.

We have just finished the estimates of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities; upstairs, concurrent with these estimates, are the ongoing estimates of the Ministry of Education. We're going to spend about \$3 million by the time we're finished on the Committee on Post-secondary Education. Right. A worthwhile exercise, but I very much take issue with the amount of money being spent in that context.

This is the point. I want to reiterate that it's not a question of how much money is available to this ministry. It's a question of what the Provincial Secretary for Social Development in the Province of Ontario (Mr. Welch) is doing to assist people who find themselves in these circumstances when he is concurrently responsible for transfer payments of \$600 million to community colleges and universities. This doesn't belie the need for education. One hopes that that development would assist, eventually, people in these circumstances.

I wanted to close out this particular debate, from my point of view, by saying again that that's where I find the government falls very short. I invite the minister to be vigorous with his colleague, Mr. Welch, and try to do more for these people, if he can, when he sees what's being spent and what's being wasted. One only has to read the newspaper every day to see in the public accounts field what's going on now, the travesty of expenditures that we've seen in educational television and in other fields where your ministers, under the Social Development policy minister, have the same thrust.

I hope that next year when we come back, you will be able to answer us and say—I won't put a question that's out of order to you. I'll then say to you, "Can you tell us what the response was and what has been said?"

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bull-brook, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Madam Chairman, I don't want to drag this out but to touch on a few items. Again, going back to teeth and glasses and drugs, this is from a member of your staff, Mr. Minister. It has to do with my friends the dentists. Listen to what this person in your staff says—I'm not going to divulge the person's name—

The indignity of a private group, dentists, making raids on dental technicians with police approval and support . . . Sudbury dentists are now supplying services to the public, which dentists previously did not.

Now they become very generous. They're afraid of the denturists so they set up a dental clinic and greatly reduced the rates but they've been ripping them off. I say that with my friend supporting, to some degree I think, my contention that there has been a ripoff.

They still are not entitled to make the law their own. There are many of the FBA and welfare people who would not, today, have dentures, since special assistance under GWA is permissive and it is not mandatory legislation, were it not for the black market technicians. That's a pretty sad commentary on the dentists but also a sad commentary on the special assistance we've been talking about when, in fact, most welfare recipients can't get it in most municipalities.

This is the point I want to come to, Mr. Minister. I want to make the point that it's unsolicited. I get this whole series of letters from a self-help group of women in the Sudbury area who are trying to get by. Most of them are women who've been deserted by their husbands and you're going to see a recurring theme. I want to be brief. There are three points that they make. They make them well and they would save money except for this department and its refusal to come into the 20th century. I will read this statement:

The Sudbury self-help association have been discussing the three major problems concerning women on mother's allowance—the lack of a drug prescription plan, lack of adequate homemaker service and lack of incentive work.

It says, "Enclosed find letters from related personal experiences concerning these problems."

I might say I didn't go out to solicit these, because someone's going to make the comment that I went out to get them just at the appropriate time to put to this estimate. I didn't do it. I want to make that point, Mr. Minister.

Here are people who are trying to help themselves and I want to show you what your department does. They're all addressed to me. The first one says:

As president of the Sudbury self-help association for two years, I've been told of many incidents concerning the need for prescription drugs, 24-hour homemaker service and an incentive to work. A woman with two broken ankles was released from hospital. Her homemaker left at 5 p.m. She fell and broke her right wrist, trying to look after her children.

What was the added cost to the public treasury—she went back to the hospital for more surgery?

This is the point I'm trying to make. We've got to become somewhat enlightened. It might cost a few more bucks in the first analysis, but in the long term—and that's what I've tried to make the thrust of the arguments since the opening day, Mr. Minister—in the long term, by the delivery of services, it will save this province tremendous amounts of money. I will go on:

She was again hospitalized. This time she found her own sitter, an unwed mother who lived in until the mother could manage without assistance. Women have called me to ask how they can get help to pay for prescriptions. I have advised them to apply to our city social welfare department. They have been refused.

Again, what are the consequences of kids not getting drugs when they need them? Much longer illnesses, more cost.

If a prescription is needed immediately, one must go to the city social service office and get authorization for payment. From there, to the drug store. This establishment then calls the city social service office for affirmation. The person must have the time and money and not be ill in order to get the prescription.

Again, transportation is at the whim of the administrator.

This archaic method resembles the Elizabethan poor laws by being both dehumanizing and degrading. Some recipients would be willing to pay for the privilege of being allowed to join the existing drug plans. There are Blue Cross plans available, but only through payroll deductions

at present. Even at reduced rates, families requiring a prescription plan, most could not afford to join.

The amount a woman is allowed to earn before being charged with overpayment is too low. She seems to be punished for trying to buy furniture or get ahead. It is impossible to replace worn out necessities, a refrigerator, stove, etc., without working part-time. Did you know family benefit recipients are refused credit? I understand that there are those who would abuse this privilege but for others it would assist them to purchase furniture.

A plan whereby a recipient could have OHIP coverage until she gets established in employment would give an added incentive to work. A woman who was a hairdresser for 10 years and has not practised is not eligible through any existing method for retraining. To be eligible for a student loan, one must enter a two-year programme. To be eligible for manpower retraining, one has to have been in the work force recently. In British Columbia, welfare recipients are paid for voluntary work, then credited with this experience and become eligible for employment where they receive expenses or training, day care centres, community development programmes and community service centres.

Thank you for your interest.

I am going to put some of these on the record because they have some good ideas, and there is one of them. Why not help them to help themselves, instead of perpetuating a system where they must remain on welfare?

I have some examples and they put forth some excellent ideas. That's one of the reasons why, Mr. Minister, on all your committees, you might have some poor people who have first hand experience of what is going on and how they would like to help themselves to get off it. All the bureaucrats don't have that experience—sorry, I am not trying to insult anyone; they just don't—consequently they don't know how they could help themselves.

This is another one—I haven't given the names. If you want, I will give the minister the letters after, though. Again, this one is addressed to me:

Having been divorced and on mother's allowance for five years and now recently remarried, I can give you my personal views, having seen both ends of the spectrum which are far far apart indeed. Before tackling such issues as housing, drugs, work,

the female single parent has an even greater problem—and this is image. First, how about tackling words like "pride," "dignity," "self-esteem," "self-confidence," all of which a single parent isn't supposed to have, as thought by a great many people?

Yes, welfare does have its parasites, but so does every other form of society. Unfortunately, welfare gets the publicity because it is the taxpayers' money. The wrong people are suffering for the wrong reasons. Why should the mother-led family suffer degradation for someone else's sins?

If an organization is to be charitable, whether it is for eyeglasses, drugs or what have you, then it would be charitable to give with an open heart as well as an open mind. Many of these mothers dread asking for assistance because it is embarrassing.

Well, let's see what she recommends:

First, should a woman find herself in need of assistance, she should be offered alternatives, depending on her situation. We have manpower retraining. Many women would like to pursue an education or trade. Classes provided specifically for mother-led families could be set up during children's school hours. All this I know is available, but if you go, then you are liable for your dental, drugs, hospitalization, clothing and maybe a sitter for the younger children.

So again they are penalized as they try to help themselves. if they go to school during the day, they are zapped.

Supplements come in here. It is far cheaper to invest a little more at the beginning to help the person along, so that she can eventually become part of the working force.

You see, they are not asking for a handout. They are asking for money to help themselves get off it. Daycare centres—and she sends me an article by Margaret Daley:

Those women who feel a need to stay at home and work part time should have the ceiling lifted on what they are allowed to earn. Many things come into consideration here too; sitters for one, transportation for another.

That's not calculated really, when you start zapping them once they get above the \$84. I have a couple of cases—but the interesting comment in this letter, Mr. Minister, is:

Your present system encourages dishonesty, not incentives to work.

You can talk to any group and they will tell you the same thing. I am trying to find a case, Mr. Minister, of one who is trying to work and where in fact, every time she does, she gets zapped. Here is one:

I have five children and have been on mother's allowance for three years. I couldn't manage so I went to work part time. I have been working at a nursing home as a nurse's aide and I earn \$1.75 per hour, out of which I pay my baby sitter \$4 per day of what I earn that day. In 1971 I had to pay back \$248 which was above what I was allowed to earn. I am now paying back \$25 a month. Now, does this give me incentive to work?

Also, when I had to go to the hospital last August, I had given one month's notice to the Department of Social and Family Services that I would require a homemaker which they are supposed to provide. On the day that I was notified I was to go to the hospital no one was available, so I had to depend on a neighbour to keep the children, which the municipal welfare paid for.

We are in great need of adequate home-makers. The second time I had to go to the hospital, which was in April, no one was available again until the next day and she wasn't a qualified homemaker. I hadn't even met her and had to put my trust in her. As far as drugs and eyeglasses, I have paid for them with what I have earned rather than have to give details of what I have done with my money.

Again, a woman who is willing to help herself, but the rules and regulations by which the game is played are inadequate.

Swadron makes this point in his report. He said you take too much away from them. They should be able to retain 66 per cent of their earnings and, at the discretion of the welfare officer in the area, they might continue to make the payments for three months, even though the person is working full time, so that they get rid of the bills they have.

Many people refuse to come off welfare because the second they do, their cheques will be garnisheed. With that type of money being made available, they would get rid of some of those debts and get the legalized shysters in our society—the finance companies—off their backs, and get off the welfare rolls.

But we don't even encourage them to get off the welfare rolls. We penalize them. We immediately cut them back the second they earn over—what is it? A family of five and a mother would be allowed to make \$84. If she makes a little more—and I have a case here where she earns \$103—they take, what is it?—75 per cent of the difference between \$84 and 103. My God, are we trying to cut down? Are we trying to get people to help themselves or are we discouraging them?

I suggest, Mr. Minister, we are discouraging them. We are preventing them from taking the initiative to go to work because we are so tough. What's the sense of working for 25 cents on the dollar, after \$84 for a family of six?

If you pick out any family of six—a mother-led family with five children—\$203, and you allow her to make \$84 more, and then above that you start knocking it off at a rate of 75 per cent. Are we encouraging them to work, and their kids not to eventually be welfare cases? I suggest we are not.

In fact it is totally unreasonable. Swadron says it in two or three recommendations. I would like to know what the government is going to do to encourage people to get off the welfare rolls.

I could read all eight or 10 of these letters, and there isn't just one woman. There is one woman in here who scrubs floors and that's a pretty tough job, and yet she is zapped for part of it. You admit there isn't even sufficient for them—by your discussions over the last few days—to live on. You haven't made an adjustment to keep up with the changing costs and yet you take 75 per cent over and above after they have made a few bucks.

Well, what are you going to do about Swadron's report? Are you going to help the people or are we going to keep them on the welfare roll? We perpetuate the system, Mr. Minister, and I can give you these examples. There are tremendous recommendations like using the schools—a daycare centre at the school while they are retraining. They make the point that you could be using those little kiddies to train the high school students who are taking home ec.

They could be cooking the meal and they would have actual kiddies to be working with—those people who are instructing in the high schools and bringing in the classes. They could have a class of 24 little kiddies who could be looked after for their mothers, who are trying to assist themselves. It would be assisting the kids who are taking the home ec course and at the same time the mother could be upgrading her education so that she could get off the welfare roll.

That is just one of the suggestions. I think that's a pretty positive suggestion by this

group of people. In fact, I am going to send the minister the letters so that he might have his staff sift through them. But I think that's a pretty good idea. In fact, I don't think there is anyone who has thought about it. But I think it has tremendous import. We could do it in every high school.

We could have daycare centres for all these kids of working mothers or single parents of families who are trying to improve their education. That could be the focal point for keep-

ing those kiddies.

So, in fact you offset three or four problems you are confronted with. There is a need for daycare centres for those types of people, so they don't have to take out of their meagre allowance while they try and earn a few bucks or retrain.

It is a tremendous recommendation. That is why it is advisable to have representatives from this type of group. Some of them have written. I should read one letter. They commend Dr. Williams here. I wouldn't want that to go, but they do. He was tremendously helpful to this one woman in particular. He can read these maybe.

But there are good suggestions. I just think we have to start to take a positive look at what we are taking away from people when they earn a little to try to encourage them and not discourage them and not make them dishonest in their earnings. That is what we are doing. They try to hide it, so that they can make a few bucks to buy the necessities of life, because they are going to be zapped by the archaic rules and regulations.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I'm waiting for a response from the minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You made several points. With reference to working mothers, they are allowed to work up to a maximum, I believe, of 120 hours, averaging over a fourmonth period.

Mr. Martel: Each month?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. I believe it is \$24 for one person and \$12 for dependants, and then 25 per cent of the balance. If we were to increase those substantially, then we reach the area where the low-salaried earners are placed at a great disadvantage.

Mr. Martel: I appreciate that, Mr. Minister. Again, I go back to the point I made, that maybe it is time we took a look at the minimum wage law in Ontario.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's why you have to look at the whole area of the working poor to get a programme going, because you are going to develop more working poor unless you do both at the same time.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's why we have this experiment, which we hope will be very beneficial.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's five years, though.

Mr. Martel: That's the point I want to make. It is so long.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You referred to the Swadron report and others. We have an advisory committee for rehabilitation services. This is an area where we think that there could be increases allowed to disabled people working in workshops. But there are some disadvantages in increasing these allowances.

Mr. Martel: I appreciate the difficulty the minister is in. At the same time, how else do we get people off welfare? That is what I am trying to drive at. I'm not interested just in jacking the amount up.

Every one of these letters says the same thing: "Help us to get off the bloody welfare roll, so we can live with dignity and with respect, and so we don't have to beg for glasses, for drugs, for transportation, for homecare. Help us to help ourselves." They want off. It is a pretty humiliating existence being on welfare. They are trying to put forth suggestions where they could get off with a little extra financial assistance to start.

I realize the dilemma that you are in, that we have now reached a stage where, in fact, it is probably better in some instances in Ontario to be on welfare than to work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is one of the real problems.

Mr. Martel: This comes through in your reports and all other reports. That's not saying very much about our minimum wage, though.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was increased about a year ago.

Mr. Martel: Right. Sure, it is \$1.65 an hour. There are all kinds of ways. I met with the Italian community Thursday night after the House adjourned for two hours. They tell me that most of the women's take-home pay is about \$32 a week. They are always training, and the second they finish training, they are fired, and they bring in another

group of women to take their place. This is how some of the people are paying below the minimum wage, because there are ways of getting around it. This is happening to them; I appreciate the problems of the working poor. But if we don't get these people off welfare the bill goes up anyway.

Mr. Lewis: If I could just intervene at this point, I am always nonplussed at the vicious-circle argument which is made-that if the number of hours which people on family benefits, mothers' allowance recipients, are allowed to work and the dollar value is increased, then you will win the rebuke of the working poor. The working poor are already resentful about the injustice they feel towards the society, and will forever be, and quite legitimately. The antagonism towards those on social allowances is not related simply to the matter of dollars, but is related to the general sense that there are people receiving money from the state when they have to work so hard to earn what little they earn.

It is a built-in truth about the capitalist system that this is the way it plays off those dependent on social allowances against those who are locked in poverty and who earn an income. It is part of the nature of the system. I don't know how we will ever survive that or solve that.

But I remember equally vividly that meeting that I talked to you about, which talked about the regulations, and which talked a lot about the repair of appliances. I remember that quite vividly. I must dig out my notes from the meeting some time and quote to you what Mr. Yaremko said to the women involved. For sheer surrealism it would be worth making a little booklet and putting it out through the province.

I remember quite vividly that one of the most vigorous points that was made by the women who were there was the wish to earn a little money, via the additional hours, and the clear collective opinion of all of them that they could come off mothers' allowance if they were allowed to earn more income, perhaps have some interim childcare arrangements, and gradually get them as taxpaying citizens again. I mean it was such an eloquent argument; it was such a feeling argument. They clearly all felt themselves, or at least the majority of them felt themselves, capable of working.

They were all from the Warden Woods community project, or most of them were from Warden Woods, which is a key public housing project in my riding. They conveyed the distinct impression that, if the regulations would allow, they could find the jobs to earn enough income which, with some supplementary assistance for child care over a period, let us say, of six months, would allow them to re-enter the work force to earn an income to pay taxes and to come off social assistance altogether.

I am not misinterpreting the minister when I say that he replied that the regulations be damned. Those regulations are nuts. What you are doing is simply perpetuating the cycle for no demonstrable reason. I don't understand those kinds of regulations. I have never understood them until now and I don't understand them now. I don't understand how the Canada Assistance Plan works.

Just out of curiosity, does the Canada Assistance Plan prevent you from allowing increasing numbers of dollars for these people on social allowance? Does it prohibit it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe so. No.

Mr. Martel: In fact, we don't even make use of the Canada Assistance Plan. Alberta is the only one that makes use of the Canada Assistance Plan to help the working poor. Is that not a fact?

Mr. Lewis: Well, they use it in cost-sharing terms.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to working mothers, we have moved in considerably with daycare centres. I know you will say there is a need for more.

Mr. Lewis: No, in fact, I appreciate that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This has been of considerable assistance. We recently met with a group which feels that there should be industrial nurseries, close to large plants. I think this is an area also that—

Mr. Lewis: But don't you think it is more desirable that they should be productive members of the work force, as they themselves wish?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree that it is much more desirable.

Mr. Lewis: For their own sense of self-worth, they clearly want to work. They do not understand why it is that the state wants to keep them on an allowance rather than allowing them to earn an income. It is absolutely incomprehensible to them, and it is incomprehensible to me, I must admit.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I feel the same myself, but there are very good reasons. I believe the main reasons are where we have the low-salaried wage earners. I am sure that maybe some of our staff who have been working with this for years maybe will be able to elaborate on the implications of why we have these figures of \$24, and so forth.

Mr. Borczak: Madam Chairman, we have looked very closely at this question of removing the limit of 120 hours from the provision in the Family Benefits Act in respect of employment. I may not exactly remember these figures, but I think they are reasonably close We concluded from the DBS figures that there was a potential of some 56,000 mothers, single-parent families. who might possibly qualify for an allowance if there were no restriction on the number of hours. We calculated that if we assumed that 50 per cent of that group was to, in fact, qualify for an allowance, then this would cost approximately \$13 million. If 25 per cent of that number qualified, then the cost would be roughly half of that, \$13 million.

Mr. Martel: They are paying that right now, aren't they?

Mr. Lewis: I'm not understanding you.

Mr. Borczak: There are-

Mr. R. S. Smith: These people aren't covered now at all.

Mr. Borczak: Yes, there are in the labour force some 56,000 mothers who are single parents—with children then—who are not on family benefits. If the restriction on the number of hours was removed, then there is a possibility that many such mothers could qualify for an allowance under the Family Benefits Act, depending on their income levels.

Now, at this point we start to find some difficulty in making any real assessments as to what proportion of that 56,000 working mothers who are not on family benefits might qualify for the allowance. We haven't sufficient income distribution figures for that group to be able to make reasonably accurate estimates as to what proportion are earning an amount sufficiently low to permit them to qualify under the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. Lewis: You're losing me, sir, you're really losing me. The qualification is an income qualification, is it not?

Mr. R. S. Smith: And hours of work.

Mr. Borczak: The family benefits programme has the feature, of course, of two factors coming into effect. One, there is the provision that where the number of hours worked over an average of four months exceeds 120 hours, then the mother ceases to be eligible. Regardless of the amount of her earnings she ceases to be eligible for an allowance.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Borczak: At the same time she may work within the 120-hour limit and, again, cease to be eligible for an allowance, by virtue of the amount of her earnings. The earnings are deducted after we allow the basic exemption of \$24 for one person, \$12 for each additional dependent and 25 per cent exemption on earnings in excess of that. When you apply that formula you come out with a portion of earnings which are deducted, dollar for dollar-rather, 75 per cent out of every dollar is deducted-from the allowance. On that basis a mother can earn at a level of earnings which will disqualify her for entitlement to a family benefit, even though she does not exceed the 120 hours of employment.

Now, it's in that sense then that, out of the 56,000 mothers who are in the labour force, we believe that there would be considerable numbers whose earnings are low enough that they could qualify for an allowance on the basis of this exemption on earnings which is presently allowed in the regulations.

Mr. Lewis: So, they are now disqualified because of the number of hours they work.

Mr. Borczak: That's correct. So what we are saying, in effect, is that we would admit that we would increase the case load, we believe, fairly significantly by removing that 120-hour limit. Now, what numbers of additional persons would qualify, we can't really accurately assess, because of the lack of adequate income distribution figures for the group, but there must be a proportion of that 56,000 who would, in fact, qualify by virtue of low wages.

Mr. Lewis: But why would they? I really must understand the logic of this. Why would they now insist on working more than 120 hours, when they know that their total income is less than that to which they would be eligible were they to work less than 120 hours?

Mr. Borczak: We have a fair turnover here. There are those mothers who have the capacity to earn at a fairly high wage level.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mr. Borczak: And therefore they do work themselves off the allowance.

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Borczak: And there are others who are not able to command a high wage and, therefore, will remain on assistance. Now, it is that group who are not able to command a high wage, who could, by simply working longer than 120 hours, disqualify themselves and yet not improve their financial situation significantly beyond remaining on assistance and keeping within the 120 hours.

Mr. Lewis: No, but you're saying to me that the 56,000 mothers, single-parent families, now in the work force who are not receiving the social allowance—clearly they are receiving more money and working more hours than would otherwise entitle them to the benefits?

Mr. Borczak: No, they can't qualify because they are working more than the 120 hours per week.

Mr. Lewis: Right, but you're saying that even though they work more than 120 hours a week, they earn an amount below—

Mr. Borczak: Some do.

Mr. Lewis: -or approximate to-some do?

Mr. Borczak: Some do.

Mr. Lewis: Below or approximate to the level of the mothers on the social allowance?

Mr. Borczak: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Well, what makes you think—what makes the department think—that those people would suddenly wish to go on a social allowance if the number of hours were extended? Why don't they now? Simply work less than 120 hours and take the social allowance?

Mr. Borczak: I suppose one illustration I might refer to is the poverty report which Mr. Martel had referred to. Perhaps there is one table here which might illustrate this point. Now these are related to the—

Mr. Martel: What page?

Mr. Borczak: Pages 41 and 42. We have shown on page 41 that in a family of five

persons—and this could be a mother with four children—if that person were working full time and earned \$4,784 a year, and we add to that family allowance of \$216—

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mr. Borczak: —the total income of that family, the gross income, would be \$5,000.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mr. Borczak: We then deduct from that contributions for income tax, Canada Pension Plan and so on. After deductions of \$979 we net this out to a net income for that family of \$4,021.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mr. Borczak: And we've illustrated in this table that the family on social assistance, without any earnings, because that family pays no income tax, doesn't have to make payments for medical coverage and so on, will receive an income of \$3,816 in allowances.

When we move to the next table on page 42, we use the same illustration, but we've indicated part-time employment for the person on social assistance. Again, this could be the mother with four children. And we suggest here that if she were to work part time, something considerably less than 120 hours, and earned \$100 a month, she would earn \$1,200 a year, and she would still pay no income tax, she would still not make any payments to medical coverage, hospital coverage, and so on. We've netted that out to show that her net income would be \$4,644, against the person working full time with a net income of \$4,021.

Now this is quite a significant difference and, rightly or wrongly, it suggests to us that there may be quite a number of women in the work force who are in this low income range, who might very well find this an attractive proposition to qualify for an allowance under the Family Benefits Act. Because if they can increase their income by some \$600 in this kind of an illustration, I think one would agree that that's a significant amount when related to \$4,000.

It is this kind of situation, then, that leads us to the conclusion that, perhaps, quite a number of such mothers would apply for family benefits. Now, whether they would or not, of course, we cannot really judge.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And you consider the cost of that would be \$13 million for 50 per cent of them?

Mr. Borczak: We've assumed that if 50 per cent would do so, out of that 56,000, then the cost would be \$13 million. And we have said—oh, you can take any figure. If you take 10 per cent then you're down to \$2.5 million or so.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That would actually then become an income maintenance programme to that segment of the working poor and, of course, they'd qualify for 50 per cent of that under the Canada Assistance Plan anyway, wouldn't they?

Mr. Borczak: Yes.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Are you appalled by that? Really, it adds less than 10 per cent to the assistance you pay out under the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. Borczak: No, the amount-

Mr. Bounsall: Surely, you're not fighting that, are you?

Mr. Borczak: No, we are not.

Mr. Bounsall: Surely you would be recommending it?

Mr. Borczak: We are sympathetic to the problem here. We are, within the department, not resisting this; but we are suggesting that there is a cost factor here. What I am saying here is that we may expect, if we make such a change, an increase in the case load beyond that which we have now.

Mr. Martel: But conversely, it could be worked to the department's advantage as well; for those people who choose to stay, or might choose to stay, on welfare because, in fact, there is no way out.

Mr. Lewis: Well, it can work. First of all, on page 43, the first two paragraphs say quite explicitly, "that the potential trade-off-element is limited by a number of factors;" and you list those factors. The final one says:

Despite these trade-off factors, one can only assume that there are many people who still choose work over welfare although there are financial disadvantages.

One of the compensating factors, which you have not alluded to at all, is the number of people who may come off the rolls by virtue of having the hourly limitation removed. I would like to know what estimates you've made of that. My impression is that that is a pretty significant number.

We are working in the area of such intuitive feelings, if I may look at what you

say on page 43. I see the statistical analysis on pages 41 and 42, but page 43 is a set of assumptions, none of which are substantiated; none of which you can prove.

You say the "potential trade-off element is in the fact that the family has a lower real income than the level of social assistance payments and does not, in itself, make them eligible for assistance." Fair enough. "A father who had to abandon his employment to apply for assistance might not be able to satisfy the welfare administrator that he was either unemployable or making an effort to find employment." Fair enough. "Asset limitations would make other ineligible . . . Many individuals are probably unaware of the benefits which are available . . . The needs test and the concept of an investigation may serve as a psychological restraint to some people."

None of this is corroborated in any way. They are just sort of assumptions inherent in the department, and nowhere do I see a compensating assumption that perhaps a number of people now on social allowance would come off, were they able to earn more money.

Madam Chairman: Excuse me; may I interrupt for just a moment? I presume the committee wants to sit through the private member's hour.

We'll continue then. Excuse me, Mr. Borczak.

Mr. Borczak: It is a fact that we don't have any basis on which to make these kinds of judgements with any accuracy. This led the department to put forward a proposal to the government, which was accepted, to carry out a programme of experimentation in this field to see whether, in fact, some of these things will occur, or whether they will not. So, it was one of the primary reasons then for the proposal to be put forward. We hope that this, of course, is going to give us some of the answer to these very difficult questions.

I would expect, as Mr. Lewis has suggested here, that some proportion of the existing case load will drop off. I would expect this would be the case, because this is happening now. There is a considerable turnover here and one might expect that that turnover might be accelerated with the removal of the 120 hours limitation.

Mr. Lewis: What is your gross payout for mother's allowance now?

Mr. Borczak: I am sorry, we don't have a breakdown here of that group. It is all lumped into the one figure, family benefits, which includes the disabled, the elderly, and so forth. We will get that figure.

Mr. Lewis: You don't have it handy?

Mr. Borczak: No.

Mr. Lewis: I'm smiling, Mr. Borczak, because it always interests me how—I don't direct this to you, sir—the minister always has the figures available at the tip of his fingers as to how much additional cost might conceivably be incurred if certain variables occurred, but you do not have at the tip of your fingers how much might be saved were we to introduce the programme in this fashion.

That's just the way this blessed world works; one always spends more time tabulating the possibility of extra cost than one spends tabulating the possibility of savings. One doesn't tabulate the savings because there are certain prejudices inherent in the programme which make us more sceptical about what will happen if we increase income opportunities, than of what will happen if we provide more social allowance. Maybe your study will show you.

After the session the other night I asked quietly what the parameters were, what the frame of reference was for your study, your research paper on mother's allowance recipients. It's a field which has interested me for a long time. I must say-then I'll shut upthat I think in, I suppose, six or seven out of 10 mother's allowance cases which I have dealt with in my nine years as a memberves. I think it would be fair to say 60 per cent to 70 per cent-it is my absolute conviction that were they able to earn sufficient additional income, they would come off the allowance. That is the greatest single motivating factor and the greatest single frustration for those mothers. Now maybe I'm meeting a very select group of recipients but I don't think so.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In view of the increasing number of mothers who are working I was asking the staff how long these exemptions have existed; in fact, they've been in effect for quite a number of years. I think it's an area we definitely will review and, if it's possible, try to encourage more to work and get off the—

Mr. Lewis: It's a risk worth taking.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Particularly now, because there are two factors that should be taken into consideration in those examples that you give. One's the fact that the income tax basis was changed considerably this year—which has a major effect on the outcome of that. And there is the provision of medical and hospital services, which likely would be available to most of those people at no charge now, whereas before they were at least paying their hospital bills. That's a considerable amount of money with those two factors involved in those—

Mr. Lewis: And the right to claim the \$150 per child—that would make a significant income difference, too.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Those two or three factors are all factors that will change the whole picture, I think, in regard to the level where people may or may not either apply or move into the work force more readily.

There are a couple of things on this particular subject that I wanted to ask and—

Mr. Martel: Could I just finish that?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I'm on the same-okay.

Mr. Martel: I just wanted to finish with these letters, because they drive home two more points.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You can do-

Mr. Martel: Go ahead. Be my guest.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The task force on employment opportunities indicated that there should be some basic changes in the General Welfare Act to bring about creation of more incentive to take the employable people off the welfare rolls and get them into work situations. I think one of the basic recommendations was that people on general welfare assistance, through the Act, be broken down into three separate categories—the employable, the unemployable and those who are potentially employable, and that incentives be given to that one specific area—the potentially employable—to have them become employable.

What consideration is the department giving to that because I think that's basic to many of the things which have been discussed here over the last three-quarters of an hour. It's in particular, really, to general welfare assistance rather than family benefits. Is there consideration being given to making that change in the Act to provide that type of structure?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. With reference to the Swadron report, we have reviewed it considerably ourselves. It is, at the present time, for the Social Development policy field. It involves the provincial Ministry of Labour. It involves the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. We have also been in contact with the federal Minister of Manpower and Immigration, the hon. Mr. Mackasey. We have sent him copies—because Manpower comes under the federal administration. So there has been a lot of discussion, mainly among ourselves.

We will also be meeting with the federal authorities.

I think the main thrust of the report is on that large number of potentially employable persons, those who are disadvantaged for various reasons—lack of education, emotional problems, and so forth. And in our own ministry—and it comes up in this vote here under vocational and rehabilitation services—we have quite a programme. Mr. Jack Amos is in charge of helping our people who are disabled. Now, in the report, they mention, I believe, that—

Mr. R. S. Smith: But that is not too applicable for those on general welfare assistance. Or it hasn't been any way.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They recommend, I believe, that the municipalities should—

I'll read this out, Madam Chairman:

We have reviewed with considerable interest, the proposal of a task force for an opportunity plan designed to provide increased employment opportunities for welfare recipients. In essence, the plan as outlined in the recommendations of Swadron, proposes for welfare recipients the use of a vocational rehabilitation model of services.

Now, as I have just indicated,

The vocational rehabilitation services branch of our ministry has developed a most effective service system for the mentally and physically disabled, enabling them to return to gainful employment.

The approach in this system is that a skilled counsellor follows the person being assisted through every stage of the programme from intake through assessment, medical treatment and restoration, work adjustment, training, job placement and follow-up. The function of the counsellor, in addition to providing counselling services as required, is to assist the person to make use of the resources and to co-ordi-

nate the resources so that the appropriate one is available at the appropriate time,

The feasibility of extending this approach to those described by the report as the hard-core disadvantaged, is now being examined.

And what our ministry has proposed to the Social Development cabinet committee is that there be an experiment in a more coordinated effort with our ministry along with the municipal counselors.

This is the area where we feel that there should be more counselling and more assistance. And this has been submitted.

Now the Ministry of Labour is making some input into this because they were represented on this committee and also other ministries.

So we, at this stage, are still giving very serious review to the entire report.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would think that from my reading of the report that that is the basic recommendation of the report, really.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is right. That is the main recommendation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: This is the area where something has to be done. Obviously most municipal welfare departments really take no part now in any type of rehabilitation, or bringing those people who could be employable into the work force. You know, they have become almost a group of people who go every week, or every two weeks, to collect their money—and that's about all that is done for them. And if we are going to have people move off the general welfare assistance rolls, some type of programme such as that has to be developed.

And following on that, as far as general welfare assistance is concerned, it is not mandatory on the different municipalities or the district boards that they provide that similar type of incentive for people to work; the \$24 and \$12 for each additional one. Could you tell me how many municipalities who operate their own boards or how many of the district or county boards do allow that \$24 amount, plus the \$12 for the additional person in the family, to those people who are on general welfare assistance? I think I asked this in my opening remarks and I thought I would get an answer but I didn't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Dr. Williams, who is the director of the municipal welfare branch, could you reply? Dr. C. J. Williams (Municipal Welfare Administration Branch): I regret that I don't have any exact figures on this but there are 70 municipalities which have full-time welfare officers and the impression I have gained from speaking to them is that practically all of them allow income exemptions. They don't all allow them at the same rate, but they all have some system—not all of them—but most of them have a system of income exemption.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Thank you, Dr. Williams.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We really don't know which ones do and which ones don't?

Dr. Williams: I know some that do, but I don't know all of those that do.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I would think that, along with the recommendations of the task force on employment opportunities, this would be a basic thing, perhaps, to move to have that area made mandatory under general welfare assistance as well. We talk about the mother's allowance, and that is a large percentage which goes on family benefits, but I am sure that a larger proportion of the people on general welfare assistance should be more open to returning to or going to employment than we have under family benefits. So if, as has been indicated, that is some incentive to get some people on family benefits into the work force, even if it is on a part-time basis, I should think that the programme would be more applicable to general welfare assistance and I would ask the minister why it wasn't made mandatory when it was provided in the GWA Act.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Why it was not made mandatory?

Mr. Martel: It shouldn't be just "at the discretion."

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am sure there are many municipalities—I don't take that as an average or a mean across the province, but I know in my municipality I am sure that programme doesn't work there. It certainly doesn't work in the district board in our area either.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I think it is an area that we certainly will review, but I am not certain whether to make it mandatory is entirely desirable.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We get back to this on almost every area that is not mandatory. I can never find out why the government doesn't feel that it's desirable to make some of these programmes mandatory when you know from your own experience that they work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We work very closely with the municipalities. There is this liaison committee of the association of mayors and reeves, and we meet periodically with them, of course, along with other ministries. This would be in the area that we would like to discuss with them to obtain their views and sort of work—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You know, I really don't think you have to discuss it with them because I'm sure the views of the mayors' and reeves' association— if this is who you deal with—would be fundamentally different from those of your department. I think I can state that without discussing it with them, because they have a different attitude toward this whole area than the Department of Community and Social Services would.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, they are the elected representatives and I think we should consult them and work in cooperation with them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I suppose that is the process, unless you want to take over the whole thing yourself, which is probably the only solution.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, Madam Chairman, there's one item connected with the family benefits payment for this year that particularly interests me. A rather small but significant percentage in metropolitan areas—I think it is about 15 per cent—of those people on family benefits own their own homes. Obviously they owned them before they required the benefits under the Family Benefits Act. They certainly couldn't be buying one at the moment.

But what is going to happen to them this year? What changes in provisions or changes in policies have been made to take into account the fact that the basic shelter tax assistance programme disappears, in terms of hard cash, this particular year?

As you know, the urban areas are predicting tax increases of about \$70 to \$100. This seems to be the feeling I get—that the tax-payer will have to pay that additional sum this year on municipal taxes. Of course, for the people on family benefits, that's an additional direct \$70 to \$100 that they are going to have to be paying out.

It's bad enough in one sense that the tenants on family benefits won't be getting a rebate. But those who are tenants won't miss the absence of a rebate to the extent that those who are owners of their homes are having to actually lay out this additional amount. Presumably at the moment there is no additional provision being made for this are you going to make a provision for this situation in this particular year in which they have to pay the additional \$70 to \$100 taxes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a very good question. The Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) announced the property tax credit and mentioned that it would be of more assistance to low salary earners than the present system of the basic shelter. He also mentioned the design of the property tax credit ensures a maximum benefit to low-income families and individuals, and a smoothly progressive incidence up the income scale. It means that families who are too poor to pay income tax will receive a refund of at least \$100 and in most instances significantly more.

Mr. Bounsall: But that occurs in the year 1973 when they will be concerned about paying their 1973 municipal taxes. They are going to be paying the additional \$70 to \$100 in 1972.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I could be corrected, but I believe that the existing programme will remain in force until this new property tax credit scheme will apply next year. I think that is basically right.

Mr. Bounsall: No, no. In the year 1972, nothing is happening; that is the whole point. It is tough on us all. But it is particularly tough on those people who have a fixed calculated amount according to your schedules—who are on family benefits. Where are they going to find the extra \$70 to \$100, or whatever the amount turns out to be, in order to pay these increased taxes?

Mr. Martel: On the eve of another election, four years hence.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Apparently they will have to be able to wait until the—

Mr. Bounsall: So the answer is that in this particular municipal taxation year, any of the family benefits people who happen to own their own houses—and that's about 15 per cent of them—whatever that extra is, that's tough, they are going to have to pay it; there's no provision that can be made for those

people to receive help for those additional taxes. Is that the answer? They're not well off at the moment, Mr. Minister—

#### Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Bounsall: As we have been discussing for a couple of days in your estimates here, these people don't have much spare cash. What we have done in this particular calendar year of 1972, we have added more municipal taxes on them. We have increased their cash outlay by whatever the amount of the shelter assistance plan might have been this year, if it had been kept on for this particular payment year.

Are you saying that there's no way that that can be made up? Is there no way they can apply to your department for benefits that will make that amount up?

Mr. Borczak: As far as the family benefits regulations are concerned it provided only that the payment which was received as a municipal tax rebate was excluded from the calculation of the allowance. It was excluded from being considered as income, which would otherwise have had the effect of reducing the allowance. There is no way under the Act or regulations—that is, the Family Benefits Act or regulations—whereby this sum can be paid. It provides only that it is not taken into account as income.

In those situations where the amount of the shelter allowance was adequate to meet the actual costs of home ownership, and this happens in the majority of cases of home ownership, the effect of that exemption from income of the property tax rebate was that the persons received these additional sums. It was additional income beyond the normal amounts. It was actually a complete supplement—

Mr. Bounsall: A gift.

Mr. Borczak: —and in no way offset any costs to them for shelter. It was a straight supplement.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay. That supplement has now been removed. You must recognize this. What can you do about it? What are you going to do about it?

Mr. Borczak: There is nothing in our regulations or in the Act which would permit us to make a payment of that amount to such persons. As things stand they will have to wait until the refund is possible through the income tax procedures to which Mr. Brunelle referred.

Mr. Bounsall: It doesn't help in their 1972 tax year, does it? There is nothing they can do about it in the 1972 tax year.

Mr. Martel: They didn't pay income tax in the first place.

Mr. Bounsall: Is it a matter of the Act or is it a matter of the regulations? Being a member of the regulations committee I realize how easily those can be changed.

Mr. Borczak: It is in the regulations.

Mr. Bounsall: Those can certainly be amended easily enough. Why don't you go after it?

Mr. Martel: They won't get a tax credit anyway will they? They don't pay income tax

Mr. Borczak: Yes, they should. Any person, as I understand it—

Mr. Martel: What if they didn't pay any income tax?

Mr. Borczak: —as I understand it, any person will have entitlement to file an income tax return and if they have had no taxable income they would still be entitled to this.

Mr. Martel: They will still be entitled?

Mr. Borczak: This is my understanding of it. Such persons will, in fact, then have the right to apply for this tax rebate through the income tax procedures.

Mr. Bounsall: That is very helpful for 1973, but it sure doesn't help for the additional \$70 to \$100 that they are going to have to lay out in 1972 over and above what they had to lay out in 1971. There must be some way, particularly if it is only regulations, that this situation can be rectified.

Mr. Borczak: If I may make one further comment on that point. Those for whom the ceilings for shelter are adequate will receive the entire shelter cost in their allowance. The persons who are able to manage their actual shelter costs, where they own their own home within the ceilings, will have the full amount of their shelter costs provided under the family benefits regulations.

Mr. Bounsall: Right. Everyone who doesn't get the \$105, for example, could apply and get the full \$105, you are saying,

as a partial answer? Will the various area offices be made aware of this fairly shortly?

Mr. Borczak: This is done by the family benefits branch.

Mr. Bounsall: Will they do that? Will you ensure that the—

Mr. Borczak: Yes, the family benefits branch will do that.

Mr. Bounsall: —answers will be propagated by them.

Mr. Borczak: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: What percentage of the people who own their own homes are not getting the maximum shelter allowance?

Mr. Martel: That's a great two-way game, that shelter allowance.

Mr. Borczak: We don't have a figure on that.

Mr. Bounsall: Can that figure be provided? You may be talking about only a small number of people who can get their benefits raised.

Mr. Borczak: We would have to go through the entire caseload to develop that figure.

Mr. Bounsall: Can you take a guess then? Make a guestimate of what it is?

Mr. Borczak: Mr. McKnight, the director, is taking a guess at it. He said most of those persons who own their own homes are covered by the shelter provisions of the regulations.

Mr. Bounsall: By "covered within"-

Mr. Borczak: That is, the ceilings on shelter are sufficiently high that they cover fully the cost of shelter where persons own their own property.

Mr. Bounsall: By "covered within" I understood you to mean just a few moments ago that they were below it, so that they could in fact now get up to the maximum, and therefore get some relief due to the increased taxes they are paying this year. Do I understand you to now mean that most of them are getting the maximum in fact? Which way is it?

Mr. Borczak: At the present time most of them are below the maximum.

Mr. Bounsall: Most of them, you say, are below the maximum?

Mr. Borczak: That is right—because their actual costs of shelter are provided at 100 per cent of costs. The actual shelter allowance is the actual cost of shelter limited by a maximum. In the case of home ownership, most persons receive the full cost of shelter within the shelter portion of the family benefits' allowance.

Mr. Bounsall: That is less than the maximum.

Mr. Borczak: They receive less than the maximum because their actual shelter costs are less than the maximum shelter allowance.

Mr. Martel: You get them both ways, don't you, in the department?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Just one second please.

Mr. Martel: You get it both ways. If the actual shelter allowance is only \$60, or that's what the rental is, that's what you give—\$60.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, that's what it is-

Mr. Martel: Just let me finish, okay? You pay \$60 out of the country maybe, and you don't give that recipient the extra \$35, but if it goes more than \$95, if it goes to \$120, you don't give that person the extra necessary to offset his rent. It works both ways to your advantage. That's a little bit indiscriminate, isn't it, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's why this new scheme is supposed to be of great benefit to the low-salaried earners and it will be of great assistance as well to those who pay no income tax.

Mr. Bounsall: Just to carry on with this point—we can now tell all those people who own their homes that if they aren't getting as a shelter allowance as much as, and which is it, \$95 or \$105?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it depends-

Mr. Martel: On the number of children?

Mr. Bounsall: Whatever the figure is, we can tell them to go to their friendly family benefits office and they will get an adjustment to take into account the tax increase—as long as it doesn't exceed the maximum?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Would you repeat that? Mr. McKnight is the director of the family benefits branch, repeat that, Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: The question was then—we can now tell all those who own their homes who are getting an allotment for shelter less than the maximum—that is, I suppose \$95,—to turn up at their friendly family benefits office and they can get an adjustment there to cover the increased abount of taxes—as long as it doesn't exceed the maximum?

Mr. J. E. McKnight (Family Benefits Branch): I think I should probably say, Madam Chairman, yes and no. The reason for that is it's a little complicated. If, for instance, their tax bill last year was, let's say, \$300, and it went to \$400 this year, that would not necessarily mean they would get \$100 increase in their family benefits' allowance. The reason is strictly this-at the moment the shelter rebate, which had come off that bill to bring it down to \$300, is exempted by us, so we were probably budgeting something like \$375; so we are going to increase that allotment say, from \$375, in our calculation to \$400. Does that make sense?

Mr. Bounsall: But this has been going on for two or three years, and people have gotten used to living on the full \$100 difference, right?

Mr. McKnight: But it is part of the normal process. As soon as we know the annual taxes we would move up the allotment for shelter accordingly. It is just an ongoing process. We may know some of them now; some we'll get next month; some we'll get in August. We just make the adjustments as they become known to us. They don't have to rush down to the regional office to accomplish that.

Mr. Bounsall: Maybe I have missed something here. Is the family benefits office actually paying their taxes for them?

Mr. McKnight: We don't pay them directly.

Mr. Bounsall: Doesn't the individual pay the taxes?

Mr. McKnight: That's right.

Mr. Bounsall: And they are now in the process of paying increased amounts?

Mr. McKnight: Could be.

Mr. Bounsall: So they are going to be rushing down if there is any increase that can be obtained?

Mr. McKnight: It isn't that they rush down. Usually they would call the field worker and say, "I have got my bill" and we'd ask how much and we'd effect an adjustment. That is just one of many things that can happen.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay. Will they be adjusted by the full amount of the tax difference?

Mr. McKnight: That's right in the context of what I attempted to explain.

Mr. Martel: Until you change the regulation, Mr. Minister, allowing for an increase in rental allowance.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Spence, you had a question?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Yes, Madam Chairman. A few minutes ago you were talking about mother's allowance. I have been approached by mothers who were on mother's allowance and some of them would like to learn a trade, maybe hairdressing or something like that. They would like to get off mother's allowance, learn a trade, and be self-supporting, but the concern often is that they have to have continuance of mother's allowance until they complete their course. Of course, they have a sister or a mother living close by who would take care of the family. Could a mother do this under your programme?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. McKnight, could you speak to this?

Mr. McKnight: I think our experiences would indicate that there are hundreds of women who do this; they do it at university level, community college level—just about any type of course. The regulation provides that if they have income by way of a training allowance, in which we would include things like student awards, against that income we would first recognize the expenses that they incurred before we would make any change in the family benefits allowance. So there are a considerable number of women who do this.

Mr. Spence: They are doing it?

Mr. McKnight: Oh yes.

Mr. Martel: Does it depend on the length of the course?

Mr. McKnight: No, that has no bearing on it. We have quite a few who are at university and take four years at least.

Mr. Spence: Mother's allowance would be

continued until the course was completed; is that right?

Mr. McKnight: That's right.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Young, you had a question?

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Yes.

Madam Chairman: I'm leaving you to the last, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Go ahead.

Mr. Young: This brings us into another phase of income maintenance. Upstairs, an hour or so ago, I raised the question with the minister of the child who lives at home, who is mentally retarded. The parents are looking after that child and they are concerned.

Now as long as that child is educable, the Ministry of Education is concerned. But if the child has gone beyond that point, is now 20, 25 or 30 and the parents are still looking after it, I understand that child comes under income maintenance; some provision is made for this. But the concern of the parents, as they get older, is what is going to happen to that child. Because while they can look after it now, income maintenance is going to be no good when they are gone. I know a couple of instances where parents have looked around at institutions that are available for people of this kind, and they are appalled at what they see-the overcrowding, the lack of what they think are proper amenities.

The question is being asked, what long-range plans are under way for some humane, reasonable way of looking after people who are mentally handicapped in this way, who can't possibly look after themselves, and whose parents are no longer going to be there to look after them? Perhaps the minister could indicate to us what is being done here, because this is a field in which I think we have been very deficient in Ontario for a long time.

There is the other problem, of course, of the younger child, which will come under another vote. But this one particularly, I think, is of very great concern to parents who have children of this kind who are now mature people, so to speak, and yet have not matured mentally.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Madam Chairman, Mr. Young raises a very good point. I don't know if you had a chance to read the Williston report, which recommended the phasing out of these large institutions and that many

of those who are in those institutions should be looked after within their own community. This is a very good question: What happens to those people? A lot depends, of course, on their degree of mental retardation, but many can work in sheltered workshops, while others can be sufficiently trained to perhaps even work in industry. If their parents pass away, where do they go to have a home? And this is where the Williston report comes in and suggests the implementation of small group homes of say 10, 12 or 15 with perhaps a couple who could look after that home. There is a need now, and that need is going to become greater and greater.

At the present time-this comes under the next vote, Madam Chairman-but I think it's a matter worth mentioning-there is assistance now under the Charitable Institutions Act whereby we pay, I think it is \$5,000 per bed for new construction, but it is really not enough because today it costs an average of \$10,000 or \$12,000. There is also assistance now under the Homes for Retarded Persons Act. We hope to come out soon with a plan and a follow-up of the recommendations in the Williston report, and excuse me if I repeat this again, but the Social Development policy field has been very active and this is one area that it presently has under consideration.

Mr. Young: Madam Chairman, certainly the Williston report has outlined something which I think most of us are conscious should have been done decades ago really, and yet has never been done. We have had various reports and recommendations through the years, and now this one is here definitely and we hope it will be acted upon. But what assurance have we, what assurance can we give to parents of this kind, that this report is now a serious report before government which intends to do something about it? This is the problem.

I can say to these parents, "We have this report." We've had these ideas for generations, but what practical steps are going to be taken to see that this report is implemented and that these people who are in this unfortunate position will be looked after?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you say, Mr. Young, it is quite true that this matter has been known for quite some time, but I do believe that the Williston report, which came out only in the last six or eight months, is being very actively considered by this policy field,

especially by our own ministry and the Ministry of Health, along with Colleges and Universities. I can assure you that if it is not implemented I for one—I go home every weekend, and the Kapuskasing District Association for the Mentally Retarded made quite a submission to the northeastern report—I'm reminded very often about the implementation of the Williston report. So, Mr. Young, I want to assure you that we definitely will implement it.

Mr. Young: There is nothing in this year's estimates for the implementation of it in the sense of practical building. Can we be assured that a year from now there will be, within these estimates, that kind of money delineated for the purpose to really start the building process?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe my staff won't agree with me but let me put it this way, whether it is under the Ministry of Health or under our own ministry as long as something is done, whether the funds are allocated to us—part of it is now allocated to us under the Charitable Institutions Act, but there are other views that maybe they should come under the Ministry of Health. I do not know where, but right now the policy field are dealing with this and I can assure you that something definitely will be done and the government will make its policy known in the months ahead.

Mr. Young: Then if we bring today's Hansard back to you—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Young: Then if we bring today's Hansard back to you a year from now and quote it—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Young: —and ask you where is the allocation—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A year from now, Fred, if I'm still here—there have been a lot of changes in the past—but I would hesitate to come back here without it. As I said, there are many representations, not only from the north but from southern Ontario, about the implementation of this.

The daycare nursery, I would like to mention, has been a great help. Out of the 66 daycare centres that have been built, 10 have been built for mentally retarded children and this has been of great help. These children are now within their own community. A lot

of them are being educated and so forth and they will be able to take part in our society. This was really quite a progressive step.

Mr. Young: We had a lot of changes in ministers, as you indicated, in the last few years, but now we hope that this minister is going to be here for three years and that he will really take this matter seriously in a way that the former ministers may not have done.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As Mr. Bullbrook indicated earlier, when he referred to the Social Development Policy field, it was only two or three months ago that the government reorganization took place. I am very optimistic that we will see a lot of improvement in social matters with this reorganization.

Mr. Martel: My main concern is that the minister shows so much concern for the well-being of people that, once the upper crust read it, they might want to move him out of the ministry because he has shown so much compassion in these areas. Let's hope that that doesn't happen.

If I might, I want to deal very quickly with very specific issues under general assistance. Mr. Minister, are you aware that you have this regulation? This happened to me with respect to a young man who is retarded and whose parents died. He had a mutt, and your department told him he couldn't even keep the dog. Can you imagine?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It doesn't-

Mr. Martel: Can you imagine telling him to get rid of it? His sole companion was his dog, and they told him to get rid of his dog because it would bite into his allowance. It's just inhumane. It's just a point that my colleague brought up and it just twigged me. I worked on it some time ago. Get rid of his dog! Would you tell your people to be compassionate.

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, they have compassion.

Mr. Martel: I want to deal with-

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Perhaps there must really be quite an exception here, because the great majority of us love dogs.

Mr. Martel: I tell you this happened to a young man whom I know personally, with whom I went to school. His parents died and they told him to get rid of the dog.

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): Maybe it had rabies.

Mr. Martel: I want to deal very rapidly with another matter just to clear up this field. Would your department—and we'll come back to it maybe; but I don't want to forget it—consider the suggestion of implementing day nurseries in high schools?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In high schools?

Mr. Martel: Yes, as the most logical place for the training of young people. I'll read the paragraph on this. It's very short.

When rent-geared to income housing units are built, the recreation-hall-combined-daycare centres should be erected. Many women receiving assistance could be gainfully employed running the centre. We don't need PhDs with huge salaries. Teens could also be involved, and they want to be. Also schools could participate in such schemes and make real use of their home ec class by running a full-time daycare centre. What better way of learning children care than at the teenage! That is the age to teach them child psychology.

It seems to me to be a positive suggestion.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Borczak tells me it is a very good suggestion. We have had representations about universities. Some people have suggested why not have a day nursery in the buildings; we have a lot of working mothers. But the high school one is a good one where—

Mr. Martel: This is unique.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: -you could train the students.

Mr. Martel: They are taking the training. They are cooking, practising cooking and home ec, and looking after kids. God, it's all there. And the cheap—

Mr. Handleman: They would poison the kids in home ec classes.

Mr. Martel: You got married, and like the rest of us, had to suffer through some cooking that was less than—

Mr. Bullbrook: You shouldn't say that about the rest of us. There is one hon. member who has resisted over the years, and we admire him for his resistance, the hon. member for Kent. There he is, right there.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): He hasn't suffered.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, there are three or four other points.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He's a fast runner.

Mr. Martel: When the forms are sent to the people—and it is in one of these complaints—and there is an overpayment, couldn't there be an elaboration provided of where or how the overpayment occurred? As you know, it is on a form. There is a standard form which says you are cut under such and such, and there is a very brief explanation why it is cut. Just listen to what one person says:

My main complaint right now has to do with the change in my mother's allowance. On Thursday, May 4, I received a letter from Toronto stating there was an overpayment made to me of \$100.95 and it would be deducted at \$5 per month. There was no explanation as to when or how this overpayment was made to me. I have no knowledge of it. My field worker is looking into it, but, as usual, this takes time. I can only get in touch with her one day a week, Monday, when she is in the office. I believe there should be someone to contact in case of emergency instead of having to wait.

Couldn't there be a fuller explanation? They are very terse—two or three lines. You had an overpayment of \$105; it will be reclaimed. Couldn't you explain to the people why this occurs?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We usually do, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: No, no, I have seen dozens of them. I have three or four of them here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. McKnight may wish to comment.

Mr. McKnight: I would like to point out, Madam Chairman, that not only do we usually do this but we are required to do it. The law requires that we give an explanation whenever we make a change. It doesn't matter whether we increase or decrease.

Now the quality of the letters may leave something to be desired, but that is strictly the high volume that we are experiencing. My experience is generally that they understand that particular change to the degree that one can make them understand. I know that some letters go out which may not be the quality you or I would appreciate, but every effort is made to give an explanation and give it in language that they will understand.

Mr. Martel: Well, it says here—it is a form letter and then you have the places to fill in: rebudgeted re actual earnings:

It should be noted that an overpayment of \$119.57 has been created and will be recovered at the rate of \$10 per month.

That's a pretty flimsy explanation. You know we are not dealing with people who have great expertise. We are dealing with a very unsophisticated group primarily who are on welfare, and that's just one letter. This is another one, you know. It is very terse—well, it doesn't explain why, and I have seen many of them. That's one point I wanted to make, Mr. Minister. Maybe that can be cleared up.

I want to come back to extra expenses or special assistance—there are about four areas—briefly. There is a policy—I guess a rule of thumb now—and in the Sudbury area it is \$10. If you have a monthly drug bill of over \$10, they will help you. But under \$8 or \$10—or under \$10 on a regular basis, there is no assistance given.

How does someone on a limited budget take \$8 or \$9 in one month out of that limited budget for drugs? The budget is overextended as it is, and for someone on welfare to have to pay \$8 or \$9 for drugs—I realize it comes again to the local administrator but, God, how does somebody take \$8 or \$9 out of a \$166 allowance?

Can we not make that compulsory, Mr. Minister? Or would it not be cheaper for the government—let me put it this way—to put these people on a Blue Cross plan?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the present time in dollars there are more than \$5 million that are being shared by the provincial government and the municipalities for drug assistance under special assistance.

Mr. Martel: What would a drug plan cost, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: Has it ever been calculated what—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think that the Ministry of Health would have the figures on what that would cost. And it is one area that is—

Mr. R. S. Smith: About \$150 million.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't mean for all drugs. I am talking about joining a Blue Cross drug plan, as much as a union would negotiate it

into its contract. Would it be cheaper for the province to do it that way? Or has that ever been calculated?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Borczak mentions that there were calculations made about four or five years ago. Of course those figures today would not be adequate. The need for drugs is certainly a very—

Mr. Martel: I bet you this is one of the areas most members get a tremendous number of complaints about; that they can't get drugs for the kids, they can't get drugs for themselves, and there must be a way. I am not saying we set up our own drug plan, but I am wondering if we pay \$5 million now, if the department were to enroll to the tune of \$5 million with Blue Cross how much they might be able to assist the people if they had a number and could go to the druggist and it would simply be charged as it would be under any collective agreement with the union, where they only pay 35 cents for the drugs. I don't know if that has ever been looked at from that point of view.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, what was the cost that was estimated four or five years ago?

Mr. Borczak: Madam Chairman, I think it was a very large figure but I just don't have enough recollection of what it was to be able to suggest what it might have been.

Mr. Martel: Are we talking about the sort of thing I'm talking about, or are you talking about buying the drugs yourself?

Mr. Borczak: No, this was done on the basis of entering into an agreement with someone to provide these on the basis of a premium payment.

Mr. Martel: Yes, because what I think about is if International Nickel Co. can enter in an agreement for 18,000 employees I wouldn't suspect it is costing them \$5 million a year. I really don't know, but I think it is something that we might have a look at again. It seems to me that it is an area of tremendous cost and it might be better to buy it through a premiumed Blue Cross plan than it would be for the province to pick up the tab in actual drugs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Of course, as was mentioned I think before, one of the areas that we are looking into is providing higher assistance, raising it from 50 to 80 per cent for special assistance. This, I think, would be of more assistance, also for getting more—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but beyond that, Mr. Minister, there is the whole question of the process used by the municipalities which, in some cases, makes it almost prohibitive for the person to get the medication when he needs it. I should think that it is almost impossible—in some municipalities anyway—for people to get it for at least two or three days. It is of no value two or three days later.

As I understood it, the total cost of a drug plan across the province would be \$115 million. If you figure the percentage of people you have on benefits you could ascertain at least a rough amount of what the cost would be for it to cover those people on FBA, at least to start with.

Madam Chairman: Have you finished, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: No, I have a couple more points. Again, it is discretionary—but travel. I don't know how we overcome it in the north in particular, Mr. Minister, because some of the distance people have to travel to see a doctor, or a dentist, or an optometrist are considerable you know—125, 150 miles. If we leave it at the discretion of the local people, frequently it is denied.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You know, it has worked in some areas. There has been assistance through the Ministry of Health in providing or guaranteeing dentists—what was it?—\$22,000 per year in a northern community—

Mr. Martel: No, I mean transportation for people. For example—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but-

Mr. Martel: -in a community like Alban, it is 40 miles from Sudbury; there and back is 80 miles. There is no druggist. Many of those small communities in northern Ontario don't have a drug store. You have to go to a city even if you have seen a doctor. You can go to Noelville, 18 miles away, and see a doctor. Then you have to go back to your own home in Alban and go to Sudbury to get the drugs because there is no drug store in the area. Yet transportation is discretionary; they get an allowance for it. If they don't get the allowance how do they do the necessary travelling in order to get the drugs? Again, it is at the discretion of the local welfare office.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think this is an area in which we would have to tread slowly in providing travelling assistance to purchase drugs. There could be abuse.

Mr. Young: It could be done by mail, I guess.

Mr. Martel: By mail! There is a day mailing the prescription in; it will sit a day, being made ready. By the time they mail it back, you could be almost dead before you have the drug.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In most cases, though, most of the general practitioners supply the patient with enough drugs for two or three days anyway.

Mr. Martel: There is only one doctor in the whole area. I'm sure the minister must know of communities where—let's say, for example, there is an ongoing prescription; frequently they have to go to the office or to the druggist to get it. Or to see an optometrist or anything. No matter what you do, it is \$5 there and back. To take it out of your living allowance, if the local welfare officer chooses not to give it, is pretty tough on them, unless they beg, borrow or steal a ride. In summer some of them thumb, but in winter, at 40 below, it gets pretty chilly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For travel assistance in the month of October, the municipalities gave out about \$65,000.

Mr. Martel: I realize some of them are good, Mr. Minister. I am not disputing that. I'm just saying that when you have it at local discretion, it is—your reports admit—denied on many occasions. We are not talking about the luxuries of life. We are talking about the essentials of life and when you can't get these, what do we do then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Many of these matters, I think we all agree are very desirable but there has to be a priority. It is not possible to implement all of the programmes, the requests for special assistance, dentures, glasses, drugs and so forth. There has to be—

Mr. Martel: In that area of health, Mr. Minister, I don't think I can accept that. I really don't. I think that where health is involved every case is a priority. If a person is losing his eyesight, it is a priority; if a child needs drugs, it is a priority. I think in that field there really isn't any discretion, Mr. Minister; I think it is compulsory. I think it should be compulsory in the field of health; in the final analysis it is going to cost us more than if we don't provide it.

I think we have to provide the wherewithal. I can see lots of other things we can do without in the province, but I don't think we can call the well-being of people in terms of their health, discretionary. I just don't. I feel very strongly about that.

I have a couple of minor points Madam Chairman, that we might clean up at 8 o'clock and then go on to the next item.

Madam Chairman: I was hoping we could carry item 1 before 6, Mr. Martel.

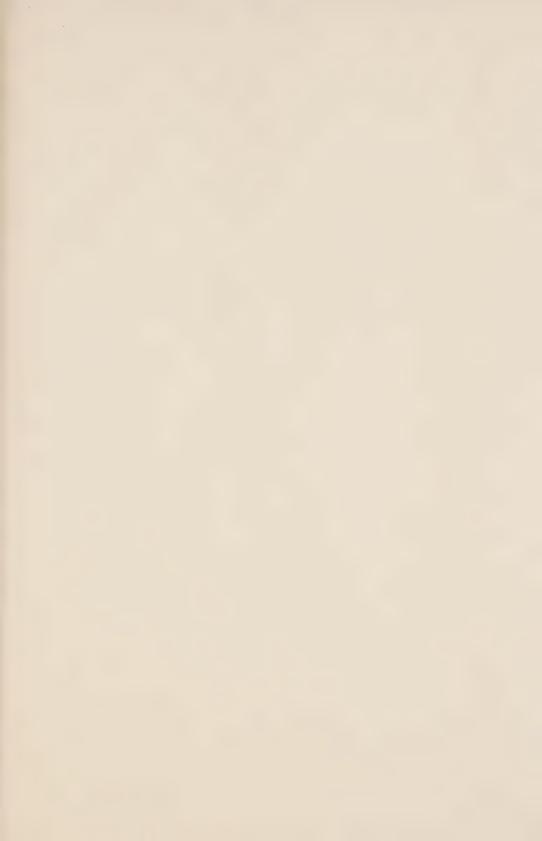
Mr. Martel: No, there are about three little points I want to talk about very briefly. I want to go on with them.

Madam Chairman: Fine. Thank you.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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